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DRAFT REPORT

Midway Landfill Remedial Investigation Hydrogeology Technical Memorandum

Seattle Engineering Department Solid Waste Utility



January 1988

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Applied Geotechnology Inc.



January 18, 1988

14,169.106

Mr. Tim Morley
Parametrix, Inc.
13020 Northup Way, Suite 8
Bellevue, Washington 98004

Dear Tim:

Transmitted with this letter are twelve (12) copies of our Draft Hydrogeology Technical Memorandum for the Midway Landfill Remedial Investigation. This report is being submitted in partial fulfillment of Task 3.2 (Technical Discipline Reports) of the Subconsultant Agreement between Parametrix, Inc. and Applied Geotechnology Inc.

Please note there are two figures in the report not yet completed. Work is underway on these figures and they will be transmitted to you for distribution to the City of Seattle as soon as they are completed. We anticipate this will be sometime this week or early next week.

If you have any questions or comments about the report, please call.

Yours very truly,

APPLIED GEOTECHNOLOGY INC.

Mark Adams Senior Hydrogeologist

MAA/tag

enclosure

A report prepared for

Parametrix, Inc. 13020 Northup Way, Suite 8 Bellevue, Washington 98004

DRAFT TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM
MIDWAY LANDFILL HYDROGEOLOGY
MIDWAY LANDFILL
KENT, WASHINGTON

AGI Project No. 14,169.106

bу

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January 1988

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of our hydrogeologic investigation undertaken as part of the Midway Landfill Remedial Investigation (RI). The Midway Landfill, an EPA National Priorities List site, was operated by the City of Seattle and is located in Kent, Washington.

1.2 Nature of Problem

The Midway Landfill was established in 1966 as a disposal site for demolition debris and non-putrescible waste. Non-putrescible waste was intended to include wood and yard waste, but not household garbage. Landfills with non-putrescible waste typically do not pose significant risk to groundwater because the waste does not contain environmentally hazardous materials. In the early 1980's, reports began to surface of industrial waste being dumped in the Landfill. In addition, a black foul-smelling liquid was observed to periodically form in a depression located at the south end of the Landfill (South Pond). Based on these reports and observations, EPA concluded hazardous materials had possibly been placed in the Landfill, creating a potential threat to human health and the environment. The Landfill was therefore placed on the EPA National Priorities List and a full-scale Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was required. A comprehensive hydrogeologic investigation is necessary as part of the RI/FS to define groundwater flow conditions and leachate migration pathways, and to evaluate the extent to which leachate may have contaminated groundwater.

1.3 Purpose

The purpose of the RI is to characterize site conditions and contamination through data collection and analysis to support remedial alternatives developed in the ensuing FS. Both the RI and FS are required under the National Contingency Plan for complete evaluation of a National Priorities List site.

The purpose of our hydrogeologic investigation is to characterize ground-water conditions beneath the Landfill, specifically groundwater occurrence and movement. Groundwater quality and contaminant transport are being addressed by Parametrix, Inc. in a companion study. Parametrix is also identifying potential groundwater receptors, including local public and private water supply wells. Information developed from these investigations will be used to evaluate potential risks to human health and the environment resulting from contaminated groundwater.

1.4 Objectives

The technical objective of the hydrogeologic investigation is described in the RI Project Work Plan as follows, "define subsurface stratigraphy and geohydrology at the Midway Landfill site and surrounding areas." Specifically, this includes the following:

- Design and install a groundwater monitoring system including monitor wells and dedicated sampling pumps capable of yielding representative groundwater quality samples.
- o Design and install two production wells within the Landfill to be used for either leachate extraction or monitoring.
- o Characterize the hydrogeology beneath the Landfill and adjoining areas including aquifer/aquitard identification and geometry, recharge/discharge relationships, and groundwater flow directions and velocities.
- o Evaluate the hydraulic and contaminant transport properties of identified aquifers and aquitards.

1.5 Scope and Authorization

All activities for the hydrogeologic investigation were accomplished under a Subconsultant Agreement between Parametrix, Inc. and Applied Geotechnology Inc. (AGI). The scope of work described in the agreement was essentially the same as the work requirements defined under:

- Tasks 2.1, Groundwater Monitor Well Installation, and Task 2.2, Leachate Well Installation in the Final Project Work Plan for Remedial Investigation, Midway Landfill, July 1986.
- Tasks 2.1.1, Subsurface Stratigraphy; 2.2.1, Leachate Characterization; and 2.2.2, Groundwater Hydrology and Characterization (except 2.2.2.3 A, D, E) in the Final Remedial Investigation Sampling and Analysis Plan for Midway Landfill, July 1986.

Our services for this investigation were limited to monitor well design and installation, and an assessment of groundwater hydrology. Monitor well sampling and groundwater quality evaluation were performed by Parametrix. Numerous scope modifications were made during the investigation. All modifications are documented in writing between AGI and Parametrix, Inc.

For the purposes of this report and investigation, the Midway Landfill is considered to be part of a larger "Study Area" encompassing the area in which groundwater monitor wells have been installed.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Landfill Location and General Description

The Midway Landfill is located approximately 15 miles south of Seattle near the crest of a narrow north-south trending upland known as the Des Moines Drift Plain. The upland is bordered by Puget Sound on the west and by the Green River Valley on the east, as shown on the Vicinity Map, Figure 1. Maximum elevations along the crest of the upland generally range between 400 and 450 feet above Mean Sea Level. Puget Sound is at Sea Level, and the Green River Valley floor is close to Sea Level, typically averaging about Elevation 30 feet.

The upland is incised with a number of steep-sided stream valleys. One unnamed stream is located northwest of the Landfill, and two other streams, the North and South Forks of the Smith River, are located to the west and southwest, as shown on Figure 2. In addition to these major streams, there are numerous springs and seeps which discharge to the west towards Puget Sound and to the east towards the Green River Valley (Waldron, 1961 and 1962; Parametrix, August 1987).

There are no major surface water bodies in the immediate vicinity of the Midway Landfill. The closest are Lake Fenwick, located approximately one mile to the southeast, and Star Lake, located approximately one and one-half miles to the south (see Figure 2).

The Midway Landfill occupies a shallow bowl-shaped depression open to the west near the crest of the upland. The land surface generally slopes from the Landfill upward to the north, south, and east. To the west, the land surface is nearly flat across Highway 99, and then drops steeply downwards approximately 100 feet to the nearly flat-lying Parkside Wetland shown on Figure 2.

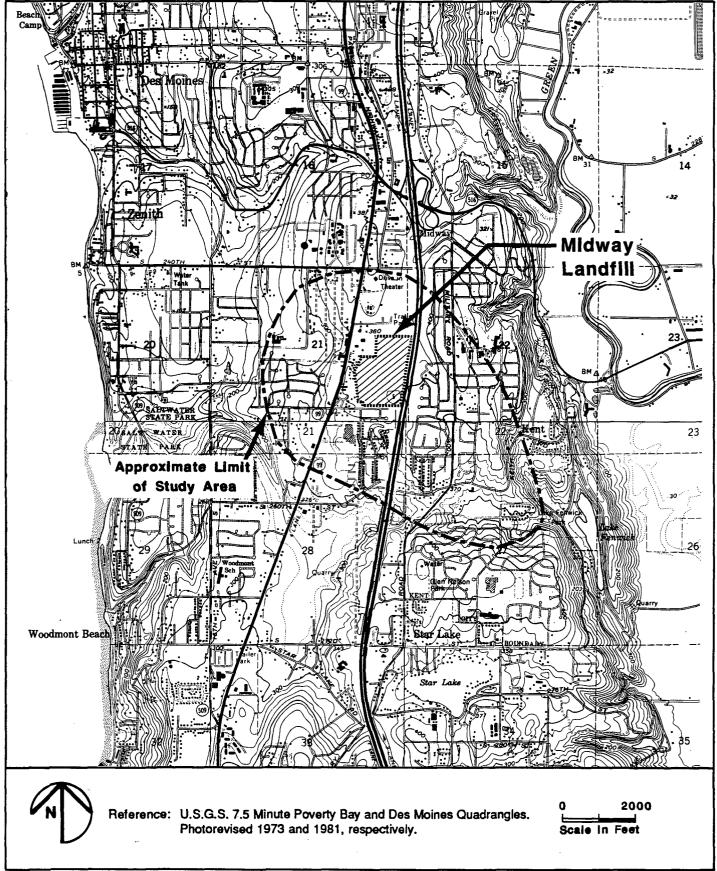
The Parkside Wetland is a peat bog. Standing water was likely historically present in the bog throughout the year. The Wetland is now drained by a ditch which discharges to a catch basin west of the Wetland near the Parkside School. Surface water entering the catch basin ultimately drains to the North Fork of the Smith River. Even with this drain, however, standing water is present in many areas of the Wetland during the winter months.

Land surface elevations in the Wetland generally range between 250 and 256 feet, with the highest elevations along the north, south, and eastern edges of the wetland. The bog surface generally slopes inwards to the center of the Wetland and towards the west, parallel to the drainage ditch.

The Midway Landfill comprises approximately 60-acres and is located between Highway 99 (Pacific Highway South) and Interstate 5 (I-5), as shown on the Landfill Site Plan, Figure 3. South 252nd Street bounds the Landfill on the south. The I-5/Highway 516 intersection is located about .7 miles north of the Landfill. Residential areas directly border the Landfill across both South 252nd Street and I-5. The area east of I-5 is known as Linda Heights. Commercial businesses line Highway 99 along the western border of the Landfill. A mobile home park extends across most of the northern border of the Landfill.

The upper surface of the Landfill generally ranges between Elevation 360 and 400, and is higher than adjoining land areas to the north and east. To the east, the fill slope ranges between 10 and 15 feet high and borders the south bound lanes of I-5. Fill slopes along the northern border of the Landfill are similar in height. In the southern portion of the Landfill, adjoining land areas are typically higher so that edge of the fill is marked by a cut bank 5 to 10 feet high.

Several shallow "ponds" are located along the perimeter of the Landfill, as shown on Figure 3. One is known as the North Pond and the other as the Middle Pond. Both receive surface water runoff from the Landfill and from other areas, and are generally dry during the summer (Parametrix, August 1987). Neither pond has an outlet.



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Vicinity Map

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington FIGURE

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Regional Topographic and Drainage Map

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington FIGURE

2

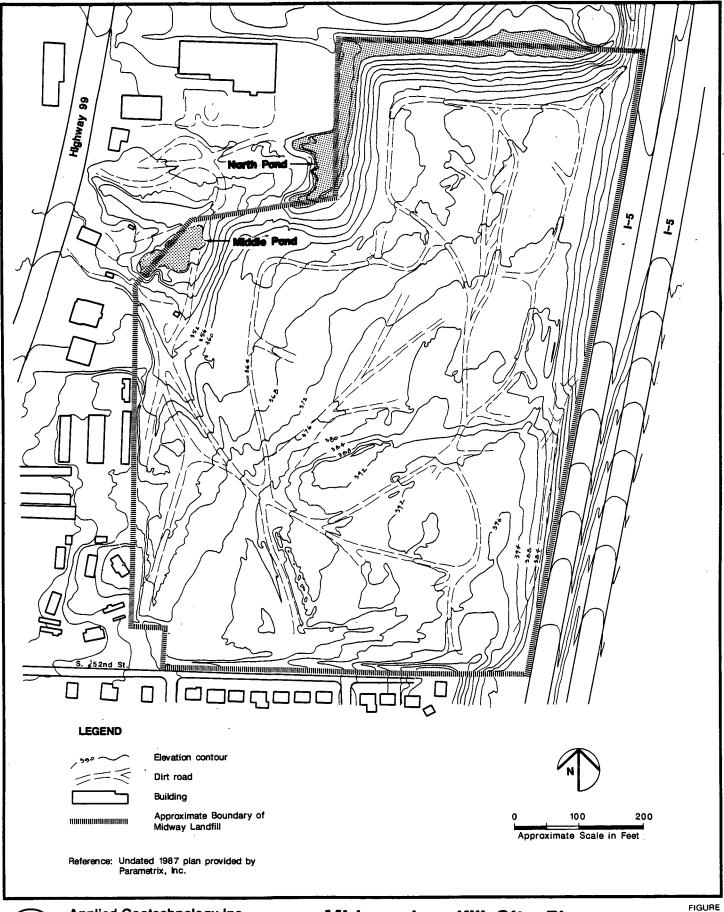
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Midway Landfill Site Plan

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington 3

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2.2 Landfill History

The Midway Landfill is located over an abandoned gravel pit begun by the Meade Sand and Gravel Company in about 1943 (Larsen, 1987). Why mining operations began at this location is not clear, although there may have been some sand and gravel exposed on the sides of a topographic depression located in the northern half of the Landfill property. This depression is thought to have contained a small peat bog and was likely a kettle formed by melting glacial ice.

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WDOT) began condemnation studies for the I-5 right-of-way in about 1959. A topographic map of the gravel pit prepared for these studies (WDOT, 1959) shows that a small area around the southern end of the peat bog had been mined and that the southern half of the pit had been mined down to about Elevation 275 feet. A ridge of generally higher ground divided the northern and southern halves of the gravel pit. Figure 4 is a reproduction of the 1959 WDOT topographic map, and Figure 5 is a photograph of the gravel pit in 1959.

Water typically ponded in the northern portion of the gravel pit and became known as "Lake Meade". Lake Meade, though not present year-round, was often used as a settling pond for sand and gravel wash water. Consequently, several feet of silt and clay accumulated on the pond bottom. Another settling pond is shown on Figure 4 near the west central portion of the gravel pit, and there may have been additional settling ponds as the area of active mining moved around the gravel pit.

The 1959 topographic map also indicates that a portion of the pit extended eastward into the I-5 corridor. This rectangular area was approximately 200 feet wide and had been mined to about Elevation 275 feet, or 75 to 100 feet below original ground surface. This excavation was filled during freeway construction, as was the low area immediately east of Lake Meade. The fill material was reportedly obtained from cuts along the I-5 alignment (Larsen, 1987).

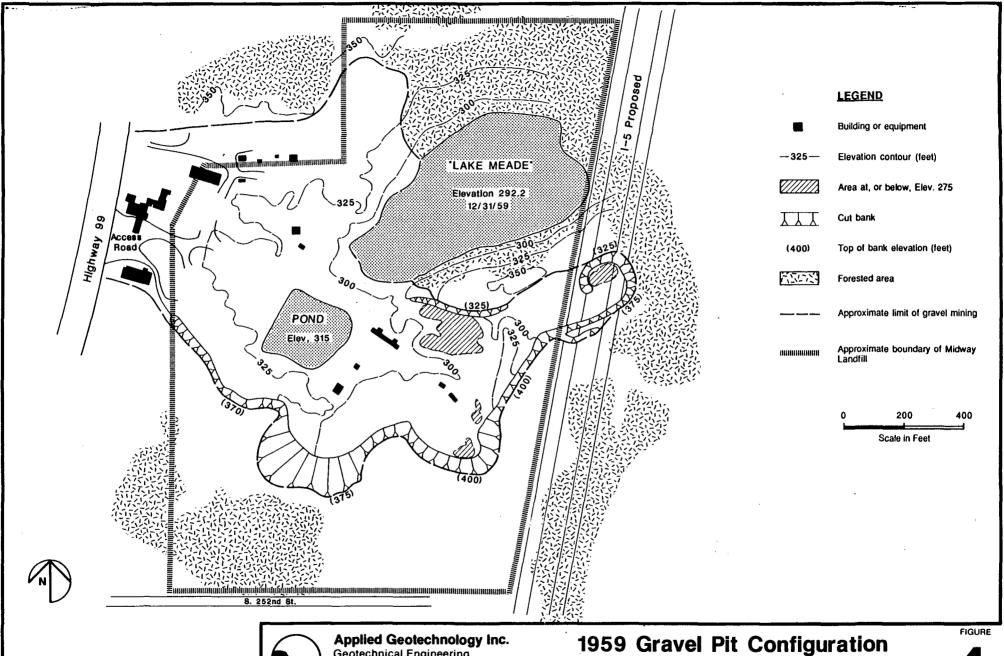
Local storm water drainage was rerouted to discharge directly into the gravel pit during highway construction. Runoff from approximately 102 acres of land east of the interstate (Parametrix, August 1987) was routed to a depression near Linda Heights Park and from there through a culvert beneath I-5 to the gravel pit. Drainage plans from 1963 (WDOT, 1963) show proposed Linda Heights storm water discharge networks in both the Lake Meade area and in the southern portion of the gravel pit. We believe it unlikely that the southern drain line was ever installed since mining continued in the southern portion of the pit after the freeway was completed. The northern distribution network may have been built although there is conflicting evidence in this regard. According to an undated memorandum in the City of Seattle's Midway field office, there were originally only two drainage pipes into the gravel pit from I-5 (one likely from Linda Heights and the other from the I-5 corridor). As landfilling progressed, french drains were installed in the fill to accommodate the storm water influx. In contrast, Larsen (1987) recalls that a "40-foot high" diffusion tower was built to accommodate the stormwater distribution into the fill.

Surface runoff from areas west of I-5 and along the I-5 corridor itself was also apparently rerouted and directed towards Lake Meade. The 1963 plans referenced above show a series of catch basins along the western edge of I-5 discharging to one series of drains in the southern part of the gravel pit and another series in Lake Meade. It is unlikely a southern drain was ever installed for the same reasons as discussed above.

The gravel pit continued to operate following freeway construction with mining restricted to the western and southern portions of the pit. The base of the gravel pit apparently never reached groundwater; however, the pit was subject to flooding from stormwater runoff. Lake Meade continued to be used as a settling pond and a dike was constructed across the southern end of the pond to prevent flooding in active mining areas. The dike was reportedly 10 to 13 feet high and had 3 to 4 feet of freeboard during mining operations (Larsen, 1987). Heavy rainfall and associated runoff broke the dike on two occasions, flooding the lower areas.

After the second dike breeching, the gravel pit owners decided to cease mining operations and subsequently arranged to lease the pit to the City of Seattle for landfilling purposes. The City of Seattle began operation of the Midway Landfill in January 1966 (Parametrix Inc., August 1985). The Landfill originally operated as a demolition and non-putrescible waste site, receiving demolition waste from commercial haulers and non-putrescible waste from the City's transfer stations (Parametrix Inc., August 1985). However, City of Seattle records indicate various industrial wastes were dumped in the Landfill with the approval of the King County Health Department. Some garbage (putrescible waste) may also have been placed in the Landfill from City transfer stations; however, there are no records of putrescible waste disposal at Midway Landfill.

The landfilling operations began in the northern portion of the sand and gravel pit and moved to the south. Landfilling operations were essentially closed on October 1, 1983, although clean soils were still accepted as fill (Parametrix Inc., August 1985). Since 1983, there has been substantial clean fill placement and regrading. A pond which existed in the southwestern part of the Landfill ("South Pond") was filled in late 1986. This pond apparently was present throughout the year, although it would grow substantially during storms. Stagnant water in this pond often became dark brown or black and developed a very strong organic odor. This appearance and odor problem did not occur to any appreciable extent in the Middle and North Ponds.



Reference: 1959 Topographic map of gravel pit titled, "State vs. Romano, et al. Primary State Highway No. 1".



Geotechnical Engineering Geology & Hydrogeology

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

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Reference: WSDOT Photo Archives. Looking North from near middle of gravel pit.



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Gravel Pit Operations in 1959

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

FIGURE

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2.3 Previous Hydrogeologic Investigations

The earliest geologic investigation of the gravel pit was conducted by Boyd in 1959, as part of WDOT's I-5 land condemnation procedure. This investigation concentrated primarily on gravel reserve estimation, and included geologic mapping and exploratory borings. Geologic logs from the borings, as well as Boyd's geologic map, are available from WDOT. Boyd also took a number of gravel pit photographs, two of which are reproduced in this report.

In 1982, Golder Associates undertook the earliest hydrogeologic investiof the Landfill. Eleven borings were drilled for investigation; groundwater monitor wells were installed in eight of the borings (Wells BH-1B through BH-8), and it appears piezometers were installed in two borings. Most of the borings were relatively shallow (less than 150 feet in depth) and were drilled in and immediately adjacent to the Landfill. Groundwater samples were collected from all wells (except BH-3) and slug tests were conducted in selected wells. The groundwater samples were only analyzed for indicator parameters such as conductivity and pH. Consequently, no information was developed concerning specific contaminants in leachate or groundwater. The shallow wells also precluded characterization of the uppermost aquifer. Results of the investigation were summarized in a report prepared for the City of Seattle (Golder, 1982).

Golder Associates installed four additional groundwater monitor wells and fourteen gas probes in 1985. The monitor wells were numbered MW-1 through MW-4 to distinguish them from the wells installed during 1982. These wells were also relatively shallow, and were not sampled for chemical analysis. Consequently, the 1985 investigation provided little additional hydrogeologic information. Results of the investigation were summarized in the Draft EIS for closure of the Midway Landfill (Golder, 1985).

After completing their report, Golder drilled two additional wells (MW-5 and MW-6) in 1985. MW-6 was installed northeast of Lake Fenwick, and MW-5 was drilled west of Highway 99 between the Landfill and the South Fork of Smith Creek. At the conclusion of the 1982 and 1985 investigations, the uppermost aquifer beneath the Landfill was not fully penetrated or defined, nor were flow directions or hydraulic gradients defined within the aquifer.

3.0 HYDROGEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

3.1 General

The purpose and general scope of our hydrogeologic investigation is described in Section 1. Specific elements of our scope of work are described below.

3.2 Existing Data Compilation and Review

A comprehensive compilation and review of existing information concerning geologic and hydrologic conditions at the Landfill, and the history of mining operations and Landfill development was conducted. Included in the review were geologic and topographic maps of the area and historical aerial photography from 1965, 1976, and 1978. People associated with the gravel mining operations were also interviewed and historical gravel pit maps were obtained from WDOT. Background information sources and documents are referenced in the text of this report where appropriate and listed in Section 7.0, References.

3.3 Monitor Well Installation

Forty-seven (47) monitor wells (designated "MW") ranging from 20 to 377 feet deep, and 10 gas probes ranging from 72 to 220 feet deep, were installed in 23 drilled borings. The borings ranged from 101 to 395 feet deep, and were drilled using cable tool methods. Steel casing lined each borehole during drilling, and was then withdrawn as monitor wells were constructed, except for wells installed in the Landfill. Well locations are shown on Figure 6.

Three additional shallow groundwater monitor wells were installed in the Parkside Wetland. These wells, designated DP, were installed by driving stainless steel well points to a depth of approximately 6 feet.

A complete description of well drilling and installation methodology is provided in Appendix A.

A careful record was maintained of geologic and groundwater conditions encountered in each boring. In addition, gas concentration and water quality measurements were obtained at intervals as the drilling proceeded. Gas parameters included hydrogen sulphide (ppm $\rm H_2S$), percent oxygen ($\rm \$O_2$), and percent Lower Explosive Limit ($\rm \$LEL$). Water quality parameters included pH, conductivity, and occasionally, temperature.

Figure 6 shows the location of all groundwater monitor wells installed during this investigation, plus those installed in 1982 and 1985. Table 1 summarizes well installation data, and Table 2 provides depth and elevation specifications for all monitor wells installed in the Study Area. A larger scale map of the Study Area (Plate I) with monitor well locations is included in the back pocket. Detailed geologic logs and summary logs of all wells are included in Appendix B. The Summary Logs include well construction details, groundwater observations, a schematic geologic log, and field water quality and gas concentration measurements.

3.4 Single Borehole Slug Tests

Slug injection and recovery tests were performed in most wells following development. The slug test methodology and results are summarized in Appendix E.

3.5 Leachate Extraction Wells

Two 6-inch diameter leachate wells were installed, one in the northern and one in the southern portion of the Landfill. These wells, designated LW-1 and LW-2, were designed as extraction wells in case future remedial actions involved leachate removal. The well locations are shown on Figure 6 and Plate I. Summary Logs and detailed logs are provided in Appendix B.

3.6 Leachate Well Testing

Step drawdown pumping tests were conducted in both leachate wells to evaluate the landfill waste hydraulic characteristics, and well capacity and performance. Results of the pumping tests are summarized in Appendix E.

3.7 Physical Properties Testing

A comprehensive laboratory testing program was undertaken to evaluate the physical properties of soil samples recovered during drilling. These properties include moisture, density, porosity, specific gravity, grain size distribution, and hydraulic conductivity (permeability). The grain size and permeability testing was performed to supplement data obtained from the slug tests, and the specific gravity and porosity determinations were made to assist in calculating groundwater flow velocity. Results of the laboratory testing program are included in Appendix C.

3.8 Water Level Monitoring

The City of Seattle or their subcontractors have been monitoring ground-water elevations at the Landfill in the BH series wells since 1983, and in Wells MW-1B through 7 since 1985. Beginning in late 1986 with AGI's first well installation (MW-7), the City began adding each new AGI well to the monitoring program as the well was completed. In addition to this data, AGI personnel completed several separate water level monitoring rounds during the early part of 1987.

The water level data has been compiled and is included as two separate tables in Appendix D. Table D1 includes water elevation records for Wells BH-2A through BH-8 and MW-1 through MW-5 from 1984 to the present. Records from BH-1B and MW-3 are excluded because they have always been dry. Data collected prior to 1984 has been excluded as being incomplete. Table D2 includes water elevation records from all wells (including BH-1B and MW-3) from August 1986 to the present.

In addition to the City of Seattle water level monitoring, one complete round of water level measurements was made by Parametrix Inc. on February 18 and 20, 1987 in all gas probes, gas wells, and groundwater monitor wells completed in (or immediately adjacent to) the Landfill. Water level records from these dates are summarized in Table D3.

3.9 <u>Parkside Wetland Investigation:</u> A specific supplementary investigation was developed for the Parkside Wetland because of its close proximity to the Landfill, and because of pronounced public sensitivity to potential contamination in this area.

As part of this investigation, three shallow groundwater monitor wells (DP wells) were installed, as described previously, to evaluate water elevations in the Wetland versus those in the underlying and adjoining aquifers. Peat probes were also conducted at 19 locations to determine peat thickness and to evaluate the potential for holes or windows in the peat deposit. In addition, detailed geologic mapping was attempted in the area to determine if the geologic deposits encountered in borings near the Landfill extended to the Wetland. Most of the work for this supplemental investigation was accomplished in early October, 1987.

Table 1 Groundwater Monitor Well Installation Data

1)		Boring			2)	3)	4)	Casing	·
Well	Completion	Depth	Drill	No. of Well	Gas	Dedicated	Casing	Diam.	
Number	Date	(feet)		Completions	Probes	Pumps	Туре	(inch)	Comments
		104		. 1		=======:		:======= ,	Blocked at 18 feet.
BH-1B	27-Jan-82		mud rotary		no	no	pvc	4	Blocked at 10 feet.
BH-2	02-Feb-82	120	air/mud	2 1	no	no	pvc	2	
BH-3	19-Jan-82	115	auger	i	no	no	pvc	2	
BH-4	20-Jan-82	81	auger		no	no	pvc	2	
BH-5	21-Jan-82	88	auger	1	no	no	pvc	2	Water level in well constant since installation.
BH-6	10-Feb-82	139	air rotary		no	no	pvc	4	Dry after May 1986.
BH-7	15-Feb-82	137	auger	1	no	no	pvc	2	Dry after September 1986 due likely to blockage.
BH-8	11-Feb-82	111	air rotary		no	no	pvc	4	
MW-1	25-Mar-85	126	air rotary		no	no	pvc	4	
MW-2	29-Apr-85	155	air rotary		no	no	pvc	4	
MW-3	05-Mar-85	187	air rotary	_	no	no	pvc	4	Has always been dry.
MW-4	28-Jan-85	145	air rotary		no	no	pvc	4	
MW-5	18-Jun-85	85	air rotary		no	no	pvc	4	
MW-6	21-Jun-85	138	air rotary		no	no	pvc	4	Screen rupture at 117 feet repaired.
MW-7	22-0ct-86	265	cable tool		no	yes	pvc	. 2	0.5-inch water level probe installed.
8-WM	27-Feb-87	231	cable tool		1	yes	pvc	2	
MW-9	06-Jan-87	176	cable tool		no	yes	pvc	2	
MW-10	14-Nov-86	245	cable tool		1	yes	pvc	2	10A repaired with washdown screen, low yielding.
MW-11	02-Feb-87	279	cable tool	. 2	no	yes	pvc	2	Developed with air.
MW-12	13-Jan-87	266	cable tool	. 2	no	yes	pvc	2	
MW-13	30-0ct-86	231	cable tool	. 2	no	yes	pvc	2	Static water level near top of screen for 13A.
MW-14	17-Mar-87	335	cable tool	. 2	1	yes	pvc	2	•
MW-15	04-Dec-86	300	cable tool	. 2	1	yes	pvc	2	
MW-16	06-Feb-87	194	cable tool	. 1	no	yes	pvc	2	
MW-17	09-Dec-86	145	cable tool	. 2	no	yes	pvc	2	17A repaired with washdown screen, low yielding.
MW-18	21-Арг-87	315	cable tool	. 2	no	yes	pvc	2	Developed with air.
MW-19	27-Mar-87	311	cable tool	. 3	no	yes	ss	2	19B and 19C partially blocked at about 53 feet, narrow pump installed in 19C.
MW-20	10-Jun-87	325	cable tool	. 2	1	yes	pvc	2	20A screen is damaged needs repair.
MW-21	04-Jun-87	301	cable tool		i	yes	pvc	2	21A turbid when sampled.
MW-22	28-May-87	340	cable tool	. 2	no	yes	SS	2	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
MW-23	12-May-87	390	cable tool		1	yes	pvc	2 .	
MW-24	19-May-87	375	cable tool		1	yes	pvc	2	
MW-25	23-Jun-87	101	cable tool		no	yes	pvc	2 & 0.5	25B is a 0.5-inch diam. water level probe.
MW-26	02-Apr-87	150	cable tool		no	yes	pvc	2	and the state of t
MW-27	03-Aug-87	290	cable tool		1	yes	DVC	ž	
MW-28	11-Jun-87	146	cable tool		no	yes	pvc	2	
MW-29	22-Jul-87	395	cable tool		1	yes	pvc	2	•
LW-1	16-Feb-87	173	cable tool		no	no	ms	6	Designed as leachate extraction well.
LW-2	19-Feb-87	120	cable tool	·	no	no	ms	6	Designed as leachate extraction well.
DP-1	15-0ct-87	6	hand drive	-	no	no	SS	2	In Parkside wetland.
DP-2	15-0ct-87	6	hand drive		no	no	SS	2	In Parkside Wetland.
DP-3	15-Oct-87	6	hand drive		no	no	SS	2	In Parkside Wetland.
			=========					_	111 FOI KSIGE WELLOW. SECOSOCOCCUMENTALISMENT CONTROL OF THE CONTR

- Notes: 1. BH-1 to MW-6 installed by Golder Inc., MW-7 to DP-3 installed by Applied Geotechnology Inc.
 - 2. Gas probes are 0.5-inch diameter PVC.

4. Casing: ss = stainless steel, ms = mild steel, pvc = schedule 40 or 80.

^{3.} Dedicated pumps are Bennett air-actuated piston pumps. Pumps generally set 2 feet above top of screen except wells MW-13A, MW-23A, and MW-24A where pumps are set 1 foot below top of screen. In general, wells < 300 ft. deep have model 188, 1-inch piston pumps. Wells > 300 ft. have model 188, 7/8-inch piston pumps. Model 187, 7/8-inch diameter piston pumps are installed in wells: MW-14B, MW-21C, MW-22B, MW-24B, and MW-29B.

Table 2 GROUNDWATER MONITOR WELL DEPTH AND ELEVATION SPECIFICATIONS

Monitor Well Number	Land Surface Elevation	Meas. Point Elevation		ottom Hole evation	Screened 7 Depth	Zone "A" Elevation	HSU*	Screened Z Depth	one "B" Elevation	HSU*
## - 18 ## - 18 ## - 18 ## - 28 ## - 28 ## - 3 ## - 4 ## - 5 ## - 7 ## - 1 ## - 1 ## - 1 ## - 12 ## - 1 ## - 12 ## - 13 ## - 14 ## - 15 ## - 14 ## - 15 ## - 16 ## - 17 ## - 17 ## - 18 ## - 19 ## - 12 ## - 12 ## - 21 ## - 22 ## - 23 ## - 24 ## - 22 ## - 24 ## - 25 ## - 27 ## - 29 ## - 20 ## - 27 ## - 29 ## - 29 ## - 29 ## - 29 ## - 29 ## - 20 ## - 27 ## - 29 ## - 29 ## - 29 ## - 29 ## - 29 ## - 20 ##	341.9 374.40 376.50 376.50 384.5 389.20 362.0 362.0 362.3 412.80 363.31 322.43 413.29 351.81 375.21 383.27 383.27 383.27 383.27 383.29 383.47 383.29 383.47 383.47 383.47 383.47 383.47 383.48 383.47	344.70 376.91 377.18 379.68 380.54 392.73 386.53 393.01 362.61 362.61 362.82 321.94 271.76 412.73 351.35 353.77 370.41 374.80 382.68 381.85 438.54 362.80 337.05 359.95 379.20 375.65 359.95 379.20 375.65 359.95 376.20 377.20 375.65 359.95 376.20 377.25 383.49 255.10 258.50	104 120 120 115 81 88 139 137 111 126 155 187 145 265 231 176 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 335 335 300 194 395 311 325 301 390 395 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 10	237.9 : 254.4 : : 261.9 : 295.5 : : 254.4 : : 261.9 : 295.5 : 245.2 : 251.0 : 225.8 : : 227.8 : : 227.8 : : 227.8 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	91.3 - 93.3 21.5 - 23.5 - 113.0 - 115.0 78.8 - 80.8 86.2 - 80.8 129.0 - 139.0 128.8 - 130.8 101.0 - 111.0 86.0 - 122.0 126.0 - 156.0 152.8 - 184.7 110.5 - 144.25 47.6 - 77.5 96.0 - 113.7 188.3 - 197.8 168.5 - 179.0 127.6 - 180.0 192.5 - 202.2 200.3 - 210.3 233.8 - 239.2 109.0 - 119.0 224.1 - 234.3 161.5 - 166.9 87.8 - 98.2 119.0 - 129.5 72.5 - 82.5 190.0 - 195.0 87.8 - 98.2 119.0 - 129.5 72.5 - 82.5 190.0 - 195.0 268.8 - 273.0 230.0 - 240.0 205.5 - 215.5 14.5 - 19.5 14.5 - 19.5 15.5 - 5.5	250.6 - 248.6 352.9 - 350.9 263.9 - 261.9 297.7 - 295.7 304.3 - 325.5 260.4 - 258.4 261.0 - 251.0 280.4 - 244.0 250.0 - 226.0 260.0 - 228.1 252.8 - 219.1 274.8 - 219.1 274.8 - 215.5 183.3 - 172.8 226.9 - 215.5 183.3 - 172.8 226.9 - 215.5 141.4 - 136.0 274.2 - 278.0 109.4 - 159.4 141.4 - 136.0 274.2 - 278.0 214.8 - 204.6 201.7 - 196.3 249.6 - 233.1 295.9 - 285.9 183.7 - 178.7 273.1 - 263.1 108.0 - 103.8 195.0 - 185.0 213.6 - 203.6 246.7 - 241.7 273.1 - 252.4 253.5 - 243.1 267.2 - 262.2 220.8 - 219.8 314.6 - 203.6 241.7 - 252.4 253.5 - 243.1 267.2 - 262.2 220.8 - 210.8 314.6 - 271.3 252.1 - 248.1 251.5 - 251.5	UGA GU	47.5 - 49.5	326.9 - 324.9	GU : SAND

Notes: * HSU - Hydrostatigraphic Unit.
1. All values in feet. Elevation data provided by Parametrix, Inc. Datum unknown.
2. Wells BH-1B through BH-8 installed by Golder Associates, 1982; Wells MW-1 through MW-6 installed by Golder Associates, 1985; Wells MW-7 through MW-29, LW-1 and LW-2, and DP-1 through DP-3 installed by Applied Geotechnology

^{3.} Measuring points are as follows: Top of protective steel casing for MW-1,2,3,6 to 29, LW-1 and LW-2; Top of PVC well casing for BH-1 to BH-8, MW-4 and MW-5; top of drive point casing for DP-1 to DP-3.

4. Hydrostatigraphic unit designations as follows: MID - Leachate in Midway Landfill; GU - Upper Gravel Aquifer; NGA - Northern Gravel Aquifer; SGA - Southern Gravel Aquifer; SAND - Sand Aquifer; UGA - Upper Gravel Aquitard; PA - Perched Aquifer.

Table 2 (Continued)
GROUNDWATER MONITOR WELL DEPTH AND ELEVATION SPECIFICATIONS

Monitor Well Number	Land Surface Elevation	Meas. Point Elevation	Total Boring Depth	Bottom Hole Elevation	Sc Dept		Zone "C' Eleva	ı ation	HSU*	De _l	Gas Prob oth	e Elevat	ion
: BH-1B : BH-2A :	341.9 374.40 374.40	344.70 376.91 377.18	104 120 120	237.9 : 254.4 : 254.4 :				:===== :	:				· :
: BH-3 : BH-4 : BH-5 : BH-6 : BH-7	376.90 376.50 390.50 384.5 389.20	379.68 380.54 392.73 386.53 393.01	115 81 88 139 137	261.9 : 295.5 : 302.5 : 245.5 : 252.2 :	-	· ·		•			• • •		
: BH-8 : MW-1 : MW-2 : MW-3 :	362.0 366.36 382.0 412.80	362.61 365.99 384.39 416.11	111 126 155 187	251.0 : 240.4 : 227.0 : 225.8 :	:		•	• • •			- - -		- - - -
: MW-4 : MW-5 : MW-6 : MW-7 : MW-8 :	363.31 322.44 272.13 413.29 351.81	362.82 321.94 271.76 412.73 351.35	145 85 138 265 231	218.3 : 237.4 : 134.1 : 148.3 : 120.8 :	-		•	•		18.0	- - - - 97.0	333 A	254.8
: MW-9 : MW-10 : MW-11 : MW-12 :	354.46 339.17 369.70 375.21	353.79 338.77 370.41 374.80	176 245 279 266	178.5 : 94.2 : 90.7 : 109.2 :	- - -			- - -		22.0	-		267.2
: MW-13 : MW-14 : MW-15 : MW-16 : MW-17	383.23 381.00 438.85 363.18	382.68 381.85 438.54 362.80 337.08	231 335 300 194 145	152.2 : 46.0 : 138.9 : 169.2 : 192.4 :	-		,	•		158.5 186.6	- 200.0 - 216.5		- 181.0 : - 222.4 :
: MW-18 : MW-19 : MW-20 : MW-21	342.60 368.40 373.70 358.50	343.91 370.20 375.65 359.95	315 311 325 301	27.6 : 57.4 : 48.7 : 57.5 :	292.4 - 290.5 -	297.6 295.5	76.0 ·	70.8 63.0	SGA NGA		- - 165.0 - 75.1	238.7 318.4	- 208.7 : - 283.4 :
: MW-22 : MW-23 : MW-24 : MW-25 : MW-26	376.80 424.97 419.11 261.16 369.40	378.28 424.42 418.58 260.84 370.58	340 390 375 101 150	36.8 : 35.0 : 44.1 : 160.2 : 219.4 :	69.2	74.2	192.0	187.0	SAND	179.5 149.9	- 220.0 - 195.0	245.5 269.2	205.0 : 224.1 :
: MW-27 : MW-28 : MW-29 : LW-1	330.40 375.20 428.85 375.60	330.05 374.15 428.50 377.25	290 146 395 173	40.4 : 229.2 : 33.9 : 202.6 :	260.0 -	265.0	70.4	- 65.4 -	NGA	32.8 140.0	- 63.0 - 175.0		267.4
: LW-2	382.10	383.49	120	262.1 :							-		- : :

Notes: * HSU - Hydrostatigraphic Unit.

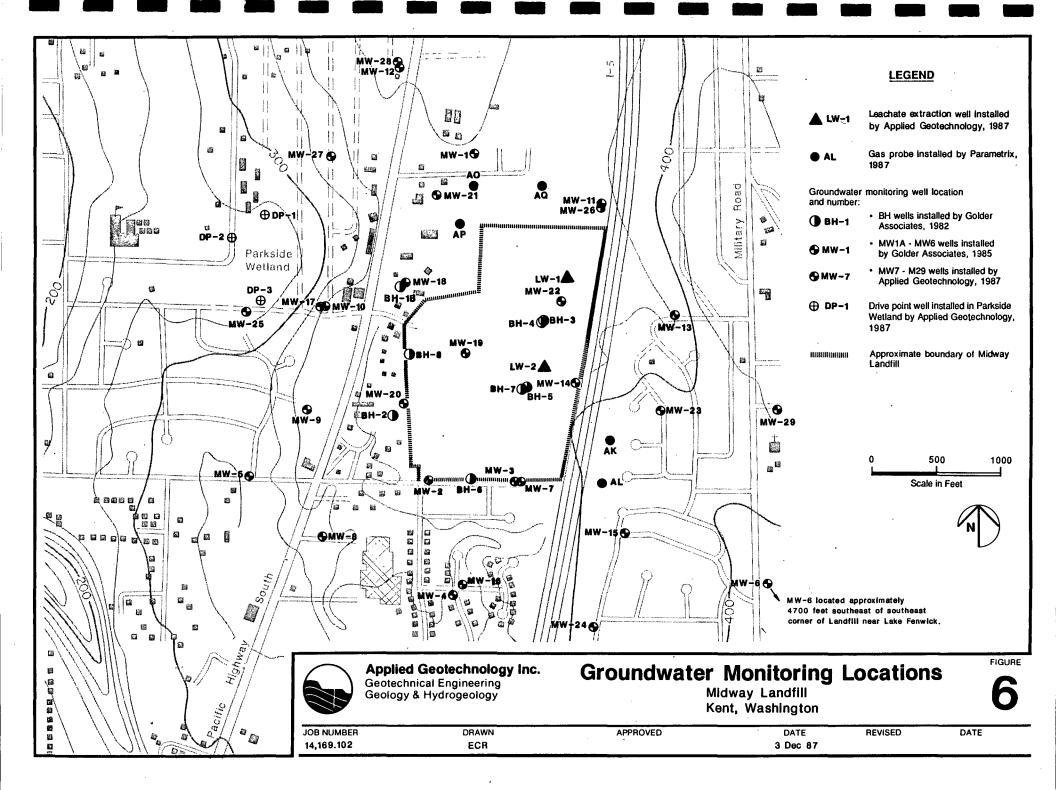
1. All values in feet. Elevation data provided by Parametrix, Inc. Datum unknown.

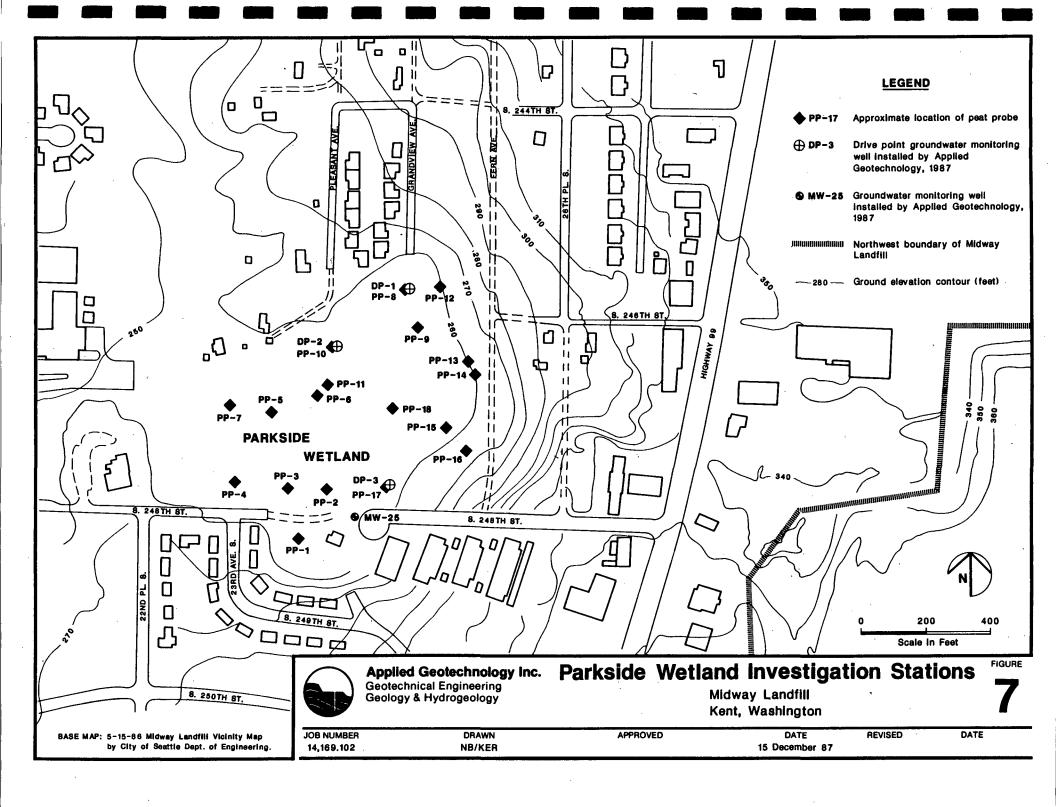
2. Wells BH-1B through BH-8 installed by Golder Associates, 1982; Wells MW-1 through MW-6 installed by Golder Associates, 1985; Wells MW-7 through MW-29, LW-1 and LW-2, and DP-1 through DP-3 installed by Applied Geotechnology Inc., 1986-1987.

3. Measuring points are as follows: Top of protective steel casing for MW-1,2,3,6 to 29, LW-1 and LW-2; Top of PVC well casing for BH-1 to BH-8, MW-4 and MW-5; top of drive point casing for DP-1 to DP-3.

4. Hydrostatigraphic unit designations as follows: MID - Leachate in Midway Landfill; GU - Upper Gravel Aquifer; NGA - Northern Gravel Aquifer; SGA - Southern Gravel Aquifer; SAND - Sand Aquifer; UGA - Upper Gravel Aquitard; PA - Perched Aquifer

PA - Perched Aquifer.





4.0 GEOLOGY

4.1 Geologic Setting

The Midway Landfill is located on the Des Moines Drift Plain within the Puget Lowland, a north-south trending structural and topographic depression bordered on the west by the Olympic Mountains and on the east by the Cascade Mountains. The Lowland is underlain by Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary bedrock and is filled to the present-day land surface with Quaternary glacial and non-glacial sediments. Depth to bedrock beneath the Landfill is thought to exceed 1000 feet (Hall and Othberg, 1974).

Deposits of at least four glaciations have been identified in the southern Puget Lowland (Crandell, 1958). The last of these major glaciations was named the Vashon. Armstrong, et al, (1965) renamed the youngest glaciation the Fraser, and modified it to include two glacial advances or stades, separated by one interstade. The youngest stade of the Fraser Glaciation is the Sumus, while the oldest is the Vashon. Only deposits of the Vashon Stade are present in the southern and central Puget Lowland. Sumus Stade deposits are limited to the extreme northern Puget Lowland. During the Vashon Stade, a lobe of glacial ice emanating from the British Columbia coast ranges entered the Puget Lowland. The Vashon Glacier covered the entire Lowland with up to several thousand feet of ice, and at its maximum, extended a few miles south of Olympia (Thorson, 1980).

Fluvial, lacustrine, and direct ice contact processes associated with the advance and recession of the Vashon Glacier are responsible for the majority of the surface deposits and landforms throughout the Puget Lowland and the Study Area. Outwash streams of meltwater from the advancing glacier deposited sand and gravel over much of the area. Overriding glacial ice covered some areas of advance outwash with till, a non-sorted mixture of clay, silt, sand and gravel, while other areas were simply eroded and sculpted by the moving ice. As the ice receded by melting and evaporation, large quantities of water flowed over the Lowland cutting meltwater channels and depositing sediments into low-lying areas. These deposits are collectively known as recessional outwash.

Each glaciation preceding the Fraser had similar erosional and depositional processes. Consequently, the deposits of older glaciations often appear physically and hydraulically similar to those of the Vashon Stade. Older glacial deposits are frequently encountered in deeper boreholes and are often exposed in the lower sections of sea cliffs and valley walls throughout the Puget Lowland.

Glacial drifts from two older glaciations - Salmon Springs Glaciation and the older Stuck Glaciation - were mapped as occurring near the Landfill (Waldron, 1961, 1962). Salmon Springs Drift is particularly widespread and occurs along the Green River Valley walls and Puget Sound sea cliffs to Tacoma. An extensive sequence of Salmon Springs Drift is exposed in the cliffs bordering Commencement Bay (Smith, 1976).

Erosional and depositional processes similar to those occurring today operperiods between glaciations. These during processes include sedimentation through overbank flooding in alluvial river valleys, and delta building by rivers discharging into fresh water lakes and Puget Sound. Most sediments associated with these processes are finer-grained sands, silts, and clays. However, coarse sands and gravels deposited in relatively high occasionally energy streams. Older interglacial deposits are encountered at depth within the geologic section. Waldron's (1961, 1962) geologic maps of the Des Moines and Poverty Bay Quadrangles (the Landfill is located in the Des Moines Quadrangle) show only one interglacial deposit in the area - the Puyallup Formation.

Throughout the Quaternary period, volcanic activity in the Cascade Mountains periodically spread volcanic ash over large areas of the Puget Lowland. Depositional environments during glaciations do not promote accumulation of discrete ash beds. Some ash layers have been found in the Salmon Springs Drift (Easterbrook, et al. 1981); however, ash layers are much more common in the interglacial sediments (or non-glacial sediments) and are widely used for correlation.

Another characteristic feature of interglacial periods is the occurrence of mudflow deposits. The mudflows originated as lahars on Cascade volcanoes and represent catastrophic floods associated with rapid melting of mountain glaciers during volcanic eruptions. During interglacial periods, the Lowland trough was not occupied by glacial ice so the mudflows were able to spread outward from the mountain front, long distances into the Lowland.

4.2 Study Area Geology

4.2.1 General

Our interpretation of geologic conditions in the Study Area is based on an understanding of the geologic setting, review of exploratory work by others, and on observations made during drilling. The sediments underlying the Study Area are diverse and complexly interbedded, but include deposits of two glaciations and one interglacial period. These sediments include glacial till and outwash deposited as Vashon Drift, glacial till and outwash deposited during what we interpret to be the Salmon Springs Glaciation, and fluvial and lacustrine sediments deposited during an older interglacial period. Sediments representing the interglacial period between the Vashon and Salmon Springs Glaciations do not appear to be present.

Sediments in the study are can be divided into nine stratigraphically distinct deposits. These deposits are, from youngest to oldest:

- o Fill
- o Midway Landfill
- o Recent Alluvium
- o Vashon Drift
 - Vashon Recessional Outwash
 - Vashon Till
 - Vashon Advance Outwash
- o Outwash Gravels (possible Salmon Springs Drift)
- o Deltaic Sediments (possible Salmon Springs Drift)
- o Non-Glacial Sediments (possible Puyallup Formation)

The Midway Landfill, Recent Alluvium, Outwash Gravels, and Deltaic Sediments are the most clearly defined deposits in the Study Area. Only a few borings have reached the deeper Non-Glacial Sediments, and none have fully penetrated them. The Fill and Vashon Drift occur as intermittent surficial deposits with a distribution difficult to define given existing information. Figure 8 illustrates our interpretation of site stratigraphy. Detailed geologic cross sections are presented at the end of Section 4.2 as Figures 18 through 23, Geologic Cross Sections A-A' through F-F'. Figure 17 shows cross section locations. The following sections describe the deposits encountered during drilling.

BASE ELEVATION (feet)

190-250

80-150

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION

QV

Qva

· Qvr

mf

GEOLOGIC UNIT

HYDROSTRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

Seasonally perched groundwater at base of fills.

PERCHED AQUIFER (see also below)

Perched leachate at base of landfill.

FILL (af)

Miscellaneous surficial fills.

MIDWAY LANDFILL (mf)

Municipal refuse and miscellaneous fills within the landfill boundary.

RECENT ALLUVIUM (Qal)

Recent fluvial and lacustrine sediments including peat.

VASHON RECESSIONAL OUTWASH (Qvr) Thin scattered deposits of well sorted sand and silty sand.

VASHON TILL (Qvt)

Thin scattered deposits consisting of compact silt, sand, and gravel glacial till.

VASHON ADVANCE OUTWASH (Qva)

Well sorted sand deposits with trace gravel.

OUTWASH GRAVELS (Qo)

Oxidized silty sandy gravel, sandy gravel, and open work gravel with subordinate silt and sand lenses. Sand and silt proportions vary; gravel ranges from pebble to cobble size. Glacial outwash deposit.

DELTAIC SEDIMENTS (Qd)

Interbedded fine grained sand, silty sand, sandy silt and silt. Occasional silty clay lenses, silty gravel channel deposits, and ash layers. Trace organic matter scattered throughout entire deposit. Sediments near base of deposit often have lavender cast from abundant hypersthene(?) crystals. Occasional dropstones. Possible glacio-lacustrine/deltaic deposit PERCHED AQUIFER

LANDFILL AQUIFER

Seasonally perched groundwater at base of Recessional Outwash or in weathered Vashon Till. Saturated thickness several inches to several feet.

Perched groundwater in Parkside Wetland in sandy portions of Recent Alluvium and in Outwash Gravels north of Landfill.

UPPER GRAVEL AQUITARD

Dense till-like mixture of silt, sand and gravel.

UPPER GRAVEL AQUIFER

Saturated highly permeable open work gravel and sandy gravel deposits associated with a buried channel at the base of the Outwash Gravels.

Discontinuous layer of interbedded silt, clayey silt, and silty fine sand at the top of the Deltaic Sediments. Maximum thickness 55 feet: generally ranges between 15 and 35 feet thick.

SAND AQUIFER

20 to 60 foot thick sand beds with intervening silt, clayey silt, and silty fine sand beds.

LOWER SILT AQUITARD

Discontinuous layer of interbedded silt, clayey silt, and silty fine sand at base of Deltaic Sediments: generally range from 1 to 5 feet thick where present.

NON-GLACIAL SEDIMENTS (Qn)

Interbedded silty gravel, sandy gravel, silt, and silty sand. Silt and sand beds often have lavender cast. Wood fragments locally abundant. Tree encountered during drilling MW-29. Terrestrial non-glacial deposit.

NORTHERN GRAVEL AQUIFER

Highly permeable 5 to 30 foot thick sandy gravel channel(?) deposits between elevation +30 and +80 feet. Potentiometric head greater than elevation +220.

SOUTHERN GRAVEL AQUIFER

Highly permeable 5 to 30 foot thick sandy gravel channel(?) deposits between elevations +50 and +110 feet. Potentiometric head less than elevation +175 feet.

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Generalized Hydrogeologic Section

7 Nov 87

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

FIGURE .

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4.2.2 <u>Fill</u>

Fills resulting from building and road construction are present throughout the Study Area. Most fills are 10 feet thick, or less, and consist of a variety of earth materials. Two of the thickest known fills underlie Interstate 5 where it crosses the historic eastern border of the gravel pit. One of the fills is up to 100 feet thick; the other, located on the eastern border of the historic Lake Meade area, is a maximum of approximately 60 feet thick. Figure 4, in Section 2.0, shows these areas prior to filling.

4.2.3 Midway Landfill

A variety of municipal wastes was placed into the Midway Landfill including miscellaneous construction debris, wood waste, yard waste, and non-putrescible waste such as tires, wire, and scrap metal. In the upper 20 to 30 feet of the Landfill, distinct fragments of various materials can be recognized. Below this level, the landfill waste is a very soft amorphous dark brown to black material with a strong organic odor. Few discrete fragments are present below the upper 20 to 30 feet, except for occasional zones of hard debris.

The Landfill is currently covered with an earthen cap which generally ranges from 1 to 10 feet thick. Fill placed to cover the historic South Pond ranges up to 40 feet deep. The fill cap varies in composition as it was derived from a number of sources over several years.

As described previously, the landfill waste was placed into the gravel pit excavation beginning in January 1966. Consequently, the original gravel pit configuration largely controls the current waste thickness, although some regrading occurred as landfilling progressed. The original 1966 gravel pit topography is shown on Figure 9, and geologic sections through the Landfill are presented on Figures 11 and 12; cross section locations are shown on Figure 10. Waste is generally thicker in the southern half of the Landfill where excavation was deepest. In this half, waste thicknesses increases from approximately 60 to 80 feet along the western border of the Landfill to over 120 feet in the kidney-shaped area near the eastern Landfill border. In the northern half of the Landfill, waste thickness is less, but also increases from 50 to 60 feet along the western border to between 80 and 90 feet in the historic Lake Meade area.

Wastes in the southern half of the Landfill are generally underlain by native sediments or a thin layer of fill associated with the former gravel mining operations. By contrast, up to 15 feet of fine-grained silt and clay fill underlie waste in the northern half. As described previously, these fine-grained sediments were probably derived from historic gravel washing operations in Lake Meade. Another 25-foot layer of silty/clayey fill was encountered in MW-19 near the west central portion of the Landfill. This area corresponds to the other pond shown on Figure 4 (Section 2.0).

A previous investigation (Golder, 1982) reported encountering up to 4 feet of peat beneath the fine-grained fill in the historic Lake Meade area. The peat encountered may be a remnant of the original bog occupying the area. However, it does not appear to be continuous, as it was not encountered in borings drilled for this investigation.





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1966 Gravel Pit Topography

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

JOB NUMBER

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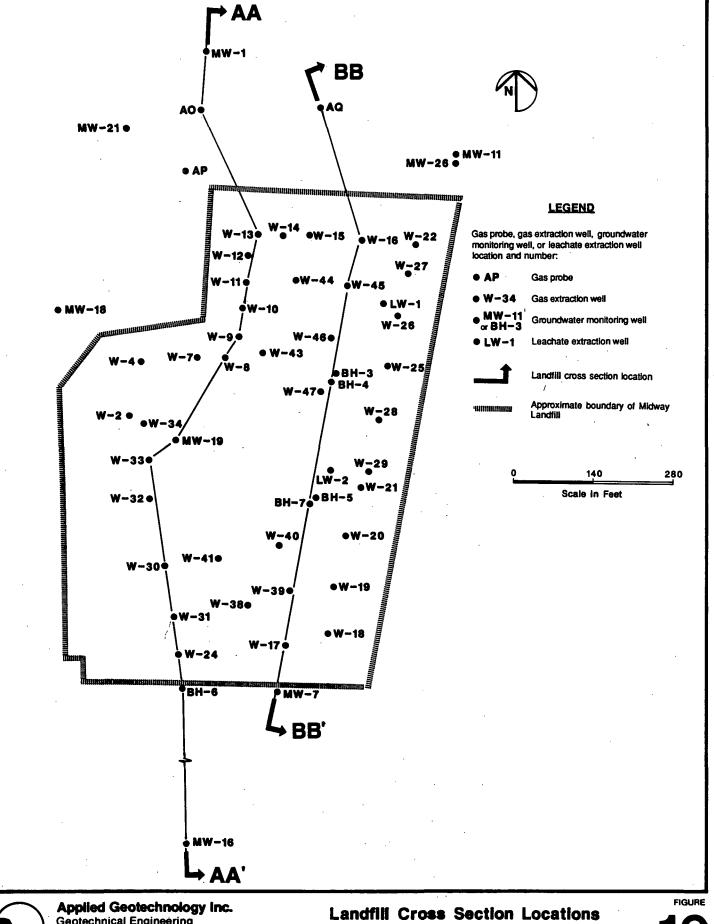
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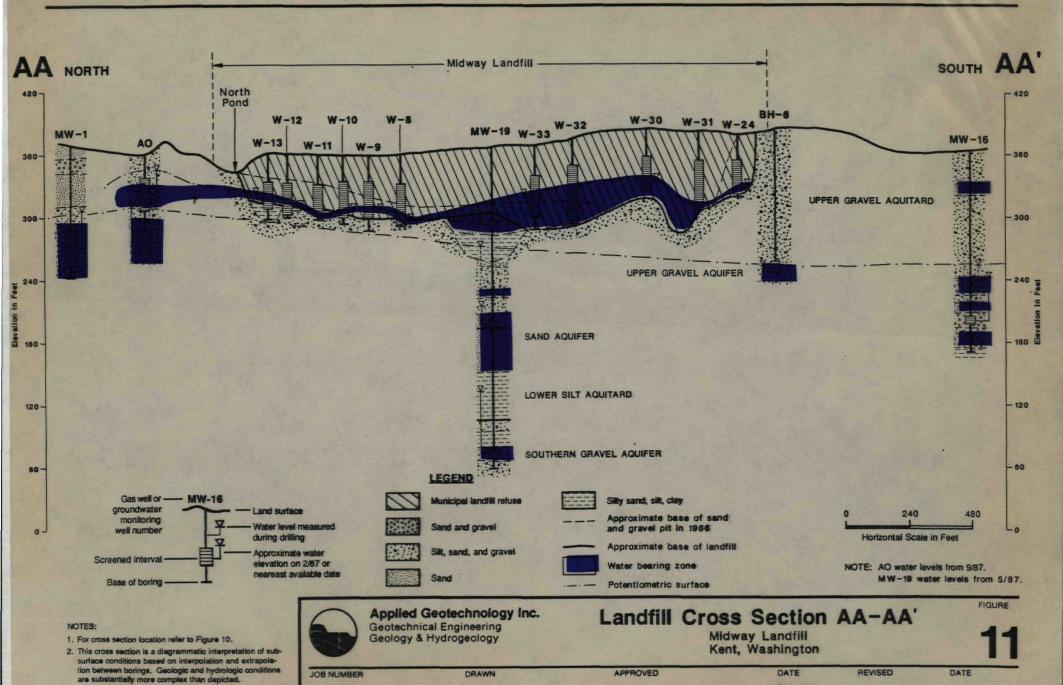




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Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

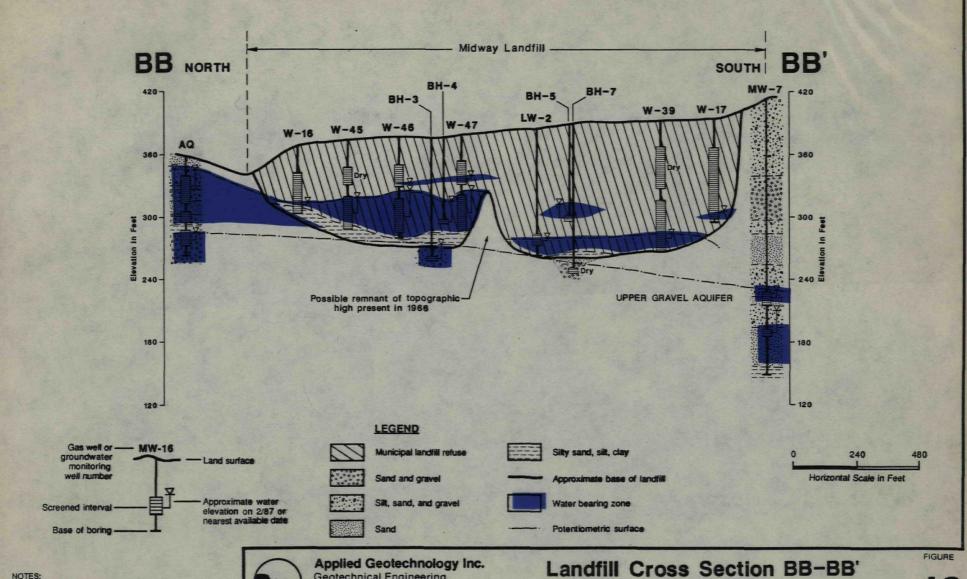
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- 1. For cross section location refer to Figure 10.
- 2. This cross section is a diagrammatic interpretation of subsurface conditions based on interpolation and extrapolation between borings. Geologic and hydrologic conditions are substantially more complex than depicted.



Midway Landfiff Kent, Washington

JOB NUMBER DATE DRAWN APPROVED REVISED DATE 14,169.102 ECR 1 Dec 87

4.2.4 Recent Alluvium

Recent alluvial sediments occur in the Parkside Wetland as shown on Geologic Cross Section E-E'. This Wetland appears to be a depression (kettle) left by melting glacial ice which filled with sediment and then developed into a peat bog.

Figure 13 shows the thickness of peat in the Wetland and Table 3 tabulates the peat thickness data. As illustrated, peat is thickest in the central and southeastern portion of the Wetland and reaches a maximum thickness of nearly 17 feet at PP-19. In most areas, the peat is immediately underlain by gray silty clay, as shown on the Figure 14 cross sections. Observations from Well MW-25 indicate that approximately 9 feet of complexly interbedded fine-grained sand, clay, and silt underlie the peat deposit. These sediments are in turn underlain by approximately 25 feet of massive to laminated silt with a trace to some clay and thin lenses of fine-grained sand. The nature of these sediments indicates they were deposited into a lake which probably occupied the Wetland before it developed into a peat bog.

4.2.5 Vashon Recessional Outwash

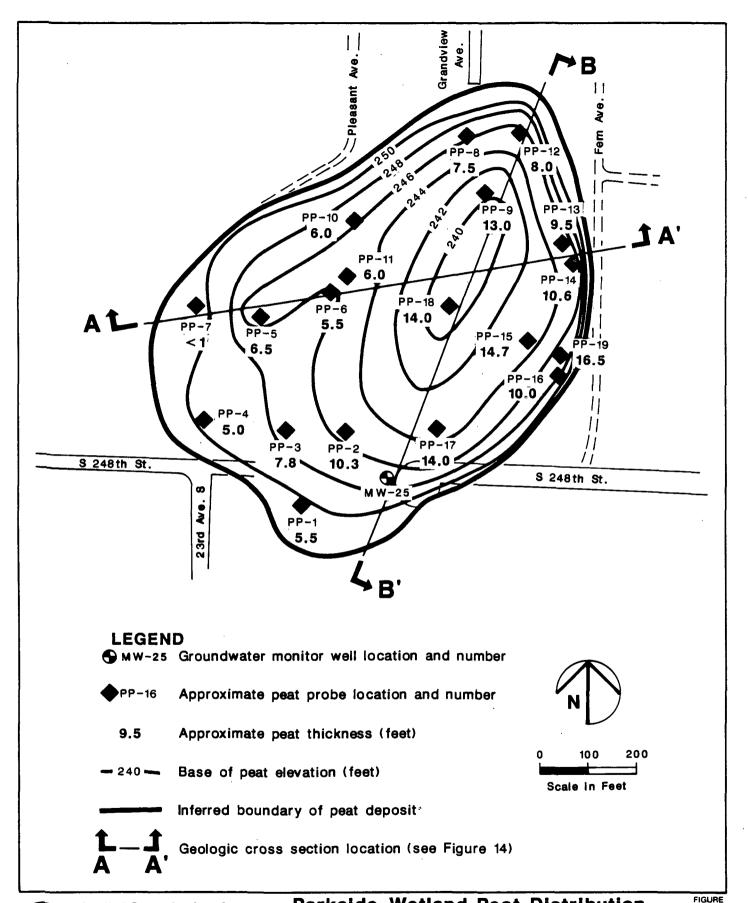
Thin scattered deposits of fluvial sand occur below Fill or at land surface around the Landfill. We interpret these deposits to be glacial outwash sediments associated with recession of the Vashon glacier. Some of the sand deposits are long sinuous features (eskers); others are more typical of braided stream sediments deposited near the front of the retreating glacier. The most distinctive esker occurs as a small ridge extending generally east-west across the north end of the Landfill. The locations of sediments interpreted to be Vashon Recessional Outwash are shown on the Geologic Cross Sections.

4.2.6 <u>Vashon Till</u>

Vashon Till underlies Vashon Recessional Outwash where present, or is exposed at land surface in many areas around the Landfill. The Till is generally interpreted to have been deposited onto the land surface at the base of overriding Vashon glacial ice (lodgement till). It is consequently very dense and consists of a non-stratified, non-sorted mixture of clay, silt, sand, and gravel; cobbles and boulders can also be present. Till thickness ranged from 0 to 25 feet in our exploratory borings. Till thickness may be greater at other locations in the Study Area.

Table 3
Parkside Wetland Peat Probe Data

Peat Probe Number	Land Surface Elevation (feet)	Peat Thickness (feet)	Base Deposit	Comments
PP-1	256.4	5.5	Cross alossos ailt	
			Gray clayey silt	
PP-2	256.0	10.3	Gray clayey silt	
PP-3	255.4	7.8	Gray clayey silt	
PP-4	254.3	5.0	Gray clayey silt	
PP-5	251.9	6.5	Gray clayey silt	
PP-6	251.7	5.5	Gray clayey silt	
PP-7	251.0	<1.0	Gray clayey silt	Hard soils,
			- J	no penetration
PP-8	253.8	7.5	Gray clayey silt	po
PP-9	253.6	13.0	Gray clayey silt	
PP-10	252.2	6.0	Gray clayey silt	
PP-11	251.0	6.0	Gray clayey silt	
PP-12	253.6	8.0	Gray clayey silt	
PP-13	254.8	9.5	Brown sandy silt	
PP-14	255.0	10.6	Brown sandy silt	
PP-15	257.7	14.7	Brown sandy silt	
PP-16	258.1	10.0	Brown sandy silt	
PP-17	257.0	14.0	Gray claysy silt	
PP-18	254 (est)	14.0	Gray clayey silt	





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Parkside Wetland Peat Distribution

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

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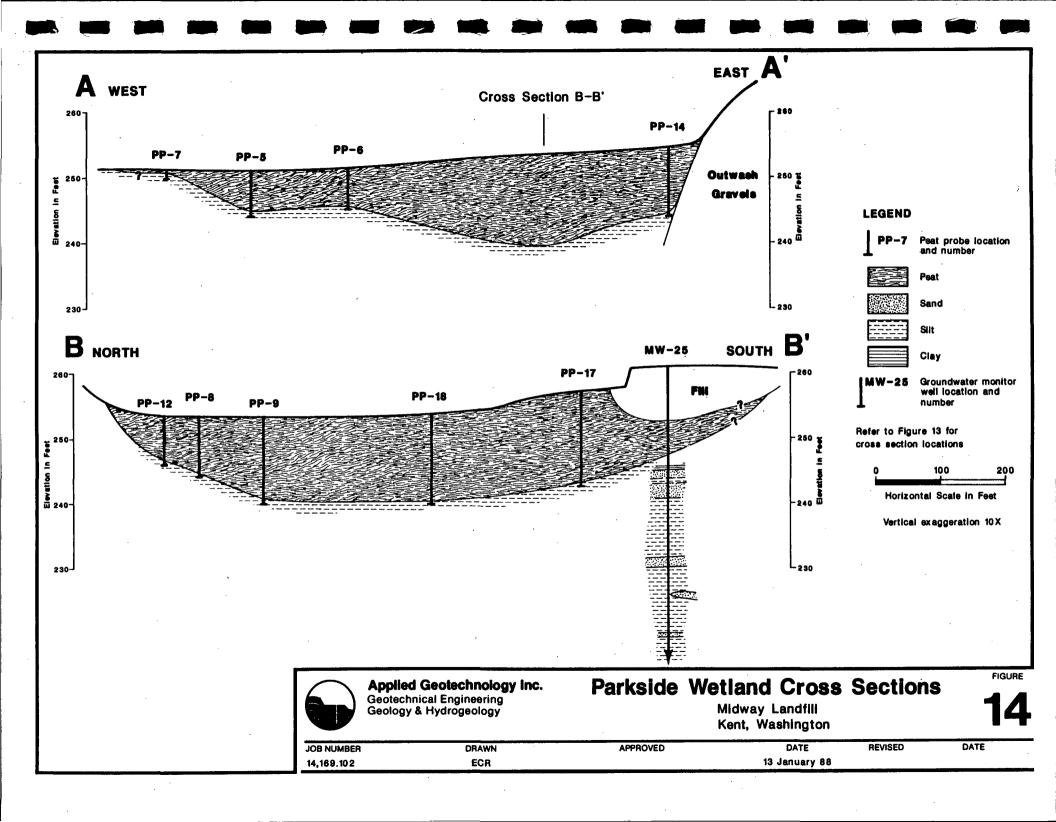
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4.2.7 Vashon Advance Outwash

A 5 to 40-foot thick layer of fluvial sand and gravelly sand was encountered in several borings immediately adjacent to the Landfill, and east of I-5, as shown on Geologic Cross Sections C-C', E-E', and F-F'. In addition, historic photographs of the gravel pit show a 10 to 20-foot layer of sand exposed in the top of the pit walls. Figure 15 is a reproduction of a 1959 photograph showing what appears to be the southeastern wall of the gravel pit. Note the sand layer at the top of the wall. We interpret these sand deposits to be glaciofluvial sediments associated with the advance of the Vashon glacier.

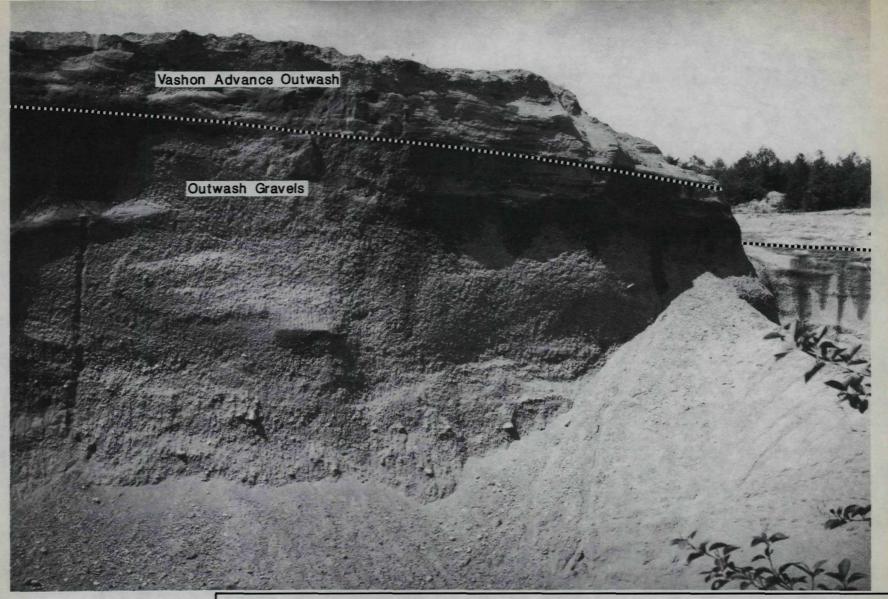
4.2.8 Outwash Gravels

A thick deposit of older gravel underlies the Vashon Advance Outwash and other younger deposits through the Study Area, as illustrated in the Geologic Sections. The gravel ranges up to 200 feet thick and consists of a complex mixture of gravel, sandy gravel, and gravelly sand with varying proportions of silt, cobbles, and boulders. In some areas, the silt/sand/gravel mixture has a till-like appearance. In most areas, the gravels show crude bedding indicative of fluvial deposition. Sand and gravelly sand lenses within the gravels also suggest fluvial deposition. These depositional features can be seen in Figure 15.

The base of the Outwash Gravels forms a gently undulating surface ranging from Elevation 170 to 270 feet, as illustrated on Figure 16. A buried channel occurs at the base of the Outwash Gravels extending in an arc from the vicinity of MW-27 on the north through the middle of the Landfill towards MW-8 and MW-16 on the south. This channel is also shown on Figure 16. A tributary channel joins the main channel near MW-21 and extends to the northeast towards MW-11.

The lower section of the Outwash Gravels, particularly within the buried channels, tends to be cleaner with less silt than the upper section. This is particularly true near MW-21 and MW-27, where there is up to 120 feet of sandy or open-work gravel within the buried channel. There is also some variation within the main buried channel; gravels in the northern part of the Study Area are generally less silty and better sorted than those in the southern part.

We interpret this deposit to be glacial outwash. The size and distribution of particles within the gravel indicate a high energy depositional environment in close proximity to a glacial front. We do not believe this deposit is part of the Vashon Advance Outwash because it does not appear to have the physical/lithological characteristics typically associated with Vashon Outwash elsewhere in the Puget Sound area. This is due in part to grain size distribution and in part to secondary weathering patterns. Vashon Advance Outwash is typically represented by thick sand beds with subordinate sandy gravel or gravely sand layers, and typically shows little secondary weathering. The Outwash Gravels, by contrast, are predominantly gravelly and exhibit a higher degree of consolidation and secondary weathering. Based on this, we conclude the Outwash Gravels may be of Pre-Vashon origin and may correlate with Salmon Springs Drift of similar appearance mapped by Smith (1976) and Waldron (1961, 1962).



Reference: WSDOT Photo Archives.

View of southeastern (?) wall of gravel pit.



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Gravel Pit Wall in 1959

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington FIGURE

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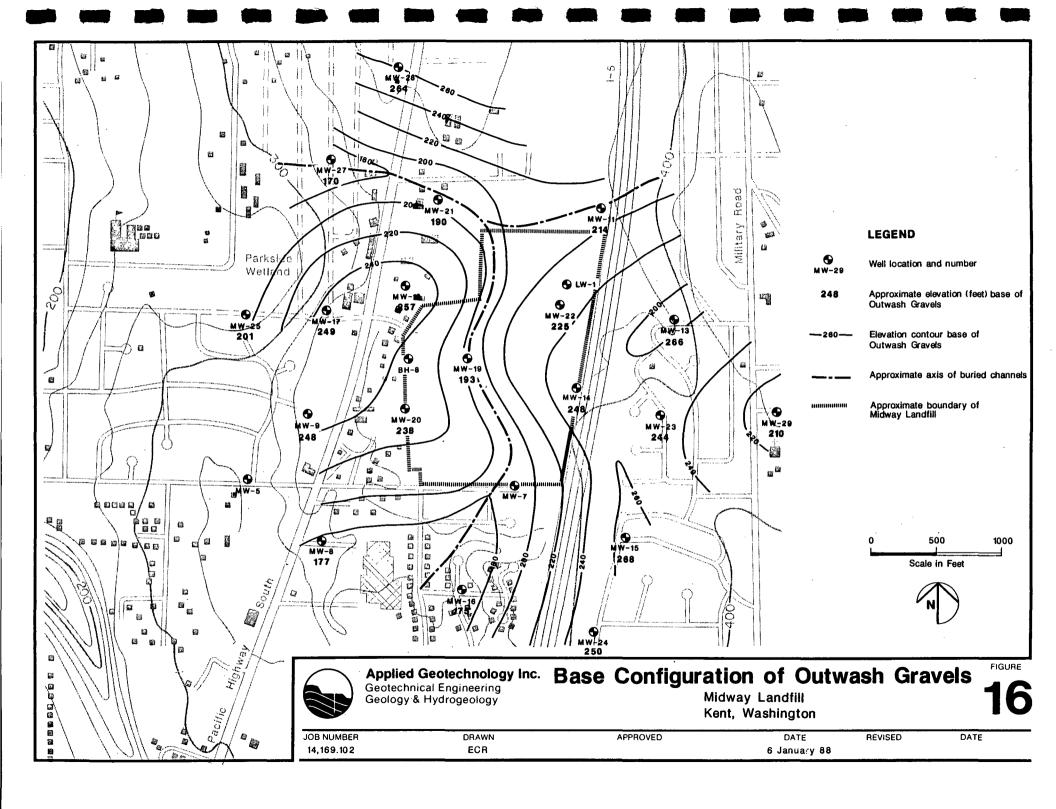
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4.2.9 Deltaic Sediments

Underlying the Outwash Gravels throughout the Study Area is an 80 to 180-foot thick sequence of sand, silty sand, and silt, with occasional lenses of sandy or silty gravel. The distribution and lithologic variations in the Deltaic Sediments are illustrated in the Geologic Cross Sections. Some wood fragments are present as well as locally abundant finely divided organic matter. The lower portion of this deposit also contains occasional volcanic ash layers.

The distribution of silt and sand beds in the Deltaic Sediments is highly variable, as the silt and sand deposits are complexly interbedded in some areas, and in others a considerable thickness of each type is present. The maximum continuous or nearly continuous sand thickness observed in our well borings was 120+ feet in MW-15 and nearly 120 feet in MW-18. Elsewhere, the sand beds are typically 20 to 40 feet thick. Sand, as illustrated on the Geologic Cross Sections, typically contains numerous thin silt and silty sand layers, and the reverse is true for the silt beds shown.

The upper part of the Deltaic Sediments is characterized by an oxidized brown color while the lower part is typically gray with a lavender or greenish hue in some areas. The lavender and green colors may result from the presence of fine pyroxene crystals typical of Cascade volcanic rocks. The lavender and green hues and ash deposits suggest volcanic activity was occurring in the Cascade Mountains during deposition of the lower part of the Deltaic Sediments.

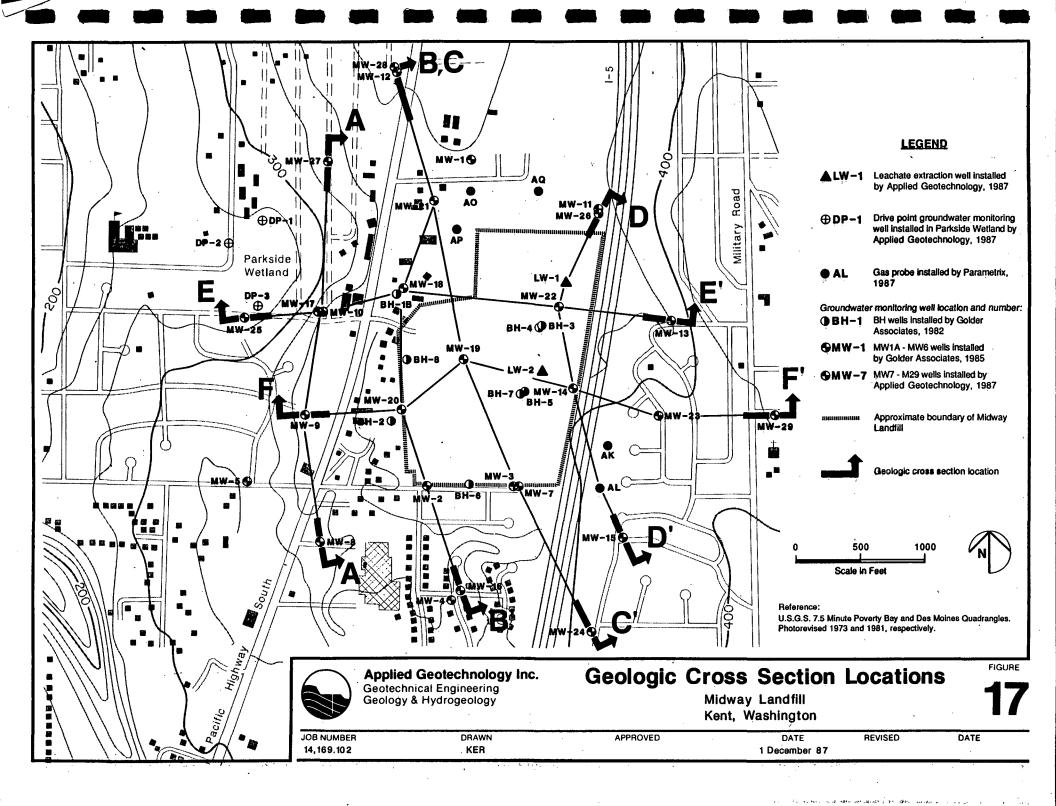
We interpret these sediments as representing a deltaic sequence. This sequence may have been deposited into a freshwater lake or isolated area of Puget Sound. Sediments of similar appearance and lithology mapped as the Puyallup Formation (Smith, 1976)) outcrop near the base of the cliffs on the north side of Commencement Bay. However, the Puyallup Formation is considered to be non-glacial in origin whereas the Deltaic Sediments underlying the Study Area contain occasional "dropstones" typically found in lake sediments near glacial fronts. Consequently, we conclude the Deltaic Sediments in the Study Area are not correlated with the Puyallup Formation, but instead may be a finer-grained facies of the overlying Salmon Springs (?) outwash.

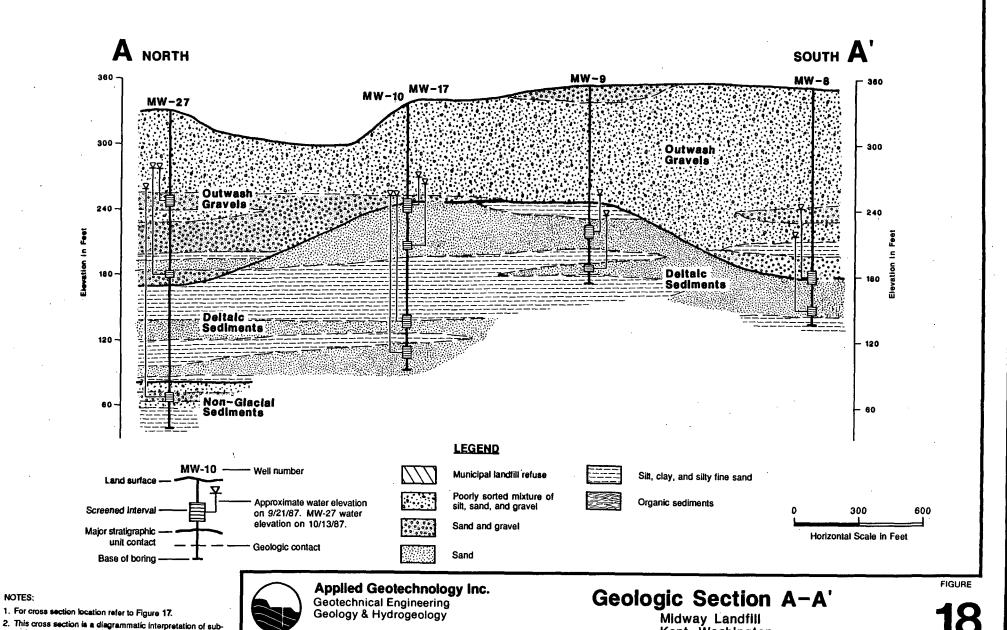
4.2.10 Non-Glacial Sediments

Sediments of apparent non-glacial origin underlie the Deltaic Sediments to the depth explored. The top of the Non-Glacial Sediments occurs near Elevation 100 feet. These sediments are more heterogeneous than overlying deposits and are characterized by coarse grained silty or sandy gravels with intervening beds of fine grained silt or silty sand. The geologic log from the Linda Heights well suggests the gravel deposits are replaced with depth by a continuous sequence of fine grained silts and sandy silts.

As with the overlying Deltaic Sediments, ash layers are locally present as are sand and silt beds with a lavender hue. In addition, much of the gravel consists of andesite clasts with large pinkish pyroxene crystals, typical of Cascade volcanics. More wood is also present, ranging in size from 1" diameter fragments to large sections of trees. These features suggest deposition during a non-glacial climatic environment with the Cascade Mountains as the source of the sediments.

The average size of the gravels in this deposit, although smaller than the Outwash Gravels, suggests a fairly high energy braided stream depositional environment. The gravels represent in-channel flood deposits, while the finer grained silts represent overbank or quiet water deposition. Some of the silty gravel deposits also look like mudflows. We interpret these sediments as being correlative with the Puyallup Formation. The description of the Puyallup Formation at its type locality is very similar to the non-glacial sediments in the Study Area (Crandell, 1958).





surface conditions based on interpolation and extrapolation between borings. Geologic and hydrologic conditions

are substantially more complex than depicted.

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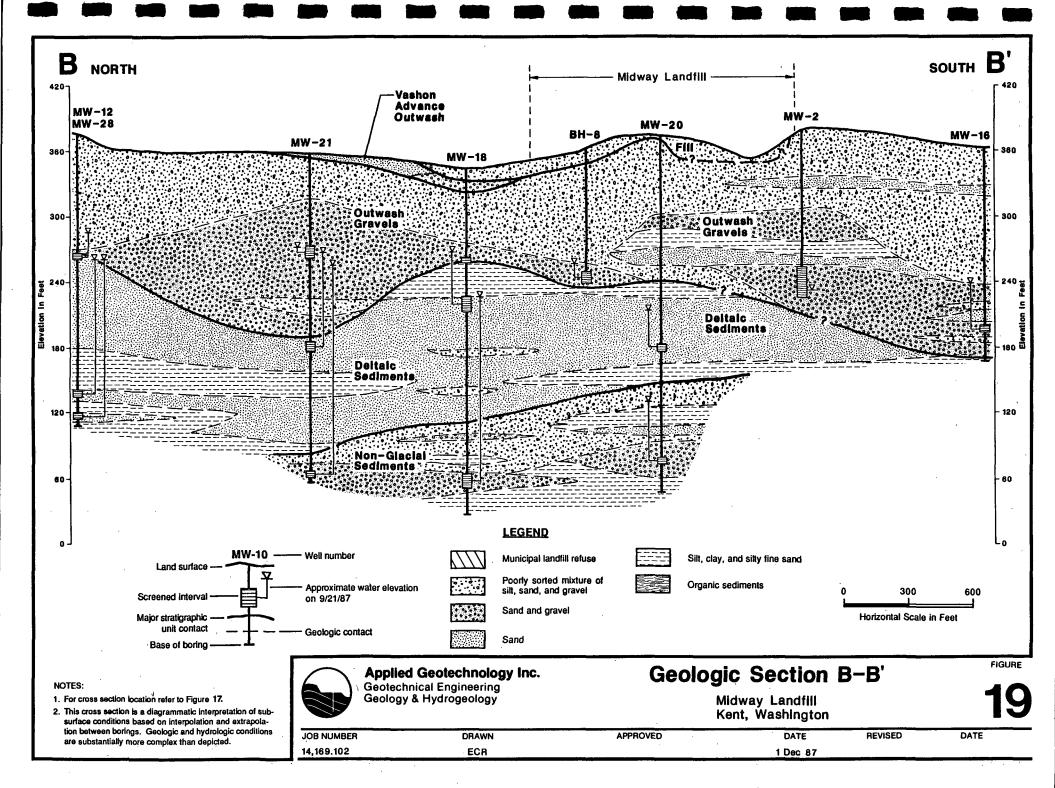
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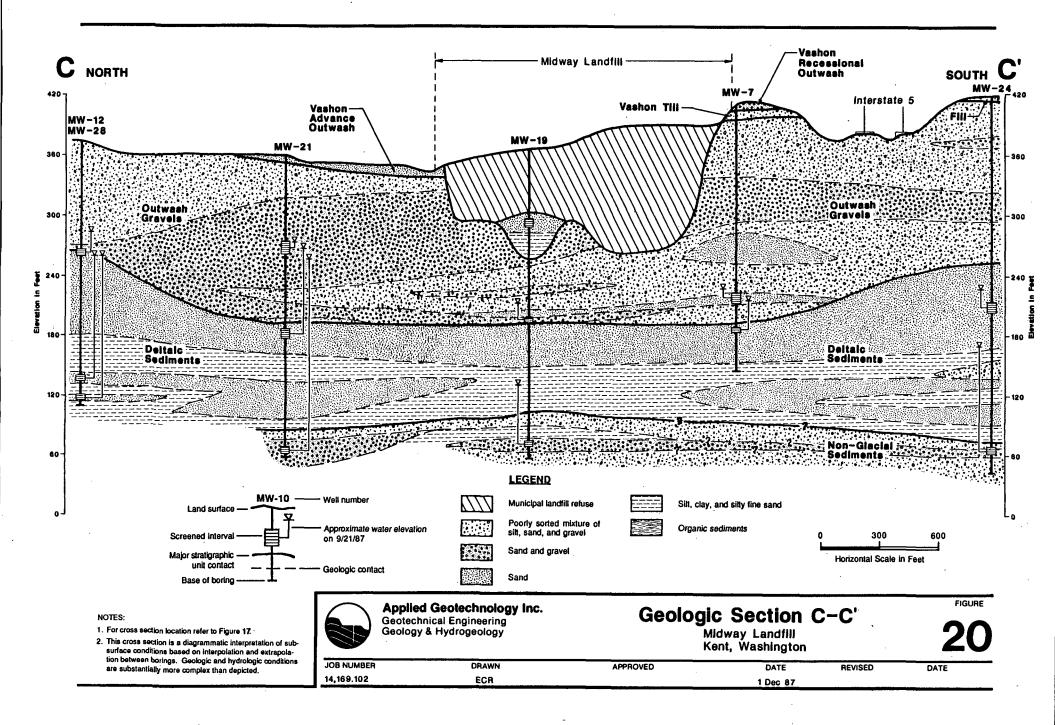
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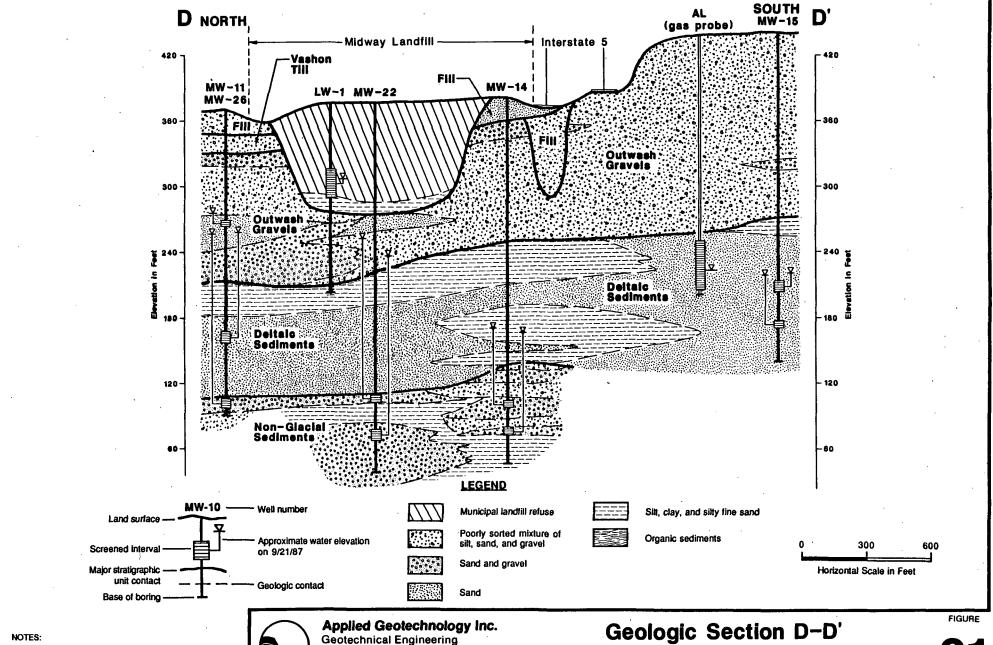
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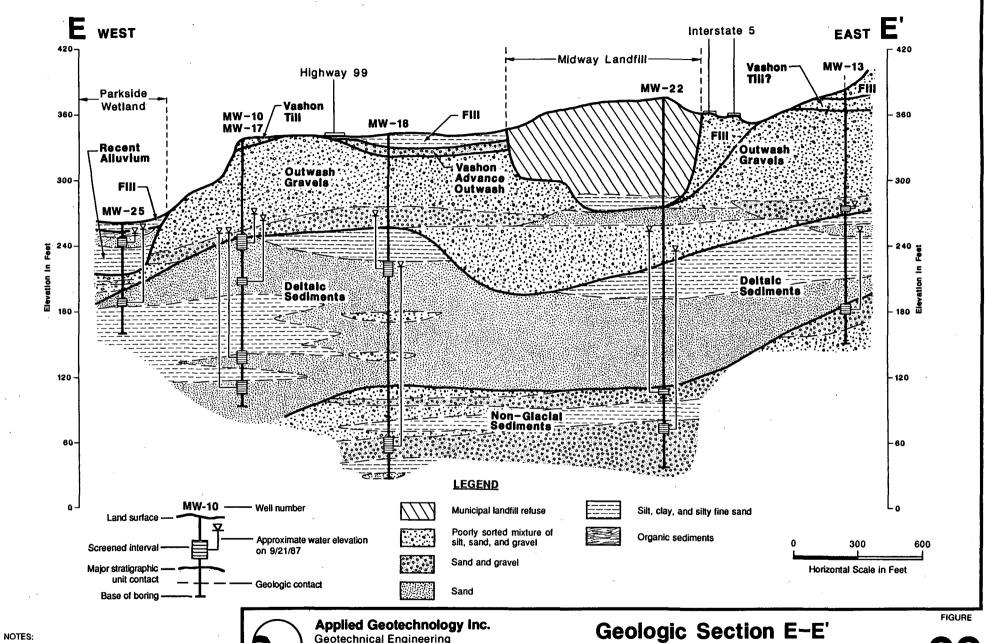


- 1. For cross section location refer to Figure 17.
- 2. This cross section is a diagrammatic interpretation of subsurface conditions based on interpolation and extrapolation between borings. Geologic and hydrologic conditions are substantially more complex than depicted.



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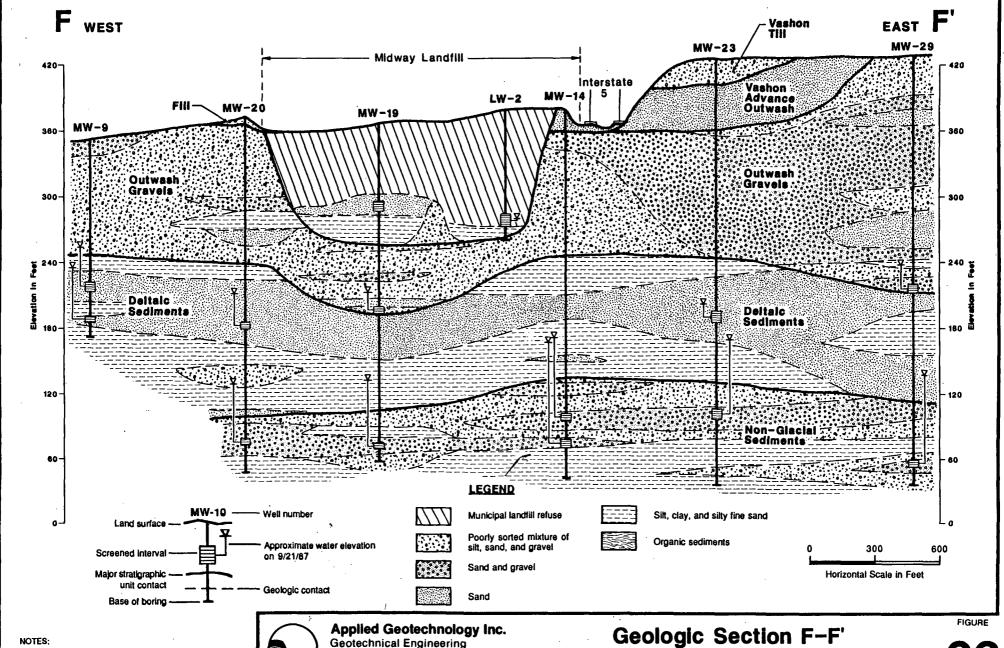
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- 1. For cross section location refer to Figure 17.
- 2. This cross section is a diagrammatic interpretation of subsurface conditions based on Interpolation and extrapolation between borings. Geologic and hydrologic conditions are substantially more complex than depicted.

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- 1. For cross section location refer to Figure 17.
- 2. This cross section is a diagrammatic interpretation of subsurface conditions based on interpolation and extrapolation between borings. Geologic and hydrologic conditions are substantially more complex than depicted.

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5.0 GROUNDWATER

5.1 Regional Groundwater Conditions

The principal aquifers beneath the Des Moines Drift Plain are Vashon Advance Outwash Deposits and Salmon Springs Drift (Luzier, 1969). Vashon Advance Outwash consisting chiefly of well-sorted, fine to medium sand is exploited for groundwater production both north and south of the Landfill. Outwash channels eroded into older Pleistocene deposits and filled with Vashon Advance Outwash provide relatively high yields to production water supply wells in the Federal Way area, several miles south of the Landfill. However, Vashon Advance Outwash deposits have insufficient areal extent and saturated thickness at the Landfill to be suitable as a water supply aquifer.

Salmon Springs Drift occurs predominantly as coarse sand and gravel with lesser amounts of sand, silt, and till beneath the Des Moines Drift Plain. Much of the drift is densely consolidated with interstices filled by silt and clay. This material acts as an aquitard and is not suitable for groundwater production. However, highly permeable zones of coarse sandy gravel or open-work gravel occur throughout the Salmon Springs Drift. These zones are capable of yielding up to several thousand gallons per minute to production water supply wells. Little is known of potential aquifers located in older Pleistocene Deposits below Salmon Springs Drift. Some production water supply wells are completed in more permeable zones of the pre-Salmon Springs Deposits, however, there does not appear to be any widespread distribution of a single aquifer within these older deposits.

Drift similar to that mapped as Salmon Springs occurs at the Midway Landfill. This Drift includes the Outwash Gravels. While this deposit is fairly extensive throughout the area surrounding the Landfill, the majority of the Outwash Gravel acts as an aquitard. There appears to be insufficient lateral extent and saturated thickness in the more permeable zones within the Outwash Gravels to result in a suitable aquifer being present in this deposit. Test drilling for a potential City of Kent production water supply well (Linda Heights well) indicated that no suitable aquifer was encountered for production of water supply from land surface through the Vashon Advance Outwash, Outwash Gravels, and underlying older Pleistocene Deposits.

5.2 Study Area Groundwater Conditions

5.2.1 Introduction

This section of the report presents our findings and conclusions regarding groundwater occurrence and movement in the Study Area. Groundwater conditions in adjoining areas are also briefly discussed particularly as they relate to discharge conditions. However, subsurface information outside the Study Area is limited, so our conclusions regarding these areas are necessarily limited.

Because of the complex geologic conditions present in the Study Area and consequent complexity in aquifer definition and groundwater flow, a generalized overview of groundwater conditions is presented first in the next section (5.2.2), and is then followed in Section 5.2.3 with detailed descriptions and data presentation for each aquifer and aquitard.

5.2.2 Overview of Groundwater Occurrence and Movement

Groundwater flow in the Study Area and adjoining portions of the Des Moines Drift Plain is highly complex, reflecting the complex interlayering of glacial and non-glacial deposits with widely varying geometry and hydraulic properties. Despite this complexity, a relatively clear picture has emerged of groundwater movement within the Study Area to an approximate depth of 300 to 350 feet (50 to 100 feet above Sea Level). As part of this picture, distinct hydrostratigraphic units have been defined within each of the geologic units on the basis of similar hydraulic properties, as follows:

Geologic Unit

Fill, Recent Alluvium, Vashon Recessional Outwash, Vashon

Advance Outwash

Midway Landfill

Outwash Gravels

Deltaic Sediments

Non-Glacial Sediments

Hydrostratigraphic Unit

Perched Aquifers

Landfill Aquifer

Upper Gravel Aquitard Upper Gravel Aquifer

Upper Silt Aquitard

Sand Aquifer Lower Silt Aquitard

Northern Gravel Aquifer Southern Gravel Aquifer

Figure 8 in Section 4.1 shows our interpretation of the relationship between these geologic and hydrostratigraphic units, and Figure 26 shows the relative elevations of the aquifer potentiometric surfaces. The following paragraphs provide a brief introduction to groundwater occurrence and movement within and between aquifers, and to regional discharge conditions. Detailed descriptions of each aquifer are presented in Section 5.2.3.

Perched aquifers generally represent the uppermost groundwater occurrence in the Study Area. Most perched aquifers are seasonally present within a few tens of feet of the land surface and are limited in thickness and lateral extent. They are consequently relatively unimportant to this investigation. However, there are two Perched Aquifers which are significant; one occurs in the Parkside Wetland and the other in Outwash Gravels immediately north of the landfill.

In the Parkside Wetland, saturated water bearing sediments extend essentially from land surface to approximately 10 to 20 feet deep. These sediments are underlain by much finer-grained sediments which act to isolate the Perched Aquifer from deeper groundwater. The Parkside Wetland appears to obtain most of its recharge from surface water runoff. A small percentage of recharge is also provided by discharge from underlying groundwater.

Perched water also occurs in the Outwash Gravels north of the Landfill. Water depths in this zone typically range from 10 to 20 feet below land surface. The recharge source for this Perched Aquifer is not known, but appears to be to the north as groundwater flows toward the south, recharging both the landfill and outwash gravels.

Leachate perched at the base of the Midway Landfill is a distinct body of groundwater comprising the Landfill Aquifer. Leachate elevations are highest in the northern part of the Landfill and lowest in the southern part. The higher northern elevations reflect greater recharge in this area and the presence of a layer of fine-grained silt and clay at the base of the Landfill which retards downward leachate movement.

The overall flow pattern in the Landfill Aquifer is from the north and west towards a hydraulic sink in the south central portion of the Landfill, as shown in Figure 25, Composite Aquifer Flow Diagram. Leachate is discharging vertically downward in the area of the hydraulic sink. Leachate flow in the Landfill appears somewhat analogous to flow in a bathtub with the hydraulic sink corresponding to a bathtub drain.

Groundwater flowing downwards from the Landfill Aquifer enters the underlying Outwash Gravels to form the Upper Gravel Aquifer. The Upper Gravel Aquifer typically occurs near the base of the Outwash Gravels with groundwater under water table or slightly confined conditions. Groundwater flow in this aquifer is generally from the north to the south towards another hydraulic sink located beneath the southern half of the Midway Landfill. This sink coincides almost exactly with the hydraulic sink in the overlying Landfill Aquifer. Consequently, leachate in the Landfill Aquifer can flow directly down to the Upper Gravel Aquifer and then continue vertically downwards into the underlying Sand Aquifer.

In many parts of the Study Area, the Upper Gravel Aquifer is separated from the underlying Sand Aquifer by the Upper Silt Aquitard. The Upper Silt Aquitard consists of a sequence of fine-grained silts and silty fine sands occupying the uppermost part of the Deltaic Sediments. A linear-shaped window or gap in the aquitard passes north-south through the middle of the Study Area. Another window is located near MW-10/17. The hydraulic sink described above in the Upper Gravel Aquifer is located over part of the north-south window.

Sandy portions of the Deltaic Sediments comprise the Sand Aquifer. Ground-water in the Sand Aquifer is generally confined although it becomes unconfined in the southeastern part of the Study Area.

Horizontal groundwater flow in the Sand Aquifer is generally from the north to the southeast as depicted in Figure 25. A poorly defined groundwater divide occurs along the western edge of the Study Area with groundwater west of the divide possibly flowing to the southwest. Groundwater east of the divide flows southeastward toward yet another hydraulic sink located just east of the Landfill. Although this sink is not directly beneath the southern half of the Landfill as were the two sinks in the overlying Aquifers, it is sufficiently close to represent a continuation of the vertical conduit for Landfill leachate.

In addition to horizontal flow, there is also a strong component of vertical flow in the Sand Aquifer. Preliminary flux calculations indicate vertical flow in many cases is equal to or greater than horizontal flow.

The Sand Aquifer sink apparently represents a window in the Lower Silt Aquitard, which directly underlies the Sand Aquifer between Elevations 100 and 180 feet in some areas. This aquitard is comprised of fine-grained deposits within the base of the Deltaic Sediments.

Groundwater migrating downwards out of the Sand Aquifer enters the deepest aquifers identified in the Study Area. These aquifers, designated the Northern and Southern Gravel Aquifers, occur in the Non-Glacial Sediments which underlie the Deltaic Sediments. Groundwater flow in the two aquifers is illustrated in Figure 25. As shown, groundwater in the Northern Gravel Aquifer flows from north to south and appears to be truncated at an east-west line extending across the Study Area. The Southern Gravel Aquifer occurs south of this east-west line and groundwater in it flows to the east and west away from a mound or ridge located near the southeastern corner of the Landfill. The mound location coincides with the hydraulic sink in the overlying Sand Aquifer indicating downward vertical flow from the Sand Aquifer at this location.

The preceding discussion provides a general description of groundwater movement through strata present within the Study Area. Although the Study Area comprises a significant portion of the central Des Moines Drift Plain, groundwater pathways outside of the Study Area remain poorly understood. Figure 24 shows our interpretation of general groundwater flow conditions beneath and beyond the Study Area. As depicted, groundwater within the Drift Plain generally migrates downward and to the west towards Puget Sound, or to the east towards the Green River Valley.

The majority of groundwater recharge to the upland portions of the Drift Plain most likely discharges to one of these two features, with some portion migrating to deeper aquifers within the Pleistocene sequence. Some groundwater may be withdrawn by water supply wells.

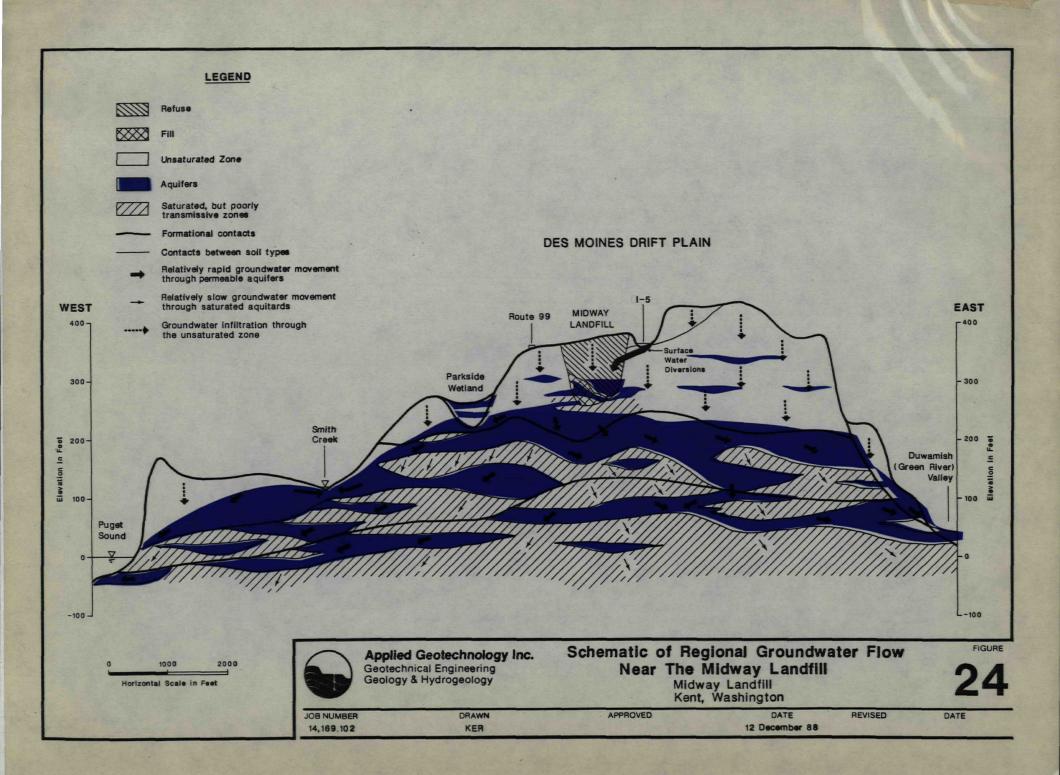
Although extrapolating from site specific data to adjacent areas is difficult, we anticipate the principal potential groundwater discharge areas or sources near the Midway Landfill are:

- o Perennial streams or springs flowing to Puget Sound or the Green River Valley including Smith Creek and other smaller, unnamed drainages.
- o Municipal water supply wells in the Federal Way and Des Moines areas.
- o Domestic water supply wells in the Lake Fenwick area.

Several perennial streams near the Study Area drain the Drift Plain to both Puget Sound and the Green River Valley. These include Smith Creek, located southwest of the Landfill, an unnamed drainage south of Smith Creek, and an unnamed drainage to the northeast (Figure 2).

Base flow in these streams is likely comprised of groundwater discharge from aquifers identified in the Study Area. Smith Creek and the unnamed drainage northeast of the Landfill sustain perennial flows below Elevation 250 and Elevation 225, respectively. These elevations correspond closely to the approximate elevation of the Sand Aquifer potentiometric surface. Although no Sand Aquifer monitor wells are located sufficiently close to these streams to confirm this relationship, available data suggest discharge from this aquifer is the most likely source for these two streams' base flows.

The unnamed drainage south of Smith Creek flows perennially below approximately Elevation 150. Discharge from the Sand Aquifer, if present at this location, would also most likely be responsible for this stream's base flow.



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Composite Aquifer Flow Diagram

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Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

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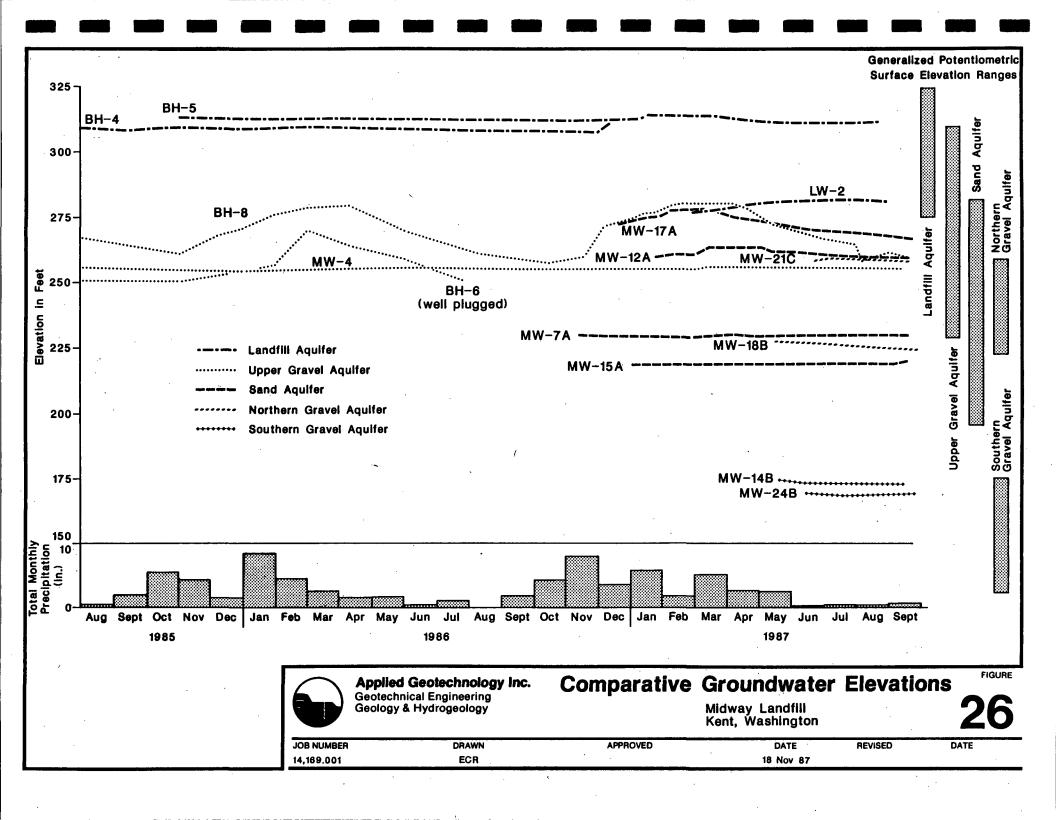
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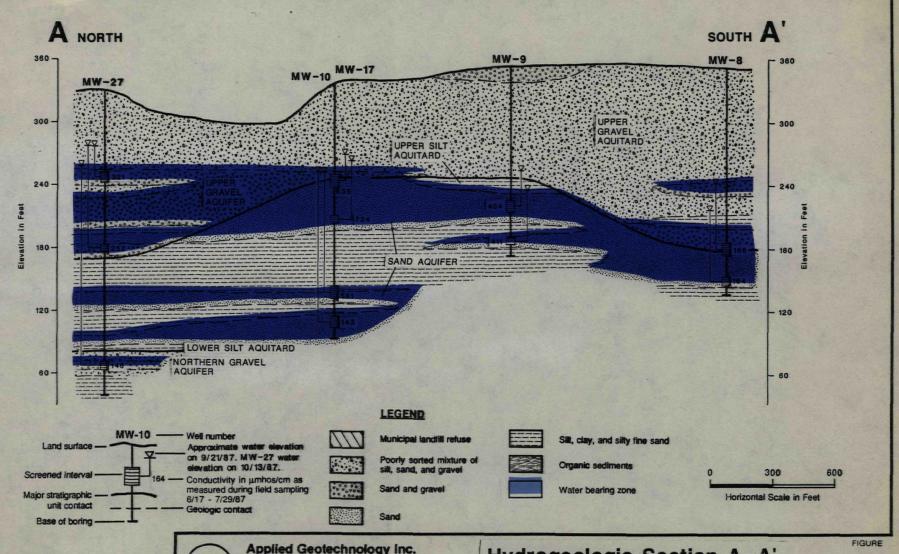
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5.2.3 Groundwater Occurrence

General: This section presents detailed information concerning the occurrence and distribution of aquifers and aquitards identified in the Study Area. Detailed hydrogeologic cross sections through the Study Area showing our interpretation of groundwater conditions are included on the following pages as Figures 27 through 32.



- 1. For cross section location refer to Figure 17.
- 2. This cross section is a diagrammatic interpretation of subsurface conditions based on interpolation and extrapolation between borings. Geologic and hydrologic conditions are substantially more complex than depicted.



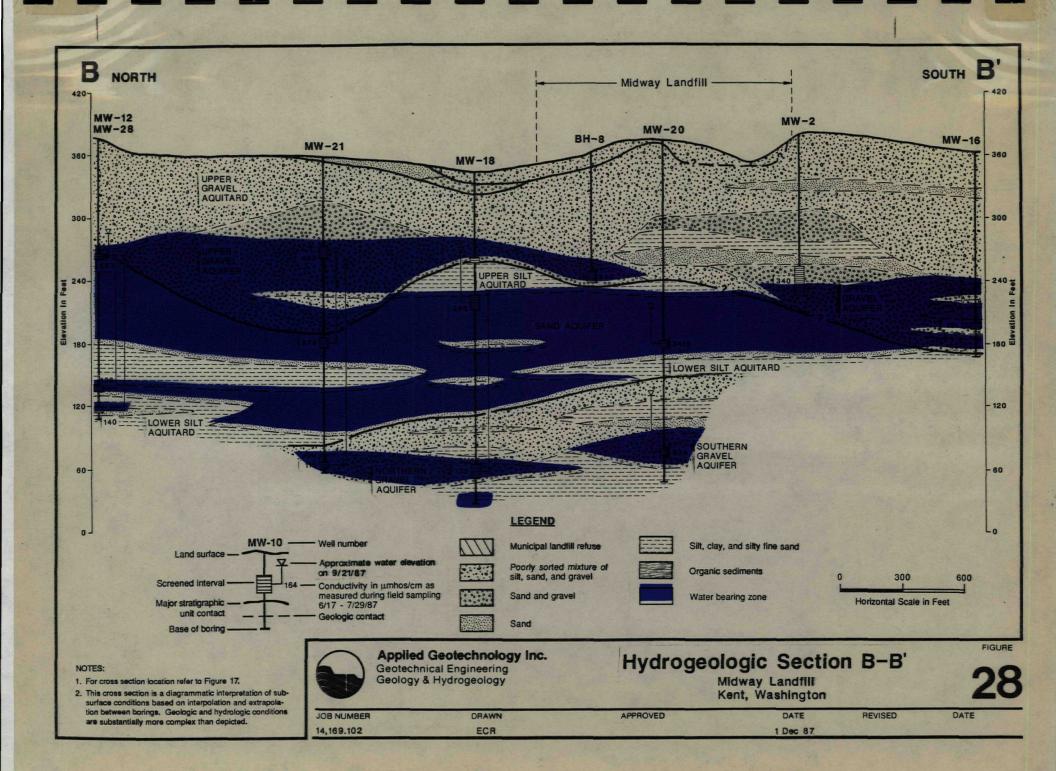
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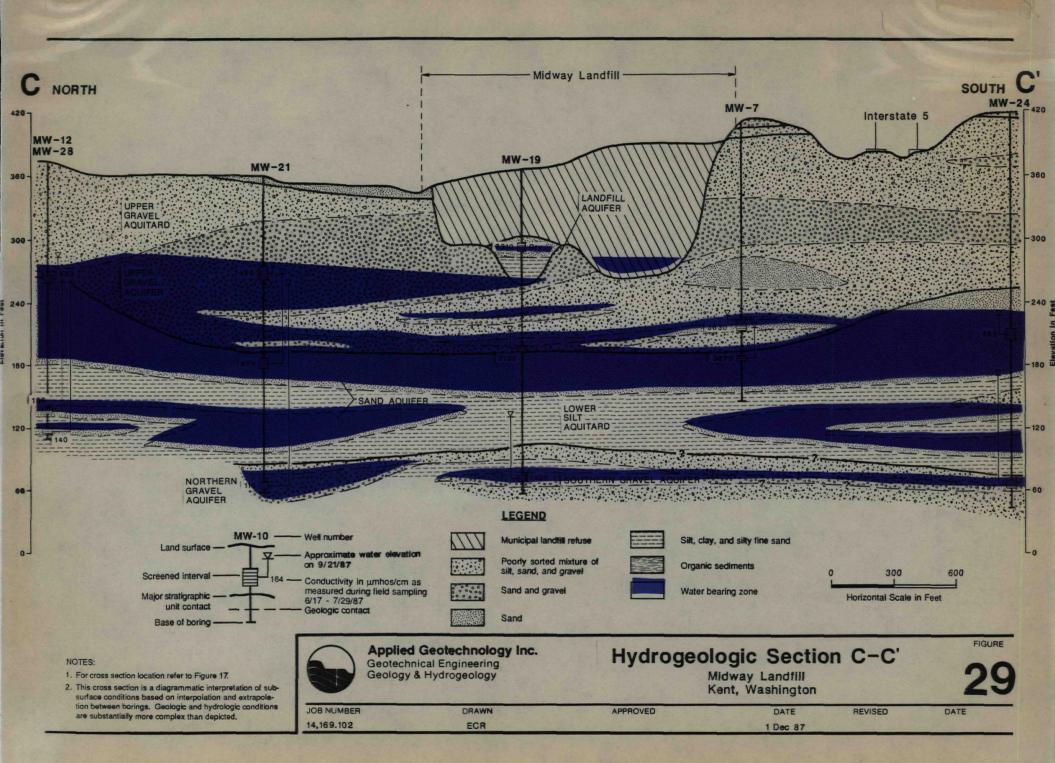
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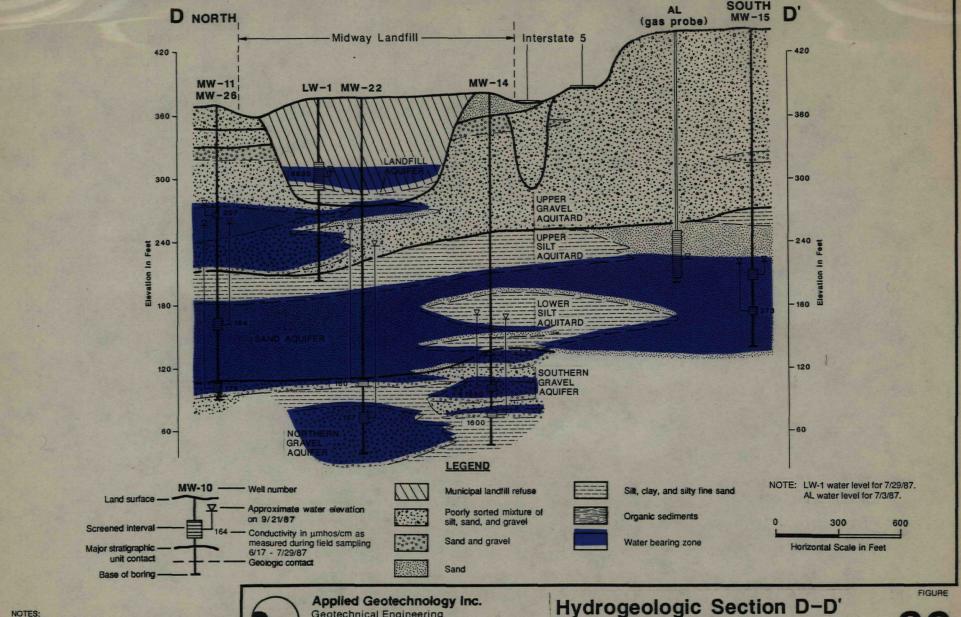
Hydrogeologic Section A-A'

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

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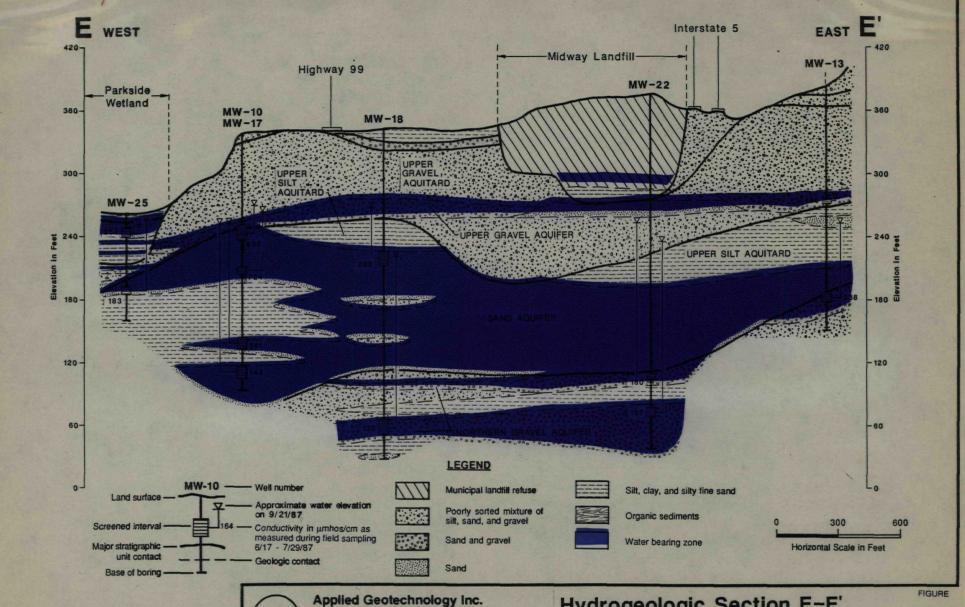
- 1. For cross section location refer to Figure 17.
- 2. This cross section is a diagrammatic interpretation of subsurface conditions based on interpolation and extrapolation between borings. Geologic and hydrologic conditions are substantially more complex than depicted.



Hydrogeologic Section D-D'

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NOTES:

- 1. For cross section location refer to Figure 17.
- 2. This cross section is a diagrammatic interpretation of subsurface conditions based on interpolation and extrapola-tion between borings. Geologic and hydrologic conditions are substantially more complex than depicted.

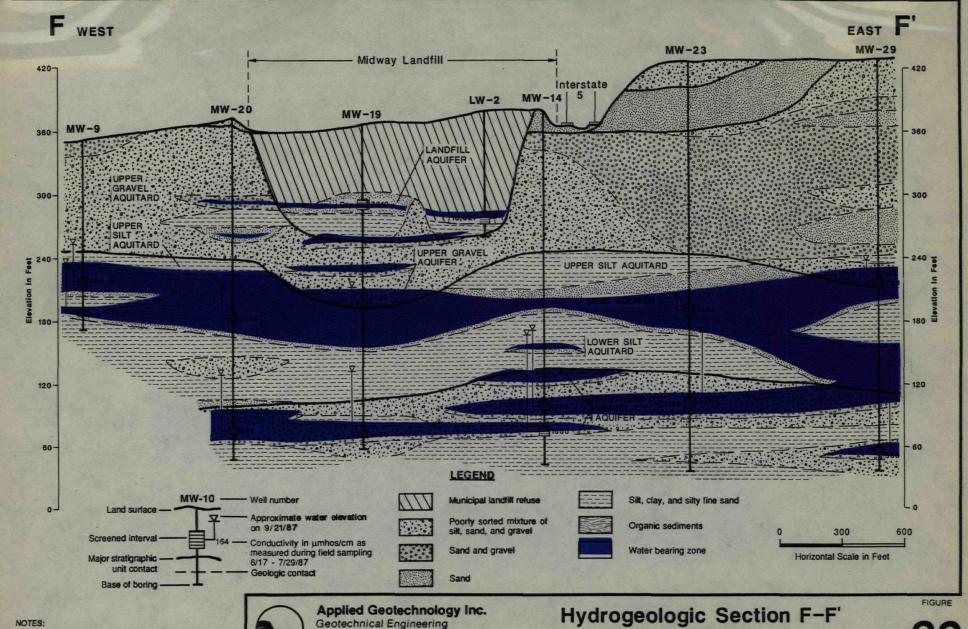


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Hydrogeologic Section E-E'

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

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- 1. For cross section location refer to Figure 17.
- This cross section is a diagrammatic interpretation of subsurface conditions based on interpolation and extrapolation between borings. Geologic and hydrologic conditions are substantially more complex than depicted.



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<u>Perched Aquifers:</u> Perched Aquifers occur as near-surface seasonal groundwater bodies present around the Landfill, and perched on unweathered Vashon Till or Outwash Gravels. Perched groundwater typically occurs near the base of Fills, Vashon Recessional Outwash, or in other permeable surficial soils underlain by less permeable soils. Some perched zones also occur at the contact between Vashon Advance Outwash and the Outwash Gravels because the Outwash Gravels are typically less permeable. We anticipate the maximum saturated thickness of these Perched Aquifers does not exceed a few feet.

There are also zones of perched water within the Parkside Wetland and the generally unsaturated upper portion of the Outwash Gravels. Most of the perched water bodies in the Outwash Gravels are limited in extent. However, one extensive body of perched groundwater is located immediately north of the Landfill between Well MW-21 and MW-11.

This northern groundwater body was first encountered at 35 feet below land surface while drilling MW-11. Field notes recorded during drilling indicate groundwater was observed moving horizontally southward across the borehole. Our conclusion at the time was that we had drilled into an unknown storm drain, although no drain or pipe fragments were ever found. Parametrix subsequently encountered the same groundwater zone at about the same depth while drilling gas probes AP through AR (see Figure 6, Groundwater Monitoring Locations)(Carey, 1987). This zone was not encountered, however, in either MW-21 or in MW-26.

Static and drilling water levels in MW-11 and gas probes AP through AR ranged from 12 to 20 feet below land surface, indicating the groundwater was confined. Groundwater elevations in the underlying main body of the Upper Gravel Aquifer were 50 to 60 feet lower. Comparison of geologic logs from the monitoring well and gas probes also indicates this confined aquifer zone was approximately 45 to 55 feet thick, and was perched on a thin layer of silty gravel and silt. Landfill Cross Sections AA-AA' and BB-BB' show these relationships.

The recharge source for this perched/confined water bearing zone is not known, nor is its extent defined. However, water elevations in this zone decrease to the south towards the Landfill suggesting it flows into and is a recharge source for the Landfill Aquifer.

An atypical "perched" groundwater body occurs in the Recent Alluvium filling the Parkside Wetland, as shown on Hydrogeologic Cross Section E-E'. Our explorations and available water level data indicate the water table in this area is near land surface (the Wetland is often flooded during the winter), and the sediments are essentially saturated from the water table downwards to the Sand Aquifer. Groundwater in the Recent Alluvium is therefore technically not perched. However, the lower 25 feet of the Recent Alluvium is much less permeable than the upper portion and functions as an effective aquitard. Groundwater in the upper part of the Recent Alluvium can therefore be considered perched and likely has only limited hydraulic connection to the deeper aquifers.

Landfill Aquifer: Leachate forms a nearly continuous body of water at the base of the Landfill, and as scattered perched bodies within the Landfill, as shown on Landfill Cross Sections AA-AA' and BB-BB' (Section 4.2). This body of leachate is defined as the Landfill Aquifer. Although there is insufficient data to determine leachate saturated thickness and flow throughout the year, saturation and flow are apparently controlled by recharge, original gravel pit topography, and distribution of fine grained historic pond sediments in those areas used as settling ponds during mining operations.

Data gathered in February, 1987 showed leachate elevations an average of 30 to 40 feet higher in the northern half of the Landfill. The difference in elevation is the result of several factors: 1) the base of the northern portion of the gravel pit is higher in elevation than the southern portion; 2) the fine-grained pond sediments in the Lake Meade area likely act as an aquitard to perch leachate; 3) the dike used to separate the Lake Meade area from the rest of the gravel pit may still be partly or wholly intact. This dike is shown as an unquarried remnant on Landfill Section BB-BB"; and 4) the northern part of the Landfill receives direct recharge from surface water runoff and from perched water in the Outwash Gravels north of the Landfill, as described previously.

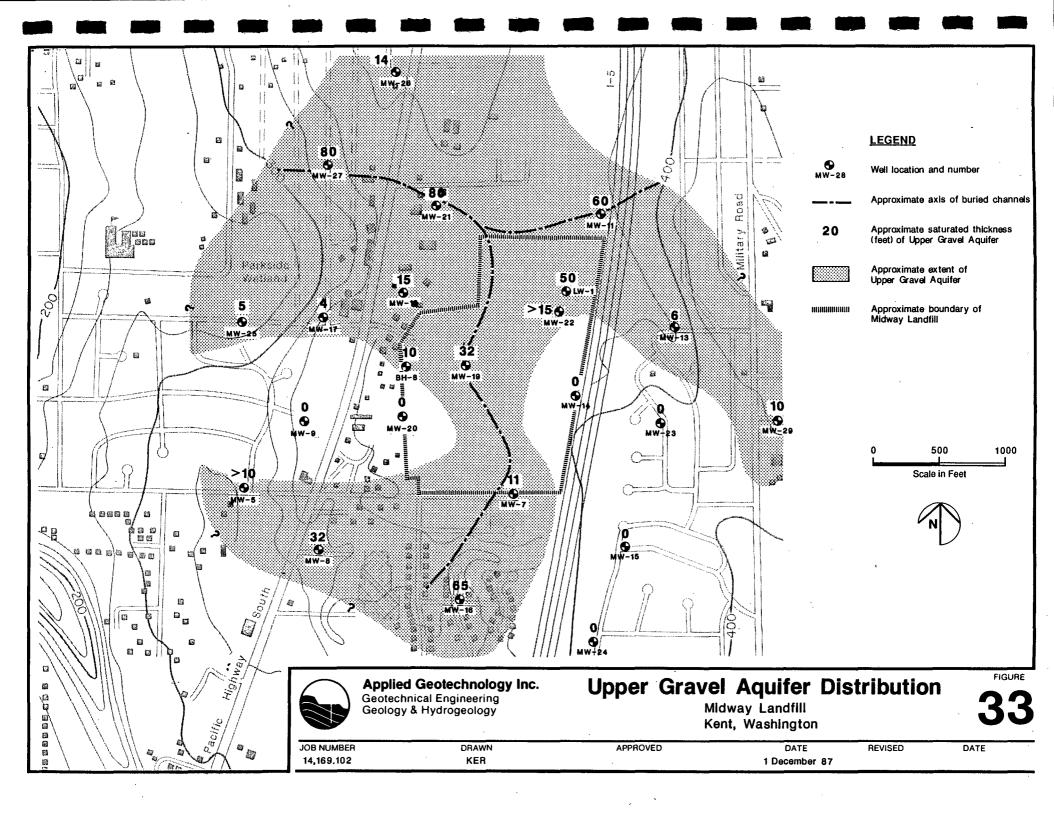
Leachate thicknesses also generally appear to increase from east to west within both the southern and northern portions of the Landfill, in accordance with the general deepening of the original gravel pit excavation. A maximum saturated thickness of 40 feet was observed in the north half of the Landfill.

<u>Upper Gravel Aquitard:</u> The Outwash Gravels, particularly the upper portion, are predominantly low permeability "silt bound" gravels which tend to retard groundwater movement. The upper unsaturated portion of this deposit is therefore defined as the Upper Gravel Aquitard.

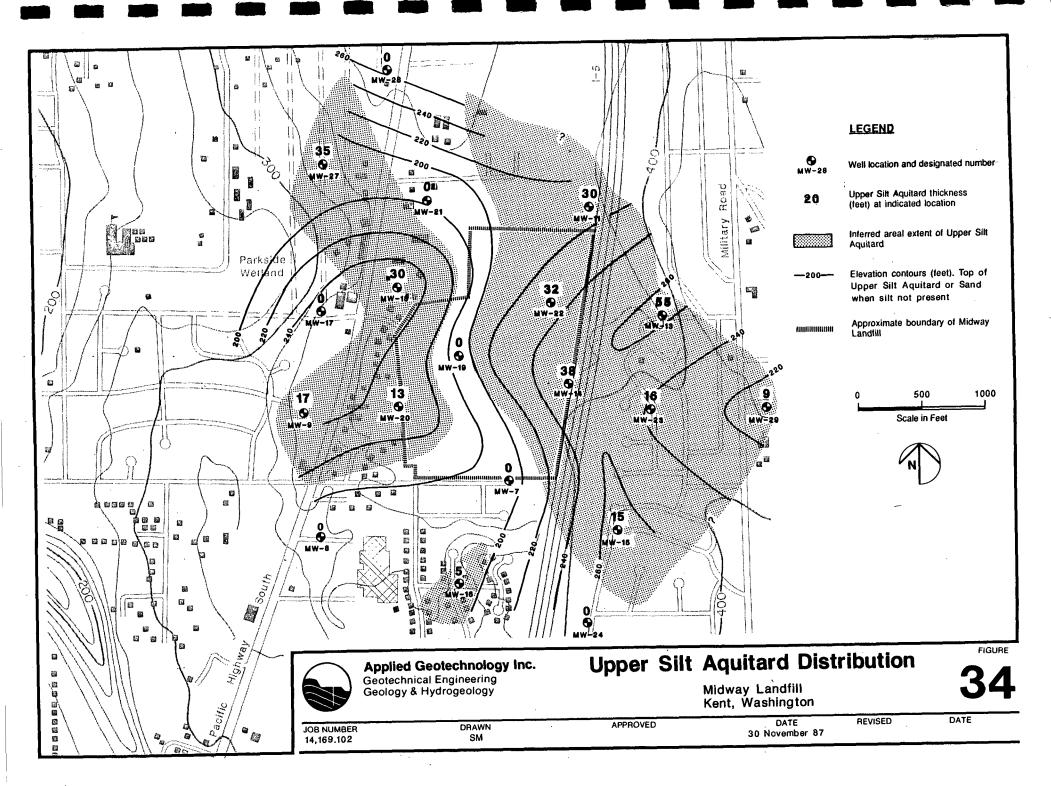
The Upper Gravel Aquitard typically occurs as 50 to 100-foot thick beds of silty gravel interbedded with more permeable sand and sandy gravel zones, as shown on Hydrogeologic Cross Sections A-A' through F-F'. These gravels can be seen in the gravel pit photograph included in Section 4.0 as Figure 15. The maximum observed thickness of continuous silty gravel was nearly 180 feet at MW-15; the minimum was 40 feet at MW-21. The Upper Gravel Aquitard extends from near land surface to the first major bodies of permeable gravel which typically occur near the base of the Outwash Gravels. The base of the Upper Gravel Aquitard therefore ranges from Elevation 240 to 330 feet.

<u>Upper Gravel Aquifer:</u> The first major aquifer occurs near the base of the Outwash Gravels within the buried channel and tributary channels described in Section 4.2.8; only a small portion of the aquifer occurs outside the buried channel. The greatest saturated thicknesses occur at the north end of the buried channel, as shown on Figure 33, Upper Gravel Aquifer Distribution, where up to 80 feet of groundwater was observed near MW-27 and MW-21. Gravels occupying the north end of the channel in this area are of relatively high permeability compared to the Upper Gravel Aquifer in other areas.

Groundwater occurs in the Upper Gravel Aquifer generally under water table or only slightly confined conditions. Consequently, the upper surface of this aquifer can be considered as the top of the uppermost aquifer beneath the Landfill.



Upper Silt Aquitard: A 5 to 40-foot thick sequence of fine grained silt and silty fine sand designated as the Upper Silt Aquitard underlies the Upper Gravel Aquifer throughout much of the Study Area. This aquitard represents the uppermost part of the Deltaic Sediments. The aquitard thickness is shown in plan view on Figure 34, Upper Silt Aquitard Distribution and in cross section on the Hydrogeologic Cross Sections. Figure 34 also shows the topography of the upper surface of the Deltaic Sediments if the Outwash Gravels were stripped from the Study Area. As illustrated, the aquitard is absent in a band extending north-south through the Landfill and throughout most of the area south of the Landfill. This north-south "window" in the Upper Silt Aquitard coincides to a large extent with a topographic low (which corresponds to the buried channel in the Outwash Gravels), suggesting the Upper Silt Aquitard was eroded from this area during deposition of the Outwash Gravels. There is also a window in the Aquitard west of the Landfill near MW-17.

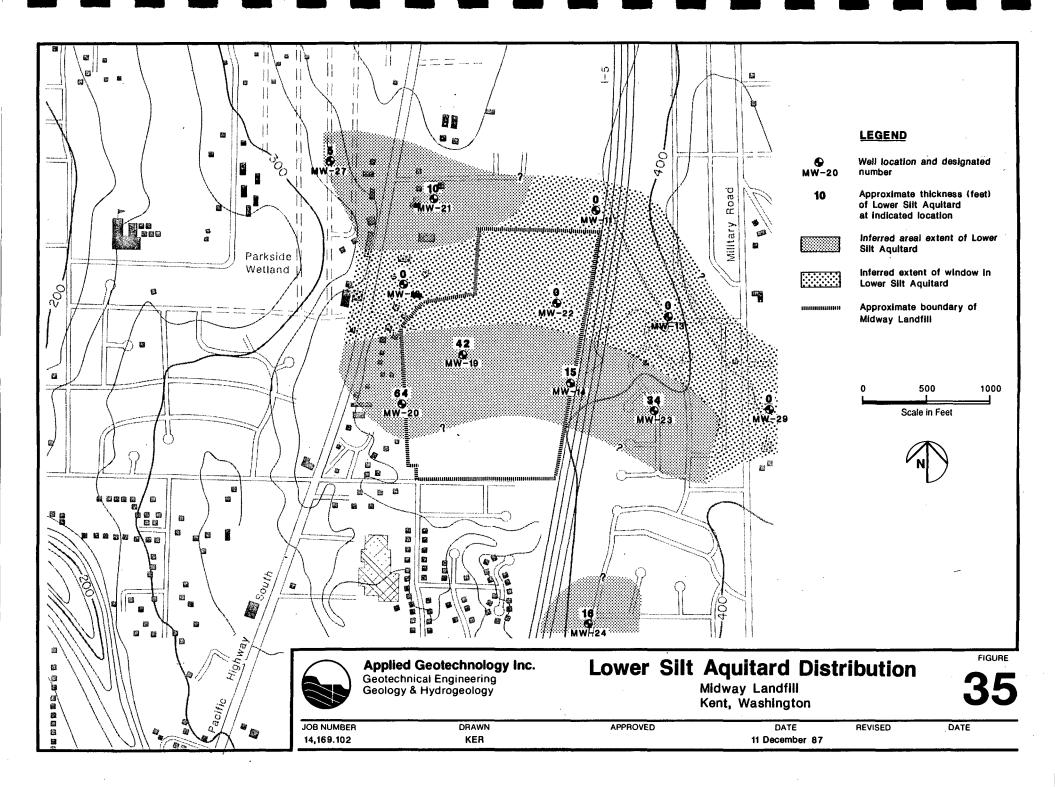


<u>Sand Aquifer:</u> The Sand Aquifer consists of saturated portions of the Deltaic Sediments underlying the Upper Silt Aquitard or the Outwash Gravels. Groundwater in this aquifer generally occurs under confined conditions; however, unconfined or water table conditions prevail in the southeastern portion of the Study Area.

The top of the Sand Aquifer generally occurs between Elevations 180 and 240 feet, as shown on the Hydrogeologic Sections. The base typically occurs between Elevations 90 and 110 feet, but in some areas rises to above 180 feet.

Sand Aquifer thickness and lithology vary considerably throughout the Study Area. In some locations, the aquifer consists of up to 80 feet of relatively uniform sand; in other areas, there are 20 to 30 foot thick sand beds interbedded with 10 to 30-foot beds of silt or silty fine sand. However, in most areas there is at least one relatively continuous deposit of sand ranging ranging from 30 to 80 feet thick. The sand and silt beds are not as uniform as shown on the hydrogeologic cross sections. They actually include a variety of lithologies, but have been grouped into either predominantly sand or predominantly silt units to facilitate hydrogeologic interpretation.

Lower Silt Aquitard: Fine-grained silt and silty sand occurs in many parts of the Study Area between Elevations 100 and 180 feet. These fine-grained sediments, collectively called the Lower Silt Aquitard underlie the Sand Aquifer in many areas (see Figure 32) and interfinger with it in others (see Figure 28). The Lower Silt Aquitard ranges in thickness from 0 to a maximum of approximately 50 feet. The thickness and inferred areal distribution of the Lower Silt Aquitard is shown on Figure 35. As illustrated, maximum thicknesses are located beneath the south central portion of the Landfill and directly east of the Landfill. The aquitard appears to be absent in a band extending across the north part of the Landfill and in the eastern part of the Study Area.



Northern and Southern Gravel Aquifers: Groundwater occurs under confined conditions in gravel beds within the Non-Glacial Sediments. The gravel beds typically range from 5 to 30 feet thick and are separated by intervening lower permeability silty sandy gravel and silt beds. There are no apparent lithologic differences between gravel beds in the northern and southern part of the Study Area, but they have substantially different potentiometric heads, electrical conductivities (i.e. total dissolved solids content), and groundwater flow directions. Potentiometric heads in the northern part of the Study Area average 90 feet higher than in the southern part, while electrical conductivities in the north are typically an order of magnitude lower than those in the south. Based on these observations, we have defined two separate aquifers, the Northern Gravel Aquifer and the Southern Gravel Aquifer. The apparent boundary separating the two aquifers trends east-west across the middle of the Landfill between Wells MW-18 and MW-19.

The entire sequence of non-glacial sediments at each well location is considered part of either the Northern or Southern Gravel Aquifer. This includes the intervening, less permeable silty sandy gravel and silt beds. Consequently, each aquifer is characterized by a mixture of less and more permeable deposits.

5.2.4 Groundwater Recharge, Movement and Discharge

Recharge From Surface Water and Precipitation: Significant groundwater recharge occurs in the Study Area through rainfall infiltration. All precipitation falling onto the Landfill surface either infiltrates directly or runs off to the North and Middle Ponds where it infiltrates or evaporates; there is no surface water runoff away from the Landfill. Precipitation in the areas surrounding the Landfill also infiltrates and evapotranspires, but some of it is captured in storm drains and carried out of the Study Area.

In areas surrounding the Landfill, some infiltrating water is temporarily detained in the seasonal Perched Aquifers described previously. The remaining infiltrating water passes directly through the Vashon Advance Outwash and enters the Outwash Gravels.

The upper part of the Outwash Gravels (Upper Gravel Aquitard) generally appears to retard vertical groundwater movement. However, there are zones of clean sandy gravel or open-work gravel which readily transmit water. The degree to which these permeable soils are interconnected is not known; however, infiltrating water likely passes preferentially downward through these more permeable zones, eventually reaching the Upper Gravel Aquifer.

Landfill Aquifer: Recharge to the Landfill Aquifer occurs through discharge of storm water into the Landfill, infiltration through the cap and North Pond, and lateral flow from the area of perched groundwater in the Outwash Gravels north of the Landfill. No recharge occurs from the Upper Gravel Aquifer since most of it is below the Landfill. Of these recharge sources, storm water discharge into the Landfill and infiltration through the North Pond probably comprise the largest volume of recharge.

Historical plans from WDOT show that surface water collected in a catch basin near Linda Heights Park is discharged directly into the north end of the Landfill through a 30-inch culvert (as described previously in Section 2.2). The culvert depth is not known, but it was likely located on the native ground surface prior to fill placement for I-5. Consequently, the culvert probably lies 90 to 100 feet below existing land surface at the base of the Landfill.

The drainage basin discharging through the Linda Heights park culvert is called the Eastside Basin, and includes approximately 102 acres of land (Parametrix, Inc. 1987). Annual discharges from this area and the annual recharge to the Landfill may be 40 to 55 million gallons based on 40 inches precipitation per year over the 102-acre area and on a runoff coefficient in the range of .35 to .5.

The North Pond also likely represents another major source of recharge to the Landfill. The North Pond receives stormwater and runoff from an approximately 87-acre area known as the I-5 Corridor Basin (Parametrix 1987). Since the North Pond has no outlet, a majority of water entering the pond likely infiltrates. We estimate recharge from this source as ranging between 30 and 45 million gallons per year based on the same parameters described previously.

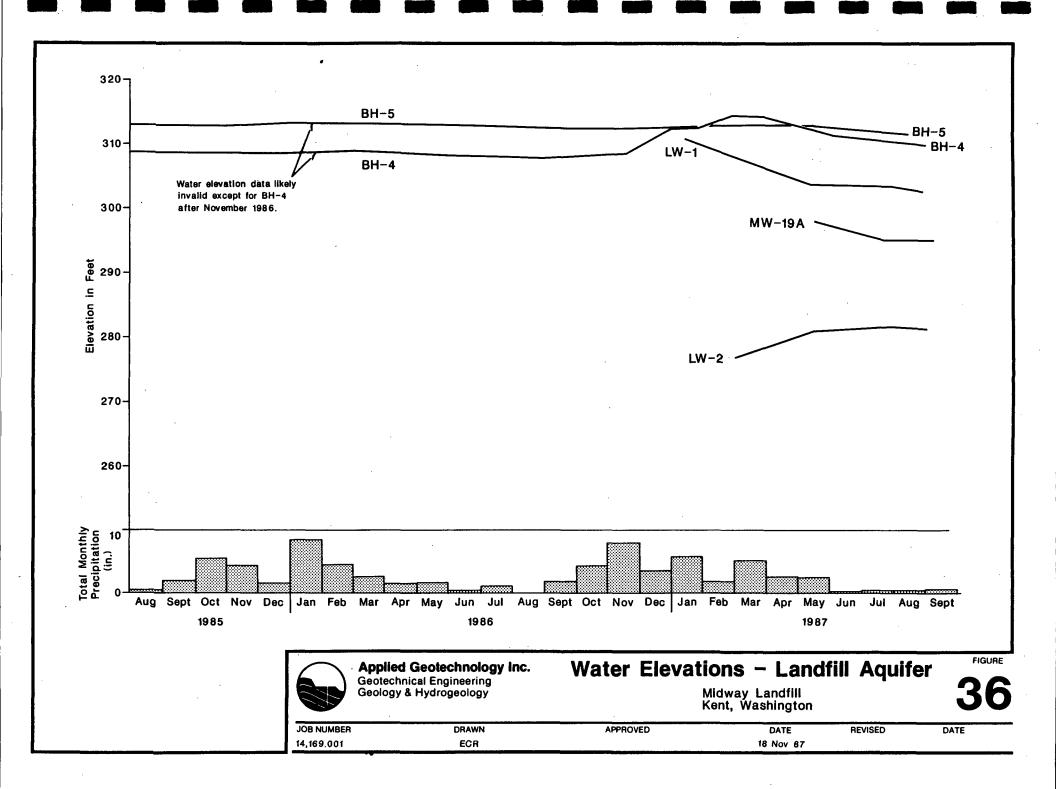
Limited water level monitoring in leachate wells LW-1 and LW-2, located in the landfill also support storm water discharge and infiltration into the northern part of the Landfill as a major recharge source (Parametrix, 1987). Continuous water level records in Well LW-1 showed water level rises ranging from 0.3 to 2.7 feet within approximately 20 to 40 hours after the beginning of a storm. The magnitude of the rise was directly proportional to the amount of precipitation. In LW-2, by contrast, water levels did not visibly respond to storms. These water level data and historical information on culvert locations suggest that most recharge occurs at the north end of the Landfill due to the recharge from the I-5 Corridor Basin and the Eastside Basin.

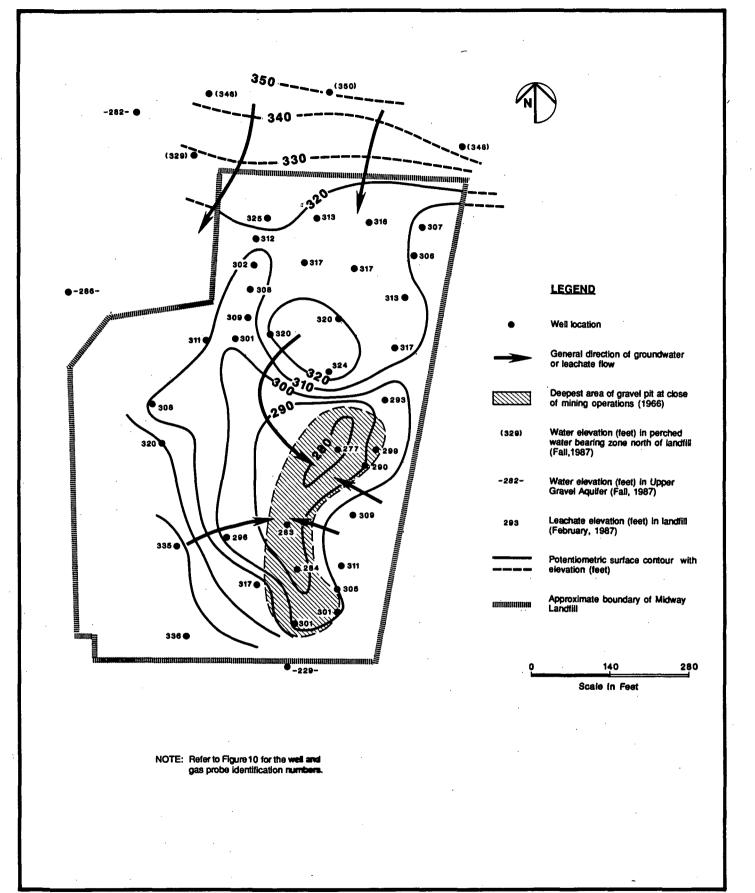
Direct precipitation onto the Landfill also serves as a major source of recharge to the Landfill as a whole. We estimate annual recharge from this source to be in the range of 50 to 70 million gallons. This estimate is greater than recharge from either the I-5 corridor or the Eastside Basin alone, but is less than the two combined.

Leachate elevations are generally highest in the northern part of the Landfill and are lowest in the southern part as illustrated on Figures 36 and 37 shows the configuration of the 37. Figure Landfill potentiometric surface in February, 1987 (Figures 11 and 12, in Section 4.2, also show the potentiometric surface in cross section). As illustrated, the potentiometric surface closely resembles the 1966 gravel pit topography, and shows leachate flowing from the north and west towards a hydraulic sink in the southeastern part of the Landfill. Leachate is apparently discharging vertically downwards into the underlying Upper Gravel Aquifer at this location. During the early stages of this investigation, the Landfill Aquifer was conceptualized as mounded and draining outwards around the exterior edge of the Landfill. The actual potentiometric surface configuration does not support this concept and instead suggests internal drainage with the Landfill acting as a "bathtub".

Groundwater velocities within the Landfill Aquifer are difficult to calculate since only limited and widely variable hydraulic conductivity data is available (see Section 5.2.4, Hydraulic Parameters).

Groundwater movement within the Landfill Aquifer is primarily a function of the original gravel pit topography, recharge sources, hydraulic conductivity variations within the Landfill, and the spatial distribution of fine-grained wash pond sediments near the base of the Landfill. The higher leachate elevations in the northern part of the Landfill are primarily due to greater recharge in this area and to the perching action of the fine-grained pond sediments underlying the refuse. The Landfill base elevation is also highest in the north and west, and is lowest in the kidney-shaped area originally present in the southeastern part of the gravel pit. The hydraulic sink in this low area is probably due to a lack of fine-grained silts or clays at the base of the Landfill.







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Generalized Landfill Aquifer
Potentiometric Surface
Midway Landfill
Kent, Washington

FIGURE 7

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Perched Aquifer, Parkside Wetland: Perched groundwater in the Parkside Wetland appears to be principally recharged from surface water runoff. The Wetland is a low area and receives surface water runoff from surrounding higher areas to the east. In particular, a 30-inch culvert draining part of the Highway 99 corridor discharges into the northeast corner of the Wetland. Without the surface water runoff, the Parkside Wetland would likely be relatively dry.

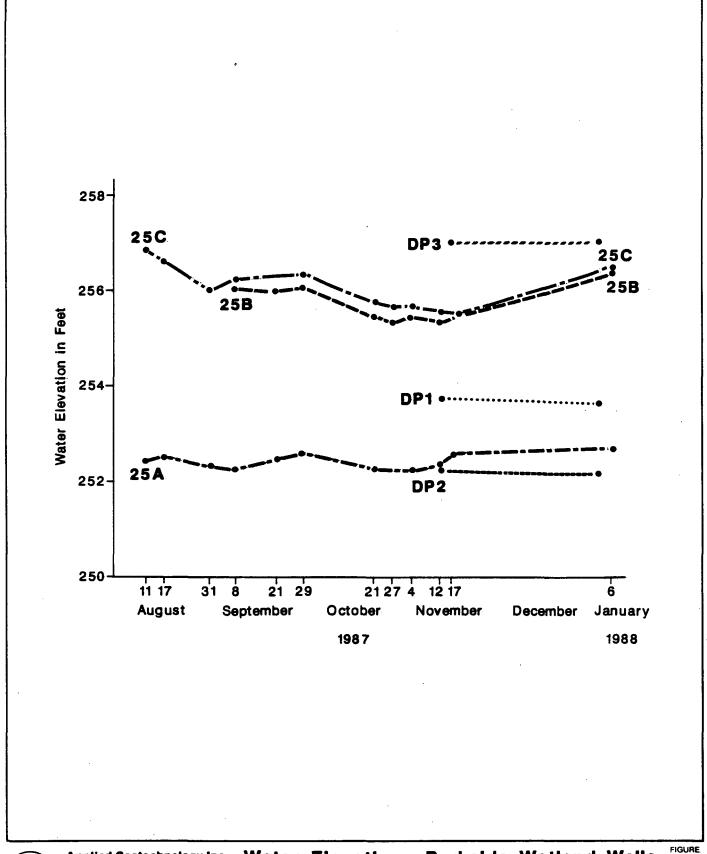
In addition to surface water recharge, the Wetland may receive minor recharge from both the Upper Gravel Aquifer and the Sand Aquifer. Ground-water elevations in the Upper Gravel Aquifer at Well MW-17, located approximately 400 feet east of the Wetland, are higher than groundwater elevations in the Wetland (see Hydrogeologic Cross Section E-E'). In addition, groundwater flow directions in the Upper Gravel Aquifer near MW-17 are generally from the northeast towards the Parkside Wetland (see Figure 39 in the next section). Both of these facts suggest that if there are permeable zones in the Outwash Gravels between MW-17 and the Parkside Wetland, the Upper Gravel Aquifer could discharge to the Wetland through springs or through subsurface flow. Some of the springs we observed near the base of the hillside during our geologic mapping may reflect this source. Most of the springs however probably represent downslope migration of stormwater runoff within the weathered surficial soil zone.

Groundwater in the Upper Gravel Aquifer migrating towards the Parkside Wetland appears to be originating north of the Midway Landfill (see Figure 39). However, there is sufficient uncertainty in groundwater flow directions within this aquifer to allow for potential migration from the northern part of the Landfill towards the Parkside Wetland. If flow from the Landfill is occurring, there should be evidence for it in water quality analyses from MW-17A and B. Chloride concentrations, in particular, provide a good indicator of Landfill leachate influence.

Chloride concentrations in the upper well completion (MW-17A) have consistently been at background levels. In the lower completion, chloride concentrations have consistently been elevated above background. In the latest sampling round (Round 4), chloride concentrations were only slightly elevated (18.5 mg/l at MW-17B versus background concentrations of 4 to 10 mg/l). This data suggests a potential for very slight Landfill influence.

Groundwater discharge is also likely occurring into the Parkside Wetland through upward vertical flow from the underlying Upper Gravel Aquifer and Sand Aquifer. Groundwater gradients in the Parkside Wetland area are vertically upward rather than vertically downward as is typical elsewhere

in the Study Area. This relationship is shown in Figure 38, which depicts water elevations in the Parkside Wetland DP wells and in the deeper MW-25 completions, and in Figure 32. The upward gradients indicate groundwater discharge and imply that groundwater in the Upper Gravel Aquifer tends to flow upward into the Parkside Wetland. However, the vertical gradients are quite low (about .16) and the fine-grained sediments comprising most of the recent alluvium have a low vertical permeability. We estimate total vertical flow into the Wetland to be about 1 to 2 gallons per minute. Most flow in the Upper Gravel Aquifer and Sand Aquifer therefore continues laterally past and beneath the Wetland to discharge areas west of the Study Area.





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Water Elevations: Parkside Wetland Wells

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington 38

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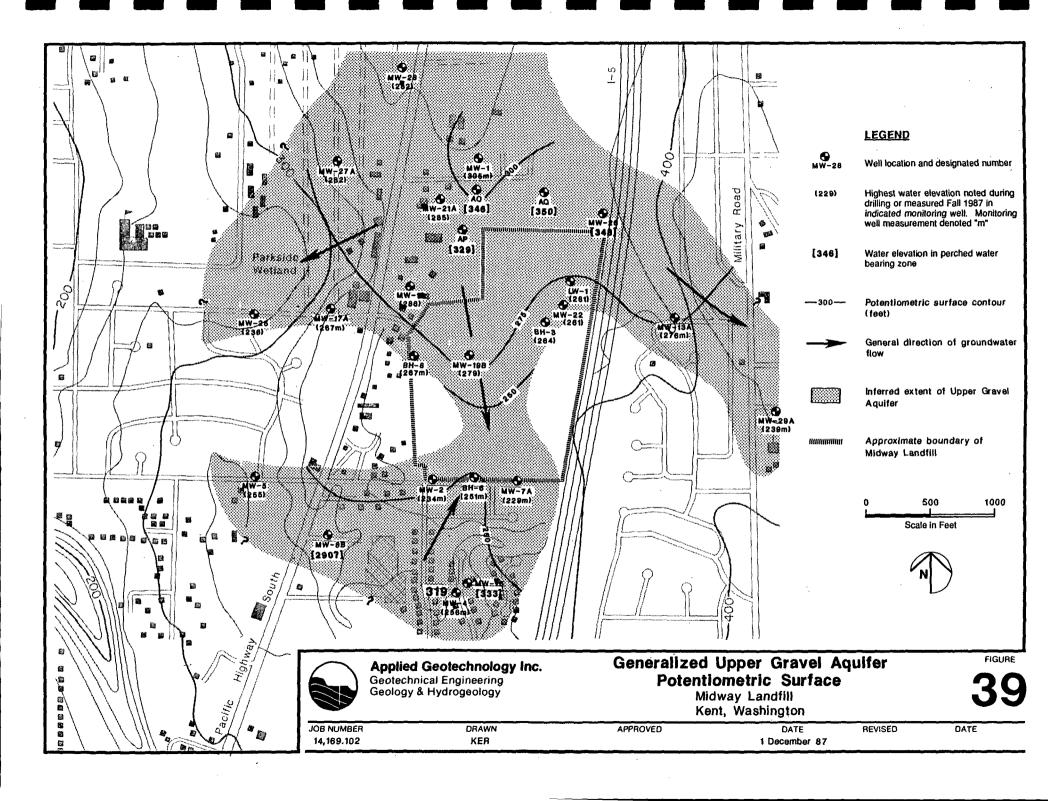
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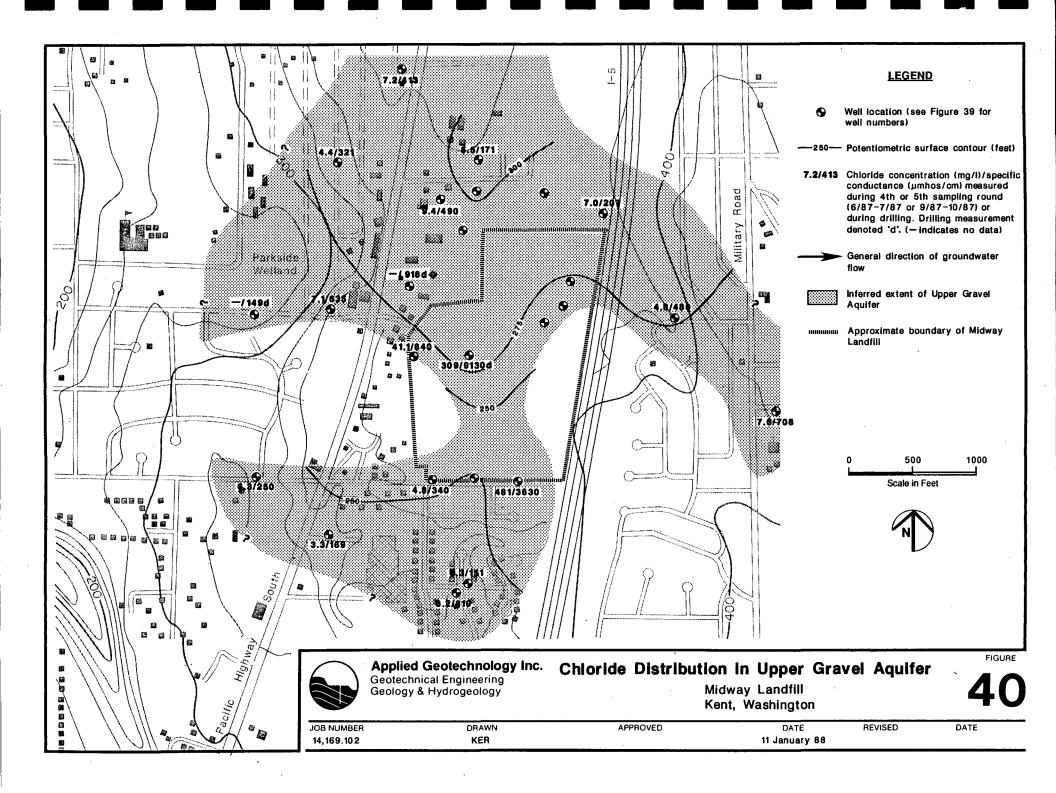
Upper Gravel Aquifer: The Upper Gravel Aquifer potentiometric surface essentially represents the first principal zone of saturation beneath the Landfill. Groundwater in this aquifer flows from both the northern and southern portions of the Study Area inwards towards the southern border of the Landfill, as shown on Figure 39, Upper Gravel Aquifer Potentiometric Surface. A closed depression in the potentiometric surface at the southern border of the Landfill indicates groundwater is discharging downwards to the underlying Sand Aquifer at this location. Figure 41, Upper Gravel Aquifer Contact with Sand Aquifer, shows that this hydraulic sink coincides with a window in the underlying Upper Silt Aquitard. Groundwater in the Upper Gravel Aquifer also appears to be flowing to the east toward MW-29A and to the west towards MW-25 at the Parkside Wetland. These flow directions, as well as others shown on Figure 39, are somewhat uncertain because of the difficulty correlating water level data in the Upper Gravel Aquifer. This difficulty arises from the fact that monitoring wells were typically not installed in the Upper Gravel Aquifer and where installed, were placed in the lower portion of it near the Sand Aquifer contact. Consequently, Upper Gravel Aquifer elevations in some case have been estimated from water level observations made during drilling.

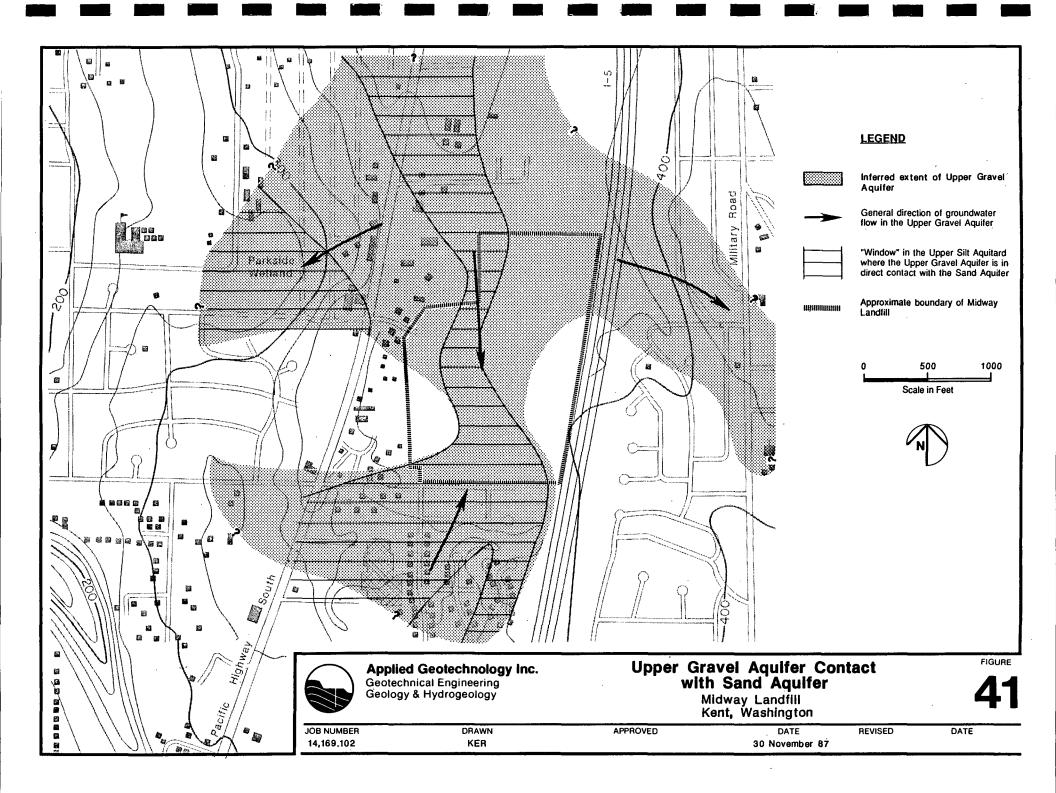
The electrical conductivity and chloride concentration values shown at each well on Figure 40 are generally consistent with the overall flow pattern except for anomalously high conductivity values at Wells MW-27A, MW-28, and MW-4, and MW-29. The pairing of low chloride concentrations with elevated conductivities at these locations suggest that a source other than the Landfill is responsible for the higher concentrations of dissolved ionic species or compounds. If the Landfill was the source, both chloride and conductivity should be elevated. Instead, high chloride concentrations are limited to areas directly beneath or immediately adjacent to the Landfill as would be predicted from the pattern of flow in the Upper Gravel Aquifer.

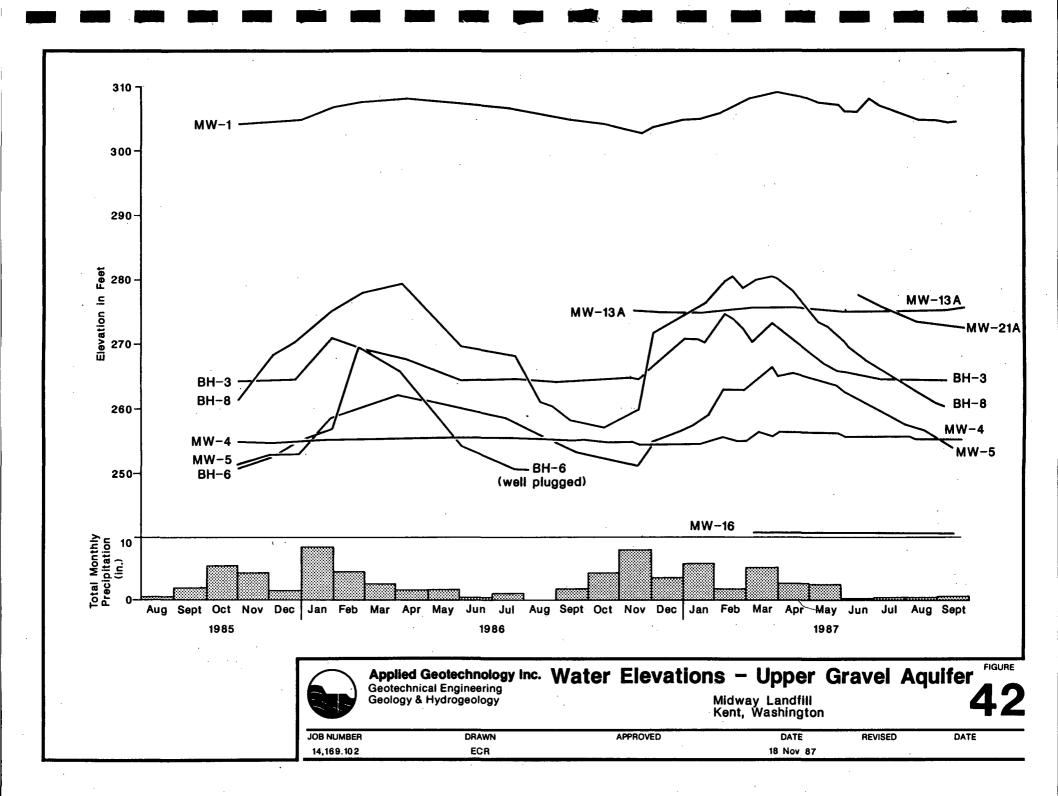
In addition to horizontal flow in the Upper Gravel Aquifer, there is also a strong component of vertical flow. Vertical gradient values vary substantially, but in some areas reach or exceed 1.0.

The groundwater flow pattern indicates that recharge is occurring to the Upper Gravel Aquifer from direct precipitation, through recharge from overlying aquifers, and through lateral flow from areas north and south of the Study Area. The aquifer response to precipitation is shown on Figure 42, Water Elevations - Upper Gravel Aquifer. As illustrated, seasonal water level fluctuations in most of the wells range from 5 to 25 feet. Water levels do not appear to respond to any single precipitation event, but to seasonal increases or decreases in precipitation. Water levels generally increase to their highest level approximately 2 to 3 months after the seasonal peak precipitation.









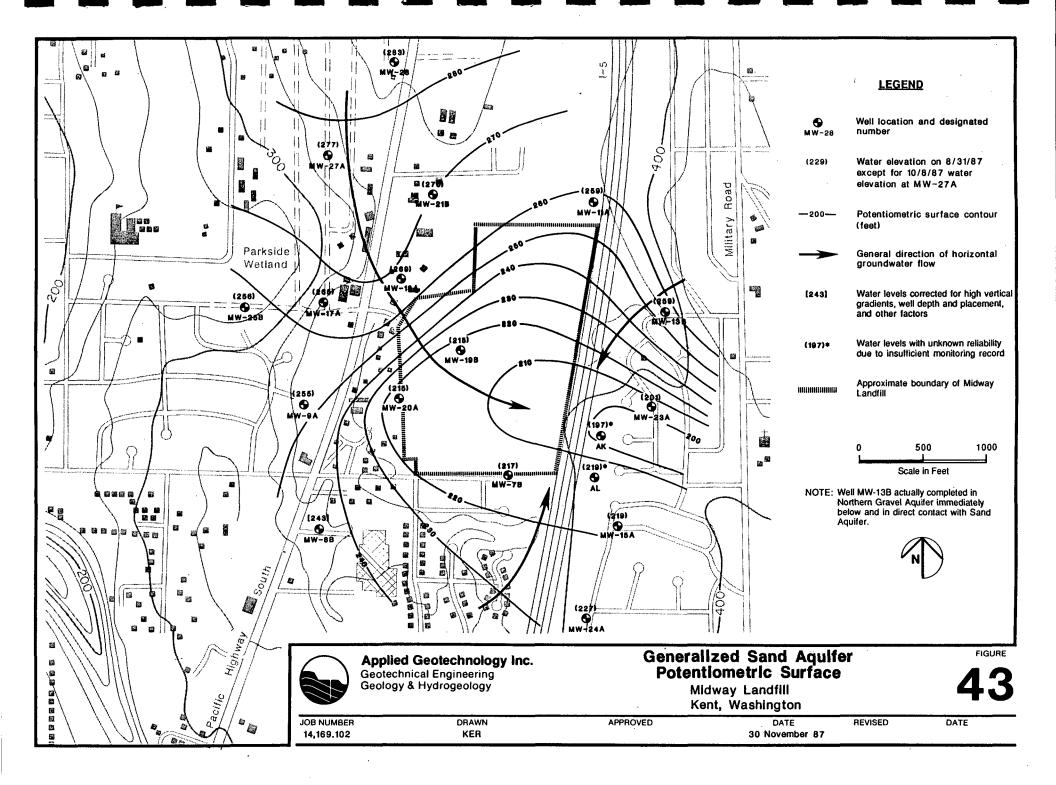
Sand Aquifer: Groundwater in the Upper Gravel Aquifer migrates downward through windows in the Upper Silt Aquitard, recharging the Sand Aquifer. This does not, however, appear to be the major source of groundwater to the Sand Aquifer in the Study Area. Groundwater elevations in the Sand Aquifer are highest at the extreme north end of the Study Area and generally decrease to the southeast, as shown on Figure 43, Generalized Sand Aquifer Potentiometric Surface. This pattern suggests substantial lateral flow from north of the Study Area.

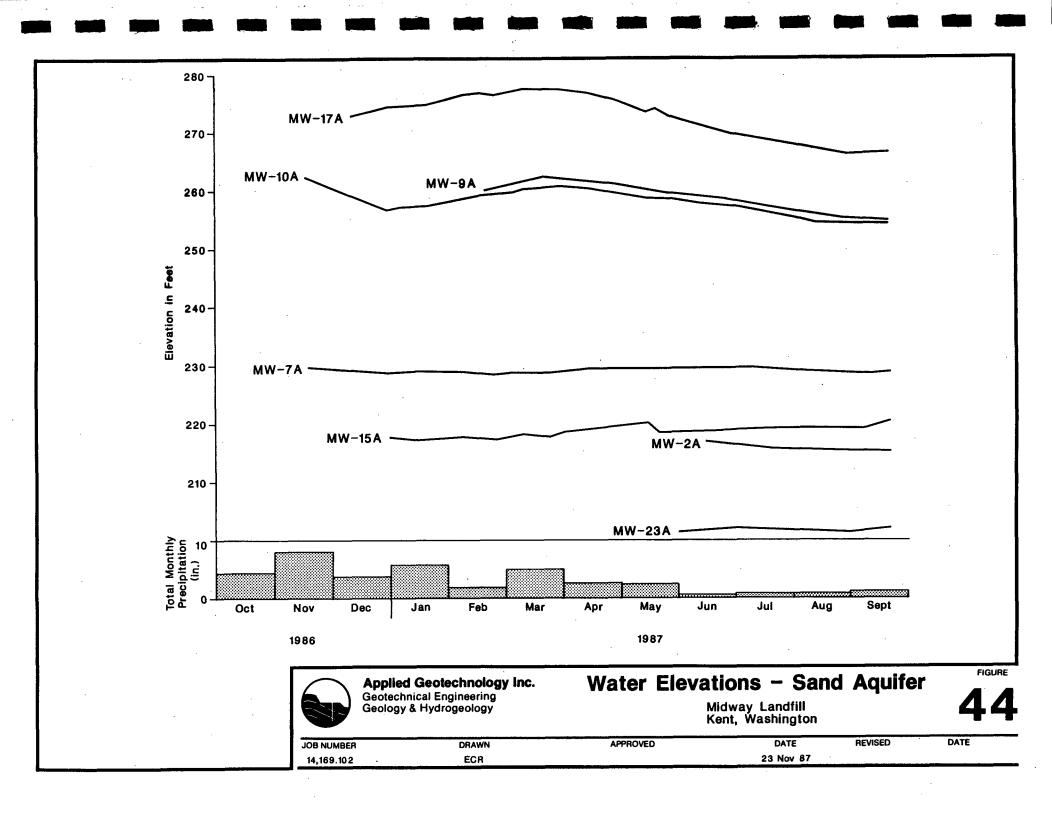
The effects of precipitation on Sand Aquifer water levels have not yet been determined as most wells completed in this aquifer were not installed until midway through the 1986-87 winter. The available data, shown on Figure 44, suggests a delayed response. The hydrograph from MW-17A, for example, shows water elevations reaching their peak approximately three months after the period of maximum precipitation.

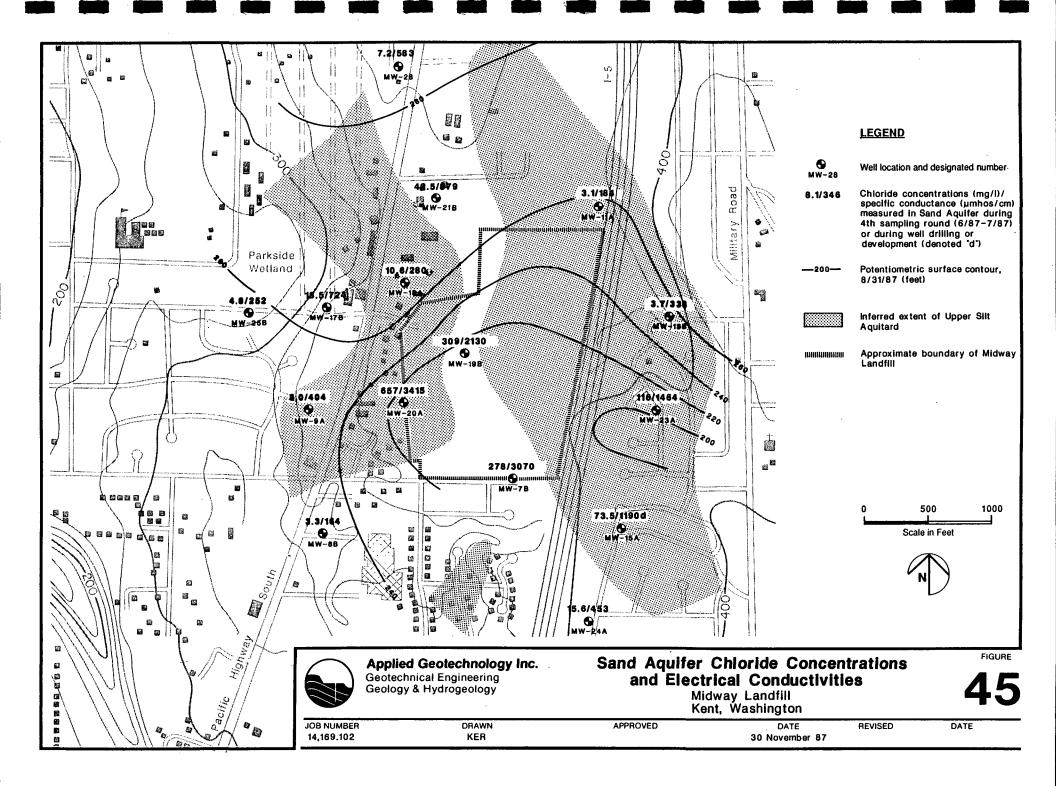
Lateral groundwater flow in the Sand Aquifer is from north of the Landfill southeastward to a depression in the potentiometric surface located near the southeastern corner of the Landfill (see Figure 43). The portion of the Sand Aquifer south of the Landfill also appears to flow towards this hydraulic sink. The full extent or precise nature of the sink has not been defined as it appears to extend eastward beyond the existing monitoring well network.

Groundwater electrical conductivities and chloride concentrations measured at various locations in the Sand Aquifer (shown on Figure 48) are consistent with the horizontal flow pattern described above. Chloride concentrations and conductivities are highest directly beneath the Landfill and decrease downgradient from the Landfill. An anomalously high conductivity was measured in Well MW-17B located upgradient of the Landfill. The source of the high conductivity could be flow from the Landfill Aquifer into the Upper Gravel Aquifer and then downward into the Sand Aquifer through a window in the Upper Silt Aquitard located near this well. Another possibility is a non-Landfill source located upgradient (north) of MW-17.

There is also a strong vertical component to flow in the Sand Aquifer. Typical vertical gradients range from .05 to .6 as compared with typical horizontal gradients ranging from .02 to .10. Calculated total horizontal fluxes versus total vertical fluxes at three locations indicated that vertical flow may equal or exceed horizontal flow in areas of high vertical gradient.







Northern and Southern Gravel Aquifers: Groundwater in the Non-Glacial Sediments occurs in two separate aquifers, the Northern and Southern Gravel Aquifers. Lateral groundwater movement in the Northern Gravel Aquifer is generally from the north to the south, while movement in the Southern Gravel Aquifer is both to the east and west from a divide located near the eastern border of the Landfill. These flow patterns are shown on Figure 46, Potentiometric Surfaces: Northern or Southern Gravel Aquifers.

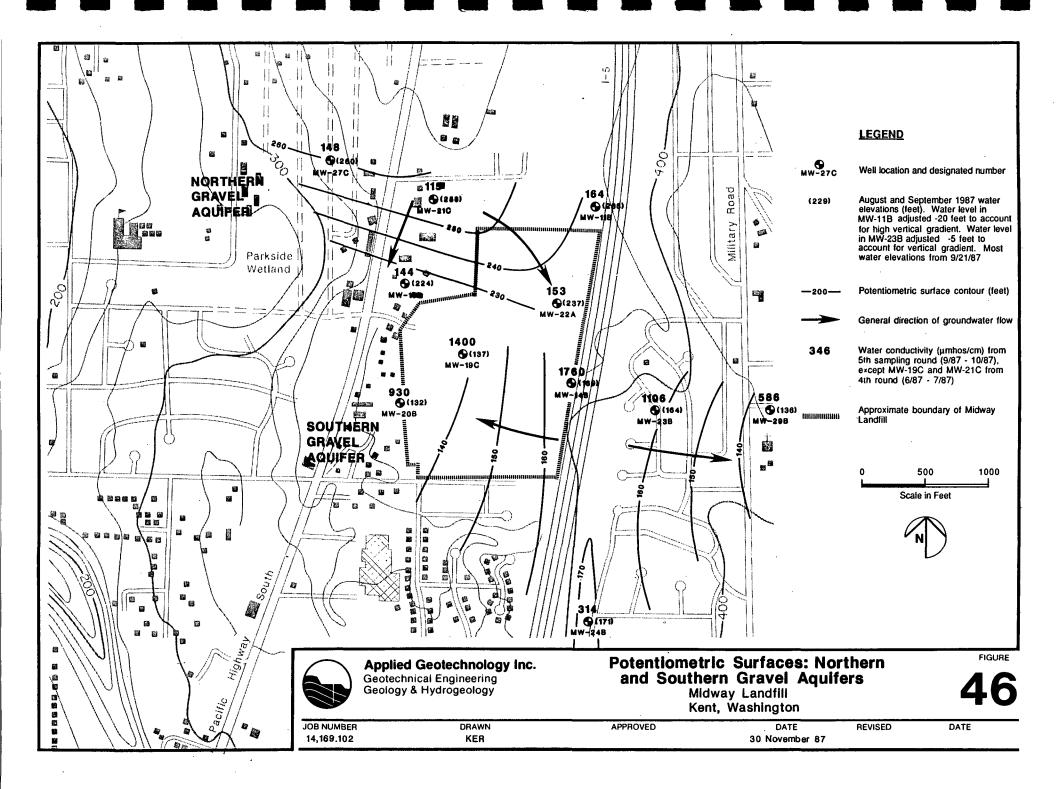
The groundwater divide (or elongate mound) in the Southern Gravel Aquifer potentiometric surface is likely caused by recharge from the Sand Aquifer. Comparison of Figure 43 with Figure 46 shows that the hydraulic sink in the Sand Aquifer is located directly over the Southern Gravel Aquifer groundwater divide.

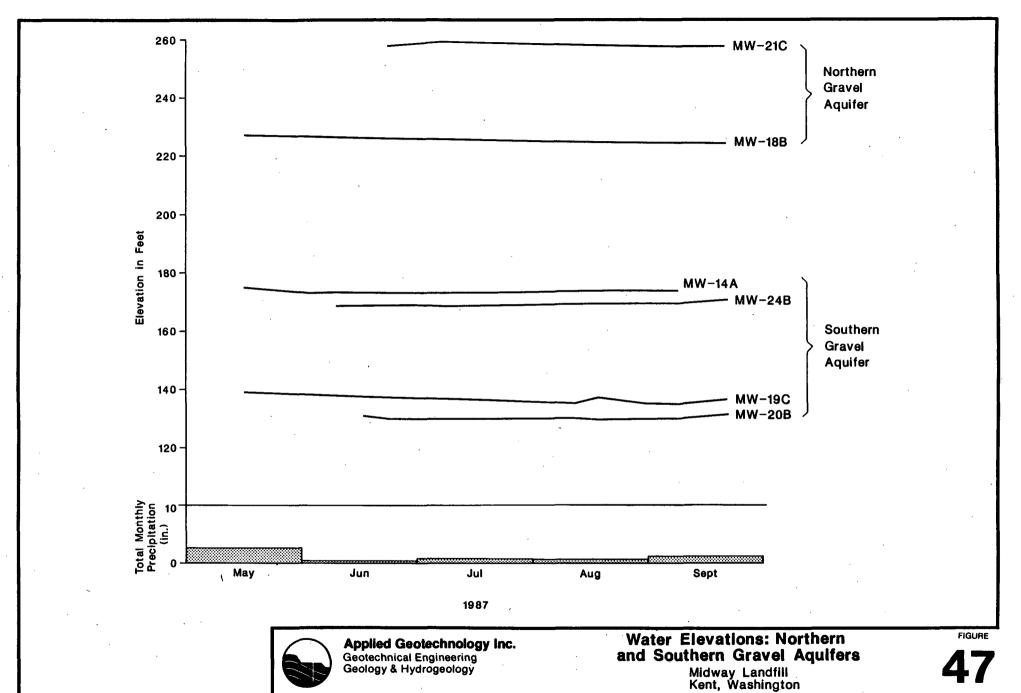
Electrical conductivities in the Southern Gravel Aquifer also indicate direct recharge from the overlying Sand Aquifer; conductivities in the Southern Gravel Aquifer are at levels comparable to those in portions of the Sand Aquifer receiving leachate. By contrast, conductivities in the Northern Gravel Aquifer appear to be near background (100-200 umhos/cm).

The Gravel Aquifer's response to precipitation have not yet been determined due to the insufficient length of the monitoring period. The available well hydrograph data summarized on Figure 47 show no response during a period of no precipitation.

There is also a strong vertical flux component in these aquifers. Typical vertical gradients range between .2 and .7 compared with typical horizontal gradients ranging between .03 and .04.

The ultimate discharge point is not known for either the Northern or Southern Gravel Aquifers. However, considering these aquifers are 50 to 100 feet above sea level, we anticipate they discharge to Puget Sound or to sediments in the Green River Valley. The high vertical gradients discussed above also indicate groundwater flow to and recharge of deeper aquifers at or below sea level.





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5.2.5 Groundwater Chemistry in Study Area Aquifers

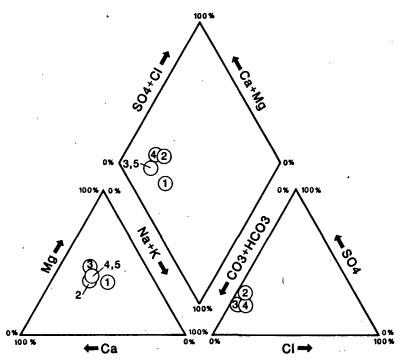
The scope of our work did not include evaluation of groundwater quality or contaminant transport. However, we have utilized some of the basic groundwater chemistry data obtained by Parametrix to assist in groundwater flow interpretations. The chemistry data used consisted of total dissolved solids (TDS) values and the relative abundance of the principle cations and anions plotted on trilinear (Piper) diagrams. Piper diagrams are used to differentiate between aquifers and to classify them on the basis of their dominant cations and anions. These diagrams are constructed by converting ion concentrations to milliquivalent values and then plotting them as percentages of the total. The cation and anion milliquivalents necessary to plot the trilinear diagrams were obtained from Parametrix, Inc.

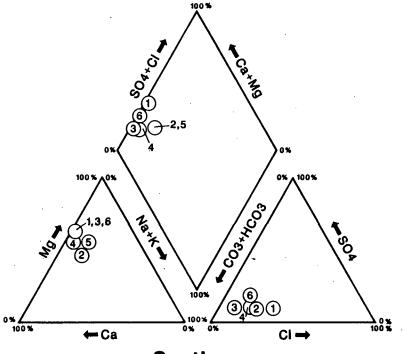
The trilinear diagrams were most useful in differentiating between the Northern and Southern Gravel Aquifers. Figure 48 shows that samples from these aquifers have distinctive cation/anion ratios, and thus plotting positions on the trilinear diagrams. The Northern Aquifer is characterized by low TDS values and shows no dominant cation, although it is lower in Na + K than in Ca + Mg. The Southern Gravel Aquifer shows magnesium as dominant with less Na + K.

There is a general trend in the other Study Area aquifers which mimics this trend, as illustrated on Figure 49. Uncontaminated water (plotted blue on Figure 49), as in the Northern Gravel Aquifer, generally lies in the center of the cation triangle (no dominant cation); while moderately contaminated water (plotted green and yellow), as in the Southern Gravel Aquifer, seems to be clustered in the high Ca + Mg, low Na + K area of the triangle.

This pattern generally holds true until the most highly contaminated samples (from Wells LW-1 and LW-2) are considered. Groundwater from both these wells plots in the high Na + K, low Ca + Mg area. This data suggests that a simple leachate mixing model does not adequately describe contamination migration around and through the Landfill.

There is considerable scatter in the data plotted on Figure 49. Part of this may be due to a complex hydrochemical or flow environment and part may be due to analytical error. Cation-anion balances calculated for the groundwater samples consistently showed cations greater than ions by 10% or more. Cations and anions should be near equal concentration for accurate interpretation. The cation inbalance was even greater for the leachate samples (from Wells LW-1 and LW-2) with cations greater than anions by 20 to 35%.





Northern Gravel Aquifer

NO.	WELL	TDS
1	MW-18B	100
2	MW-21C	120
3	MW-22A	144
\odot	MW-22B	120
(5)	MW-27C	128

Southern Gravel Aquifer

NO.	WELL	TD	
1	MW-14A	114	
2	MW-19C	980	
3	MW-20B	612	
\bigcirc	MW-23B	676	
(5)	MW-24B	172	
6	MW-29B	436	

NOTE: Chemical data from Parametrix. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) data from Round 4.

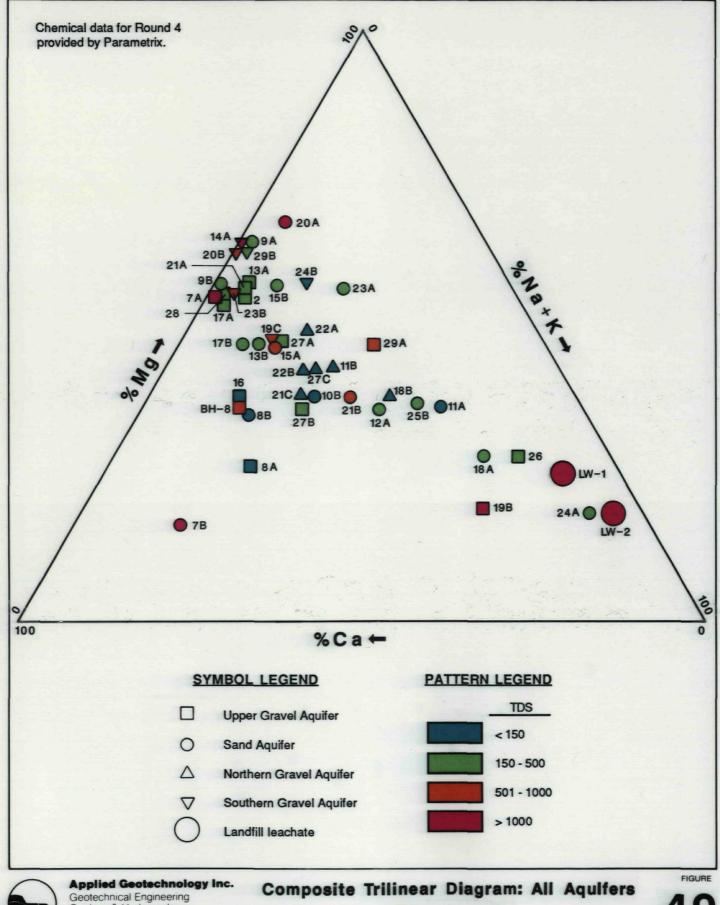


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Northern and Southern Gravel Aquifers Trilinear Diagrams
Midway Landfill
Kent, Washington

FIGURE

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Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

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5.2.6 Aquifer and Aquitard Hydraulic Properties

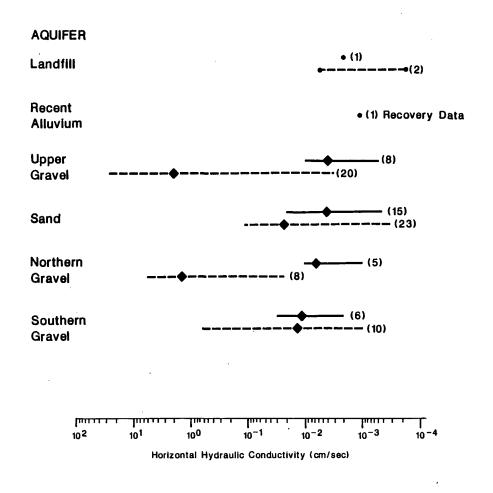
General: Extensive field and laboratory testing programs were undertaken to define the hydraulic properties of the hydrostratigraphic units. Slug tests were performed in most wells to evaluate aquifer horizontal hydraulic conductivity. Laboratory permeability tests conducted on "undisturbed" obtained during drilling helped define vertical conductivities. A further check of the hydraulic conductivities was made by performing grain-size analyses and calculating hydraulic conductivity using Hazen's Approximation (Freeze & Cherry, 1979). In addition to these laboratory tests, we also determined the porosity, moisture content, dry density, and specific gravity of a number of soil samples. A complete listing of all laboratory tests is included in Table C1 in Appendix C, and results from all the tests are summarized on Table C2 to C12. Slug test results are summarized in Table E1 (Appendix E). Figures 50 and 51 on the following pages summarize horizontal and vertical hydraulic conductivities, respectively, for aquifers and aquitards identified in the Study Area.

<u>Landfill Aquifer:</u> Three wells (MW-19A, LW-1 and LW-2) were completed in the Landfill Aquifer. Leachate wells LW-1 and LW-2 were completed in refuse and MW-19A was completed in silty sand fill below the refuse.

A slug test was performed in MW-19A and pumping tests were conducted in the two leachate wells. In addition to these field tests, soil samples were obtained from the screened interval in MW-19A and tested for particle size distribution. Two triaxial permeability tests were run on soil samples obtained from fine-grained fill below the refuse in LW-1.

The Landfill Aquifer response was quite different in Wells LW-1 and LW-2. In LW-1, yield was very low, but the leachate level recovered to near prepumping level within a short time after completing the pumping test. By contrast, much higher discharge rates were sustained at LW-2, but recovered leachate levels were lower than before the test. This indicates the Landfill was dewatered during the LW-2 test. Hydraulic conductivity (K) values calculated from the two pumping tests (see Appendix E for calculations) ranged from 9 x 10^{-4} cm/sec at LW-1 to 3 x 10^{-2} cm/sec at LW-2. This data suggests hydraulic conductivity values are highly variable throughout the Landfill.

The two triaxial permeability tests performed on samples of fine grained silt fill below the municipal refuse at LW-1 and MW-19 indicate a vertical hydraulic conductivity of 10^{-7} cm/sec. This value appears reasonable for the material tested. Hydraulic conductivities in the sand fill at MW-19 were also calculated to range from 10^{-3} to 10^{-4} cm/sec. These values also appear reasonable although we anticipate hydraulic conductivities could be much higher if gravelly fill were present at the base of the Landfill.



LEGEND

Horizontal hydraulic conductivity range – slug test recovery data (Cooper et al., 1967)

Hazen's approximation range based on grain size data

Arithmetic mean

(11) Number of samples

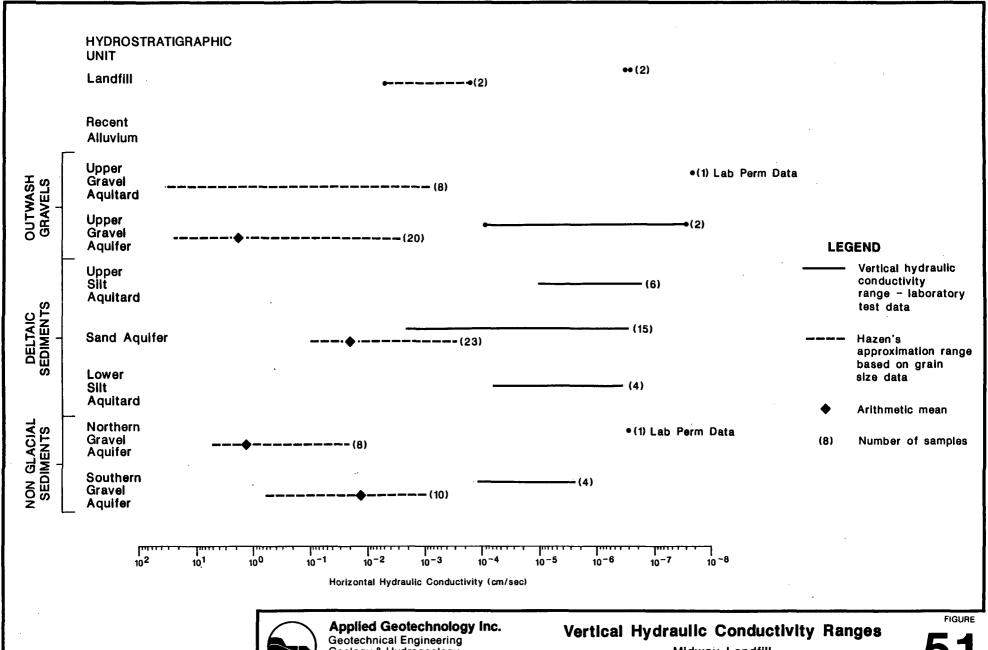


Applied Geotechnology Inc.

Geotechnical Engineering Geology & Hydrogeology **Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity Ranges**

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington 50

JOB NUMBER DRAWN APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE 14,169.102 ECR 14 January 88





Geology & Hydrogeology

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

JOB NUMBER APPROVED DATE REVISED DRAWN DATE 14.169.102 **ECR** 14 January 88

Recent Alluvium: Limited testing was conducted on sediments in the Parkside Wetland. Particle size analyses were performed on two samples at depths of 16 and 36 feet below land surface and a slug test was run in MW-25A. Hydraulic conductivities could not be determined from the grain size analyses, as both samples were composed of silt. The slug test result from Well MW-25A was approximately 10⁻³ cm/sec. This is a typical value for a medium-grained sand.

<u>Upper Gravel Aquitard:</u> This aquitard is comprised of the unsaturated upper portion of the Outwash Gravels. Because the gravel contains a substantial number of cobbles, it was virtually impossible to obtain undisturbed samples. Instead, grab samples were obtained from the bailer during drilling. These samples generally represent the formation, but often have reduced silt or fine sand fractions due to the washing action of the drilling tools. No permeability tests could be conducted on these samples, but grain-size analyses were possible.

Results of the grain size analyses indicate a wide range in saturated hydraulic conductivities; the highest value calculated was 34 cm/sec and the lowest was .008 cm/sec (8 x 10^{-3} cm/sec). The high value would correspond with cleaner sands and gravels, and the low value with sands and gravels containing more silt. Considering the variable conditions encountered during drilling in the Upper Gravel Aquitard, we believe a wide range in hydraulic conductivities is reasonable. However, the calculated values seem too high. We would expect both vertical and horizontal hydraulic conductivity values to be closer to 10^{-1} to 10^{-6} cm/sec, with most values in the 10^{-4} to 10^{-5} cm/sec range. The anomalously high calculated K values likely result from the loss of fines during sample recovery.

The unsaturated hydraulic conductivity could not be calculated as it is a function of moisture content which varies temporarily and spatially throughout the Upper Gravel Aquitard.

Upper Gravel Aquifer: The Upper Gravel Aquifer occurs in the lower part of the Outwash Gravels. Consequently, the difficulties discussed above for evaluating hydraulic properties in the Upper Gravel Aquitard also apply to this aquifer, except that slug test data are available to supplement the grain size data.

Results from the grain size calculations are as follows:

	Hydraulic Conductivity	
Sample Type	<u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Sands and Gravels with <9% fines	.008 to 25 cm/sec	3 cm/sec
Sands and Gravels with >9% fines	.008 to .05 cm/sec	.01 cm/sec

These values appear reasonable for the sediments present.

The slug test data does not agree with the grain size estimation and suggests a much lower hydraulic conductivity on the order of 10^{-4} cm/sec. We believe this value is erroneously low and not representative of actual conditions. Part of the reason for the low value lies with the slug tests themselves; these tests often yield hydraulic conductivity values lower than actual values. Well inefficiency may have lowered apparent hydraulic conductivities.

<u>Upper Silt Aquitard:</u> Representative samples of the finest-grained layers within the Upper Silt Aquitard were selected for grain size and permeability testing. The grain size analyses showed all samples were a silt (ML) with less than 8% sand. Six other samples were tested in the laboratory for vertical hydraulic conductivity. Test results indicated an average vertical conductivity of 3 x 10^{-6} cm/sec with a standard deviation of 4 x 10^{-6} and a range of 1 x 10^{-5} to 9 x 10^{-7} . We believe these results are reasonable for these sediments. Moisture contents generally ranged from 23 to 35%, except for the sand sample which had a moisture content of 12%. A porosity of 42% was measured in one sample.

<u>Sand Aquifer:</u> The Sand Aquifer includes both clean sand (SP) beds and finer grained silt (ML) and silty fine sand (SM) beds. Hydraulic properties have been determined for both groups. Mean values for each major test group are as follows:

Hydraulic Conductivity Mean Values (cm/sec)

		zen's Approx.	Slug Test (Horizontal)	Lab Test (Vertical)
Clean Sands < 9%	fines	2×10^{-2}	3 x 10 ⁻³	7 x 10 ⁻⁴
Sediments with >9%	fines	5×10^{-4}	4×10^{-3}	9 x 10 ⁻⁵

The mean hydraulic conductivity for all slug tests (see Table E1) is 4 \times 10⁻³ cm/sec.

Porosities in the Sand Aquifer range from 31 to 44 percent.

Lower Silt Aquitard: Grain size analyses indicate the finer-grained portions of the Lower Silt Aquitard are predominantly silt with less than 10 percent sand. The average vertical hydraulic conductivity of the Lower Silt Aquitard is 2 x 10^{-5} cm/sec with a standard deviation of 3 x 10^{-5} . A porosity of 47% was measured in one sample, and moisture contents typically range between 12 and 51%.

Northern and Southern Gravel Aquifers: The water bearing portions of these aquifers occur in highly permeable sand and sandy gravel deposits interbedded with less permeable silt or silty gravel deposits. Slug tests indicate the permeable portions of both aquifers have hydraulic conductivities in the range of 10⁻³ cm/sec. By contrast, hydraulic conductivities for these zones calculated on the basis of grain size data indicate much higher permeabilities and a greater difference between the two aquifers. The mean calculated hydraulic conductivity for the Northern Gravel Aquifer was 2 cm/sec; the mean for the Southern Gravel Aquifer was .2 cm/sec.

We believe the grain size data is the most representative of aquifer conditions, as the slug test data appears to reflect the sand pack hydraulic conductivity. We also believe the apparent difference between Northern and Southern Gravel aquifers is more a function of the samples selected for testing than actual difference; there were more sand (SP) samples with lower permeability in the Southern Gravel Aquifer group. Considering the range of lithologies present in the permeable portions of the aquifers, we believe hydraulic conductivities likely range between .01 and >100 cm/sec. Some of the open work gravel deposits, for example, could have exceedingly high permeabilities.

Three samples from finer grained portions of the Northern and Southern Gravel Aquifer were tested in the laboratory for vertical hydraulic conductivity. Two of the results were 3 x 10^{-5} cm/sec; the other was 3 x 10^{-7} . These values are reasonable for the materials tested, which were classified as silt (ML). One hydraulic conductivity was also calculated for a silty sand from grain size data; the result was 9 x 10^{-4} cm/sec.

5.3 Hydraulic Relationship of Study Area Aquifers to the Lake Fenwick Area

Lake Fenwick lies approximately 6,000 feet southeast of the Midway Landfill in a narrow north-south trending depression on the flank of the Des Moines Drift Plain. The lake and surrounding residential area lie at approximately Elevation 120, or about 300 feet below the upper surface of the drift plain. Soils in this area are primarily sand and gravels, with lesser amounts of silt and clay. These soils were deposited by streams flowing between glacial ice in the Green River Valley and the higher ground of the drift plain, and are referred to as kame terrace deposits. Kame terrace deposits border much of the eastern edge of the drift plain and extend from the Green River Valley floor to a maximum elevation of approximately 400 feet (Waldron, 1962). Quaternary glacial and non-glacial sediments correlative with those underlying the drift plain probably underlie the kame terrace deposits.

Several water supply wells exist in the Lake Fenwick area; five are currently used (Parametrix, 1988; Water Well Inventory). The actively used wells range in depth from 30 to 167 feet; well construction details and driller's logs are available for all but the deepest of these. Current water level and water quality data are not available or were not included with the well inventory conducted by Parametrix. Detailed pumping records were also unavailable; however, the deepest well is reported to serve nine homes and is pumped at an average rate of 3,375 gallons per day (Parametrix, March 1985).

Due to the limited amount of available data, detailed analysis of the hydrogeology of the Lake Fenwick area is not possible. Driller's logs indicate several water-bearing horizons at depths ranging from approximately Elevation 90 to Elevation -10. The exploited aquifers appear to be confined systems, with static head decreasing with aquifer depth, as typical of the upland portions of the drift plain.

The shallower water-bearing zones near Lake Fenwick (within 50 feet of land surface) are probably located entirely within the kame terrace deposits discussed above. Since the thickness of these deposits is not known and is not evident from the available logs, it is not clear whether the deeper wells near the Lake actually penetrate the Quaternary sediments. Elevations of water bearing zones near Lake Fenwick are similar to deeper portions of the Sand Aquifer and of the Southern Gravel Aquifer identified near the Landfill.

Assessment of whether direct hydraulic connection occurs between these aquifers and those of the Lake Fenwick area is not possible given available information. Monitoring Well MW-6, located approximately 2000 feet from Lake Fenwick, is nearly 4000 feet from the nearest well on the perimeter of the Landfill (MW-24). Furthermore, MW-6 was drilled to a downhole elevation of 124 feet, which is higher than the land surface elevation in the Lake Fenwick area.

However, potentiometric surface data from MW-6, although measured in the Upper Gravel Aquifer, suggest heads in the deeper Study Area aquifers could be sufficiently high to recharge the deeper aquifers near Lake Fenwick. Hydraulic connection between the Study Area groundwater and that in the Lake Fenwick area cannot be ruled out.

If Study Area aquifers were recharging Lake Fenwick area aquifers, it would be more likely to see an upward vertical gradient, or at least a somewhat less dramatic downward gradient than evidenced by the existing data. Even if such recharge did occur, it is still doubtful that contaminants identified within the Study Area would be observable in Lake Fenwick wells due to

attenuation. Of the various attenuation processes, dilution may be significant in reducing contaminant concentrations with distance from the source. Dilution would result from precipitation infiltrating the groundwater system over the 6000-foot distance between the Landfill and the lake, plus the large quantity of infiltration which is likely contributed by Lake Fenwick itself. The lake sits in a closed depression which receives runoff from a drainage area of over 500 acres, hence a significant amount of groundwater recharge likely takes place in this area.

In summary, given the available hydrologic information, hydraulic connection between aquifers utilized for water supply in the Lake Fenwick area and those identified near the Landfill is possible. Factors which argue against hydraulic continuity include the differing geology of the two areas and the strong downward hydraulic gradient beneath Lake Fenwick. Factors which would greatly minimize or completely mask any potential influence of hydraulic connection with Study Area aquifers include the distance from the Landfill, infiltration of precipitation along that pathway, and the large amount of direct groundwater recharge likely taking place within the Lake Fenwick drainage basin itself.

6.0 DATA GAPS

Groundwater occurrence and flow patterns have generally been defined within the Study Area sufficiently to evaluate groundwater contaminant transport and potential risks to human health and the environment. However, there are several potentially significant areas in which data is lacking. These are described, as follows:

- The source and extent of the shallow perched groundwater system north of the Landfill has not been defined. This perched system is important as it may effect leachate generation and will certainly impact construction of the proposed stormwater detention basin.
- The saturated thickness and flow of leachate in the Landfill is not defined at any time other than February 1987. It is important to understand how leachate levels fluctuate seasonally so that remedial alternatives can be developed.
- 3. The full extent of the southwestern contaminant plume in the Sand Aquifer (based on electrical conductivities) is not known. Although, it appears electrical conductivities are decreasing in a downgradient direction, and although there are no apparent impacts to existing public water supply systems, it may be important to define the downgradient extent of the contaminant plume.
- 4. The same situation exists in the Southern Gravel Aquifer as it does in the Sand Aquifer. Contaminated groundwater in this aquifer is migrating both to the east and the west out of the Study Area. It may be important to define the extent of these deeper contaminant plumes.

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APPENDIX A

Field Investigation Description

APPENDIX A

Field Investigation Description

This Appendix describes the field aspects of our hydrogeologic investigation for the Midway Landfill Remedial Investigation.

Phase I and Phase II Monitor Wells - Drilling, Installation and Development

A total of 47 groundwater monitor wells and 10 gas probes were installed in 23 drilled borings during two phases of exploration. Phase I wells included MW-7 through MW-16, and were installed between October 1986 and February 1987. Based on the results from the Phase I explorations, an additional thirteen (13) borings were drilled and completed as twenty-seven (27) Phase II monitor wells between February and July 1987. In addition to the monitor wells, two leachate extraction wells, LW-1 and LW-2, were installed in the Landfill.

Tables B1 and B2 in Appendix B summarize well installation data and pertinent depth and elevation data for each monitor well, respectively, and Plate I in the back pocket shows well locations.

All monitor well and leachate well borings were advanced using cable tool drill rigs including Bucyrus Erie 22-W Series 2 and 3, Bucyrus Erie 60 and a Speedstar 71. Steel casing was driven to temporarily line the borehole and potable water from the City of Kent was added as needed to facilitate drilling. The casing used was unvarnished, contained a minimum of chalk markings, and was sufficiently thick to allow drilling to depths of 400 feet.

Initially, 8-inch casing was used to drill all Phase I wells outside of the Landfill. However, this method proved inefficient in penetrating the large cobbles found in the upper 100 to 200 feet of each borehole. Consequently, a combination of 12-inch and 8-inch casing was used for drilling Phase II wells. The 12-inch casing was typically advanced to depths of 86 to 160 feet below land surface, which was usually sufficient to penetrate most of the cobbly and bouldery zones. Eight-inch casing was then telescoped through the 12-inch casing and advanced to full borehole depth. This technique significantly reduced casing side friction and facilitated casing extraction during well installation. Both the 8-inch and 12-inch casing was extracted with hydraulic jacks after the drive shoes were cut.

Borings were logged with respect to subsurface stratigraphy and groundwater conditions using the following methods:

- o Regularly examining the drill cuttings removed from the borehole.
- o Obtaining soil samples.
- o Observing the resistance to drilling as indicated by drilling rate, overall rig behavior, and resistance to driving casing.
- o Keeping tallies of casing installed and measuring and marking drill and bail line lengths to insure accurate logging.
- o Recording water level measurements during drilling.
- o Measuring electrical conductivity, pH, and occasionally temperature on groundwater samples removed from the borehole by bailing.

Relatively undisturbed samples were collected at 5-foot intervals or at major stratigraphic changes by driving a heavy-duty, 2.4-inch inside diameter split barrel sampler with a 200 or 300-pound hammer dropping approximately 30 inches. Thin-walled soil samplers were used in cohesive sediments. The number of blows/foot required to drive the sampler was recorded and is shown on the boring logs (Appendix B). After driving, the sampler was retrieved, carefully opened and the soil classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (Plate B28, Appendix B). A representative sample was collected, placed in a plastic bag and stored in plastic sample tubes. The samples were then returned to our laboratory in Bellevue for further examination and testing.

Monitor wells were constructed after each borehole was drilled. Well designs were prepared on-site by the AGI Project Manager and confirmed by Ecology personnel. Design specifications included the length and location of seals and screened interval for each well. Summary Logs showing well completion details are included in Appendix B.

The general procedures for well construction were as follows; minor departures from described procedures occurred from well to well.

- o The completed borehole was bailed until relatively free of cuttings.
- o Completed boreholes were backfilled to achieve a specific base depth for the PVC well. Sand, pea gravel, and bentonite pellets were used as backfill.
- o The depth to backfill materials within the well was measured frequently with a weighted stainless steel line marked in 10-foot increments to accurately place screens, seals, and other construction materials, and prevent overfilling the temporary casing.

- o Temporary casing was extracted after the drive shoe was cut as the wells were installed. The amount of backfill material in the casing was generally kept to 2 feet or less to prevent bridging. All well construction materials were placed dry from the top of the casing, except the cement/bentonite grout and volclay grout.
- o Bentonite pellet seals were installed a minimum of 1-foot thick, and placed above and below screened intervals in most wells.
- Groundwater monitor wells were constructed of 2-inch diameter, flushed-thread coupled Schedule 40 PVC pipe with .020-inch milled slots for screened intervals. Screened interval lengths were generally 5 and 10 feet. Bottom caps were flush threaded. The casing were vented near the top to prevent the build-up of gases or creation of a vacuum.
- o Gas probes placed into selected wells were constructed of 1/2-inch diameter flush-threaded PVC pipe with .020-inch milled slots. Bottom caps were flush threaded.
- Leachate wells were constructed of 6-inch diameter, flush-threaded coupled stainless steel pipe with a .125-inch milled or louvered slots for screened intervals. Screened interval lengths were 25 and 10 feet for LW-1 and LW-2, respectively. Bottom caps were flush threaded.
- o Pea gravel or Aqua 8 Traction Sand was used as the formation stabilizer, around the screened section.
- o A cement/bentonite grout or volclay grout was tremmied into the borehole to provide a surface seal. A mix of approximately 95 percent Portland Cement and 5 percent bentonite was used. Dry granular bentonite was placed as a surface seal in some wells.
- o Steel monument cases or a steel flush-mount meter boxes with locking caps were installed over the plastic well casing upon completion of construction. Monuments were set in concrete, painted, and clearly labeled. The type of protective monument used depended on the well location. Flush-mounts were constructed so as to allow drainage of any surface water entering the meter box.

Most problems encountered during well construction were minor and were corrected. Only in MW-19B and MW-10A was the installation less than adequate. Approximately one-third of the MW-19B screen became saturated with cement/bentonite grout. Subsequent attempts to develop the well eventually cleared the screen of grout, allowing the well to be sampled.

Well MW-10A became unserviceable after the screen section ruptured during installation. A 1-inch screen was subsequently washed down across the rupture zone, allowing MW-10A to be sampled.

Site Control

The Level C site safety procedures outlined in the Safety Plan were followed during all field activities with minor exceptions. During field operations, a combination of instruments was used to test for the presence of methane, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and organic vapors. A MSA Model 361, with both audible and visual alarm and a TIP Photoionization detector were used continuously during field operations. All test results and conditions were recorded in a daily log and are shown on the Summary Logs in Appendix B.

Equipment Decontamination and Site Housekeeping

All drilling equipment (i.e. service trucks, drill rigs) and all drilling accessories were thoroughly decontaminated prior to drilling the first boring, between each drilling location, and prior to leaving the site. The rig and equipment were not decontaminated between drilling the shallow and deep wells at each drilling location. Drilling equipment, accessories and PVC casing were decontaminated using a high-pressure steam cleaner.

Prior to starting each boring, polyethylene sheeting and plywood was placed on the ground in the drill area. Fifty-five gallon drums were placed at each boring site to collect soil cuttings and water removed from the boring. All liquid, semi-solid, and solid drill cuttings not placed directly into barrels during the drilling were captured on the plastic. When the drilling was completed, both plastic and cuttings were placed in 55-gallon drums for later disposal.

After well installation was complete, soil cuttings and water were removed from barrels, transported to and placed in pre-excavated and plastic lined cuttings pits located on Midway Landfill by Nelson Construction, a vactor truck service.

Well Development

Monitor wells were developed after installation. Wells MW-10, MW-11, MW-12, MW-17, and MW-18 were developed by air lift methods. Wells MW-7 through MW-9, MW-14 through MW-16, and MW-19 through MW-29 were developed with a Bennett pump; the submergence for these wells was insufficient to extract water by air lifting. In excess of 20 well casing volumes of water were removed to develop each well. This volume was sufficient to achieve clear return water for most wells. All development water was put in 55-gallon drums for later disposal. Air-lift equipment and the Bennett Pump were thoroughly decontaminated by steam cleaning between wells.

Aquifer Testing

Most wells were tested to determine hydraulic characteristics of the aquifer. Non-invasive slug tests (rising and falling head) were performed in the monitor wells to determine the hydraulic conductivity of the water bearing formation. Pumping tests were conducted in the leachate extraction wells. Pumping and slug test methodology and results are described in Appendix E.

Pump Installation

A dedicated bladder type displacement pump (Bennett Pump) was installed in each new monitor well with access for manual measurements of water levels and attachment of equipment to power the pump.

Parkside Wetland Investigation

We investigated near surface soil and groundwater conditions in the Parkside Wetland area by:

- o Geologic mapping of the wetland and surrounding areas.
- o Installing three shallow drive point wells.
- o Exploring peat depth with a systematic program of peat probes.

The geologic mapping met with only limited success because only a few outcrops were available for evaluation. Most of the area above the wetland was covered with thin layers of fill or slopewash, obscuring the underlying native deposits.

Three shallow wells were installed in the wetland to monitor near surface groundwater levels. The wells were installed by excavating a borehole to a depth of approximately 1.5 feet and then hand driving a Johnson stainless-steel drive point to a total depth of approximately 6 feet. The drive points had a 4-foot wire wound screen with .020 slots; stainless steel riser pipe was connected to the drive point and extended to approximately 2 feet above land surface. A locking cap was then placed over the pipe for security. The annular space was sealed against surface water infiltration with granular bentonite. Well construction details are shown on Plate B27 in Appendix B.

Water levels in the DP wells were measured on two occasions.

Peat depths were measured at 18 locations throughout the wetland with a Davis peat probe. This type of probe has a sampling attachment allowing recovery of peat and the silt typically found to underlie the peat. Unfortunately the sampling attachment was broken after the first probe, so the peat depth was assumed to be the peat rod refusal depth. The validity of this method was later checked and confirmed after the sampling attachment was repaired.

APPENDIX B

Monitoring Well Logs and Installation Diagrams

APPENDIX B

Monitoring Well Logs and Installation Diagrams

This Appendix includes well completion diagrams and geologic logs for all groundwater monitoring wells, gas probes, and leachate extraction wells drilled and installed by Applied Geotechnology Inc. Logs from previous installed wells (Golder, 1982, 1985) are not included. Specifically, this Appendix includes the following:

Groundwater Monitor Well Installation Data Table B1: Table B2: Groundwater Monitor Well Depth and Elevation Specifications Plate B1: Summary Log Legend Plates B2 - B24: Summary Logs for Wells MW-7 through MW-29 Plates B25 - B26: Summary Logs for Leachate Extraction Wells LW-1 and LW-2 Plate B27: DP Well Logs and Installation Diagrams Plate B28: Soil Classification Legend Plates B29 - B54: Geologic Logs of Boring 7 through 29 Plate B55: Well MW-6 Repair

Table B1 summarizes well installation details such as installation date, total depth, pumping and casing type, and miscellaneous well characteristics.

Table B2 provides reference elevations and depths for all significant components of the wells and probes. The Summary Log Legend is a guide to the Summary Logs which follow. The Summary Logs include well construction details, water level data, gas, and water quality observations, and a schematic of the geologic conditions encountered. Detailed descriptions of the geologic conditions encountered are provided in the following boring logs. A guide to the soil classification system and symbols used in the boring logs is provided on the Soil Classification Legend.

Table B1 Groundwater Monitor Well Installation Data

1)		Boring			2)	3)	4) Casing	
Well	Completion	Depth	Drill	No. of Well	Gas	Dedicated		Diam.	
Number	Date	(feet)	Method	Completions	Probes	Pumps	Type	(inch)	Comments
		======	========		======		======	=========	
BH-18	27-Jan-82	104	mud rotary		no	no	pvc	4	Blocked at 18 feet.
BH-2	02-Feb-82	120	air/mud	- 2	no	no	pvc	2	
BH-3	19-Jan-82	115	auger	1	no	no	pvc	2	
BH-4	20-Jan-82	81	auger	1	no	no	pvc	2	
BH-5	21-Jan-82	88	auger	1	no	no	pvc	2	Water level in well constant since installation.
BH-6	10-Feb-82	139	air rotary	/ 1	no	no	pvc	4	Dry after May 1986.
BH-7	15-Feb-82	137	auger	1	no	no	pvc	. 2	Dry after September 1986 due likely to blockage.
BH-8	11-Feb-82	111	air rotary	/ 1	no	no	pvc	4	•
. MW-1	25-Mar-85	126	air rotary	/ 1	no	no	pvc	4	
MW-2	29-Apr-85	155	air rotary	/ 1	no	no	pvc	4	
MW-3	05-Mar-85	187	air rotary	/ 1	no	no	pvc	4	Has always been dry.
. MW-4	28-Jan-85	145	air rotary	/ 1	no	no	pvc	4	·
MW-5	18-Jun-85	85	air rotary		no	no	pvc	4	
MW-6	21-Jun-85	138	air rotary		no	no	pvc	4	Screen rupture at 117 feet repaired.
MW-7	22-0ct-86	265	cable tool	,	no	yes	pvc	ż	0.5-inch water level probe installed.
MW-8	27-Feb-87	231	cable tool	_	1	yes	pvc	2	or the nate term proper thousands
MW-9	06-Jan-87	176	cable tool		no	yes	pvc	2	
MW-10	14-Nov-86	245	cable tool	_	1	yes	pvc	2	10A repaired with washdown screen,low yielding.
MW-11	02-Feb-87	279	cable tool		no	yes	pvc	2	Developed with air.
MW-12	13-Jan-87	266	cable tool		no	yes	pvc	2	
MW-13	30-0ct-86	231	cable tool		no	yes	pvc	2	Static water level near top of screen for 13A.
MW-14	17-Mar-87	335	cable tool		1	yes	pvc	2	ordere added total top of server for 15%.
MW-15	04-Dec-86	300	cable tool		i	yes	pvc	2.	
MW-16	06-Feb-87	194	cable tool		no .	yes	pvc	2	•
MW-17	09-Dec-86	145	cable tool	•	no	yes	pvc	2	17A repaired with washdown screen, low yielding.
MW-18	21-Apr-87	315	cable tool		no	yes	pvc	2	Developed with air.
MW-19	27-Mar-87	311	cable tool		no	•	SS	~ 2	19B and 19C partially blocked at about 53 feet,
MM-17	21 - Hai -01	311	capte tool		110	yes	33	2	narrow pump installed in 19C.
MW-20	10-Jun-87	325	cable tool	2	1	yes	pvc	2	20A screen is damaged needs repair.
MW-21	04-Jun-87	301	cable tool		1	yes	pvc	2	21A turbid when sampled.
MW-22	28-May-87	340	cable tool	. 2	no	, yes	ss .	2	•
MW-23	12-May-87	390	cable tool	_	1	yes	pvc	2	
MW-24	19-May-87	375	cable tool		1	yes	pvc	2	•
MW-25	23-Jun-87	101	cable tool		no	yes	pvc	2 & 0.5	25B is a 0.5-inch diam. water level probe.
MW-26	02-Apr-87	150	cable tool		no	yes	pvc	2	,
MW-27	03-Aug-87	290	cable tool		1	yes	pvc	2	
MW-28	11-Jun-87	146	cable tool		no	yes	pvc	2	
MW-29	22-Jul-87	395	cable tool		1	yes	pvc	2	•
LW-1	16-Feb-87	173	cable tool		no	no	ms	6	Designed as leachate extraction well.
LW-2	19-Feb-87	120	cable tool	•	no	no	ms	6	Designed as leachate extraction well.
DP-1	15-0ct-87	6	hand drive		no	no	SS	2	In Parkside wetland.
DP-2	15-Oct-87	6	hand drive		no	no	SS	2	In Parkside Wetland.
DP-3	15-Oct-87	6	hand drive	_	no	no	SS	2	In Parkside wetland.
=======				 :===========	,, <u>,,</u> =======	 =========	******		
							•		

Notes: 1. BH-1 to MW-6 installed by Golder Inc., MW-7 to DP-3 installed by Applied Geotechnology Inc.

- 2. Gas probes are 0.5-inch diameter PVC.
- 3. Dedicated pumps are Bennett air-actuated piston pumps. Pumps generally set 2 feet above top of screen except wells MW-13A, MW-23A, and MW-24A where pumps are set 1 foot below top of screen. In general, wells < 300 ft. deep have model 188, 1-inch piston pumps. Wells > 300 ft. have model 188, 7/8-inch piston pumps. Model 187, 7/8-inch diameter piston pumps are installed in wells: MW-14B, MW-21C, MW-22B, MW-24B, and MW-29B.
 4. Casing: ss = stainless steel, ms = mild steel, pvc = schedule 40 or 80.

Table B2 GROUNDWATER MONITOR WELL DEPTH AND ELEVATION SPECIFICATIONS

Number Elevation Elevation Depth Elevation Depth Elevation	===========	Depth	HSU*	
*** BH-18 : 341.9 344.70 104 237.9 : 91.3 - 93.3 250.6 - 244 : BH-2A : 374.40 376.91 120 254.4 : 21.5 - 23.5 352.9 - 350	50.9 GU : 61.9 GU : 95.7 MID : 95.7 MID : 45.5 GU : 558.4 UGA : 551.0 GU : 26.0 GU : 244.4 GU : 26.0 GU : 249.1 UGA : 199.1 GU : 199	222.7 - 225.7 200.9 - 206.3 164.7 - 170.1 222.9 - 231.9 265.8 - 271.2 255.4 - 258.4 196.3 - 206.8 302.0 - 307.5 260.2 - 265.7 126.0 - 133.0 281.3 - 291.7 168.2 - 173.2 295.0 - 300.0 170.4 - 180.4 300.2 - 310.2 320.3 - 330.3 350.5 - 355.5 40.1 - 45.1 147.6 - 153.0 370.0 - 377.0	Elevation	GU : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

 Measuring points are as follows: Top of protective steel casing for MW-1,2,3,6 to 29, LW-1 and LW-2; Top of PVC well casing for BH-1 to BH-8, MW-4 and MW-5; top of drive point casing for DP-1 to DP-3.
 Hydrostatigraphic unit designations as follows: MID - Leachate in Midway Landfill; GU - Upper Gravel Aquifer; NGA - Northern Gravel Aquifer; SGA - Southern Gravel Aquifer; SAND - Sand Aquifer; UGA - Upper Gravel Aquitard; PA - Perched Aquifer.

Notes: * HSU - Hydrostatigraphic Unit.
1. All values in feet. Elevation data provided by Parametrix, Inc. Datum unknown.
2. Wells BH-1B through BH-8 installed by Golder Associates, 1982; Wells MW-1 through MW-6 installed by Golder Associates, 1985; Wells MW-7 through MW-29, LW-1 and LW-2, and DP-1 through DP-3 installed by Applied Geotechnology Inc., 1986-1987.

Table B2 (Continued)
GROUNDWATER MONITOR WELL DEPTH AND ELEVATION SPECIFICATIONS

Monitor Well Number		Land Surface Elevation	Meas. Point Elevation	Total Boring Depth	Bottom Hole Elevation	Screened Zone "C" Depth Elevation				HSU*	Gas Probe Depth Elevation			
=======================================	Well Number ===================================	Surface Elevation	Point Elevation	Boring	Hole		297.6 295.5	76.0 68.0	70.8 - 70.8	HSU* SGA NGA SAND	18.0 22.0 158.5 186.6 135.0 40.1 179.5 149.9	oth	222.5 252.3 238.7 318.4 245.5 269.2	181.0 - 267.2 - 208.7 - 283.4 - 205.0 - 224.1 - 267.4
	MW-27 MW-28 MW-29 LW-1 LW-2	375.20 428.85 375.60 382.10	374.15 428.50 377.25 383.49	146 395 173 120	229.2 : 33.9 : 202.6 : 262.1 :	200.0		70.4	- 03.4	NGA	:	- 175.0		253.9

Notes: * HSU - Hydrostatigraphic Unit.

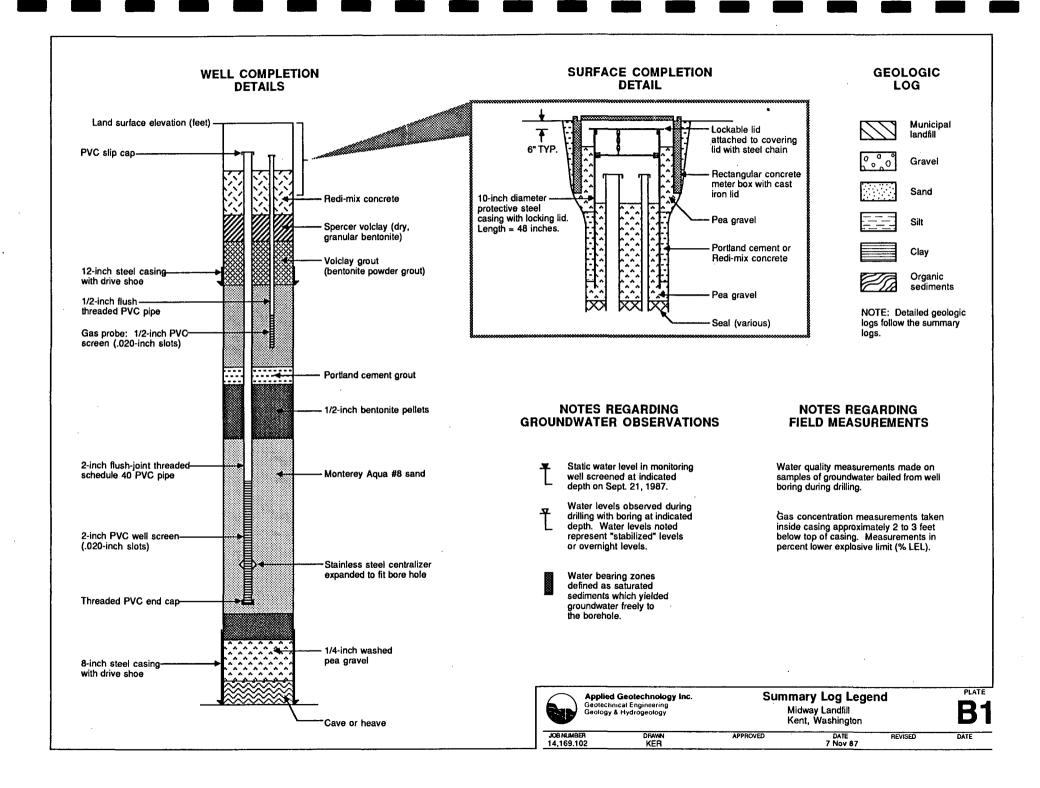
1. All values in feet. Elevation data provided by Parametrix, Inc. Datum unknown.

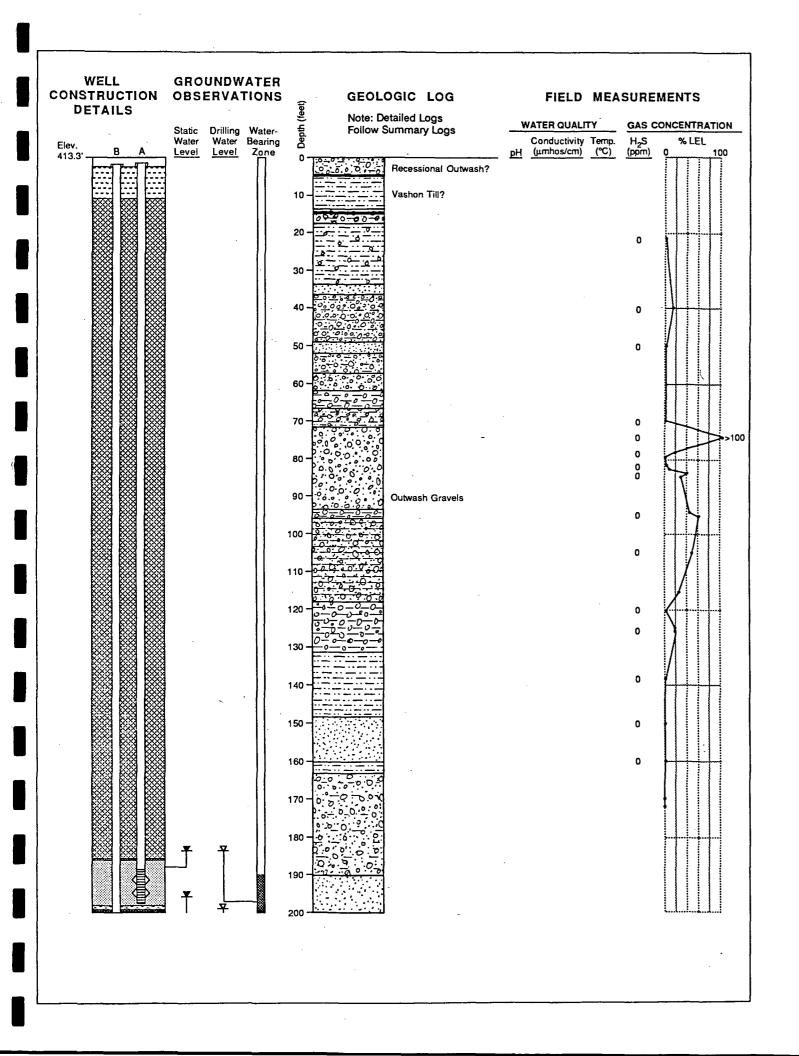
2. Wells BH-1B through BH-8 installed by Golder Associates, 1982; Wells MW-1 through MW-6 installed by Golder Associates, 1985; Wells MW-7 through MW-29, LW-1 and LW-2, and DP-1 through DP-3 installed by Applied Geotechnology Inc., 1986-1987.

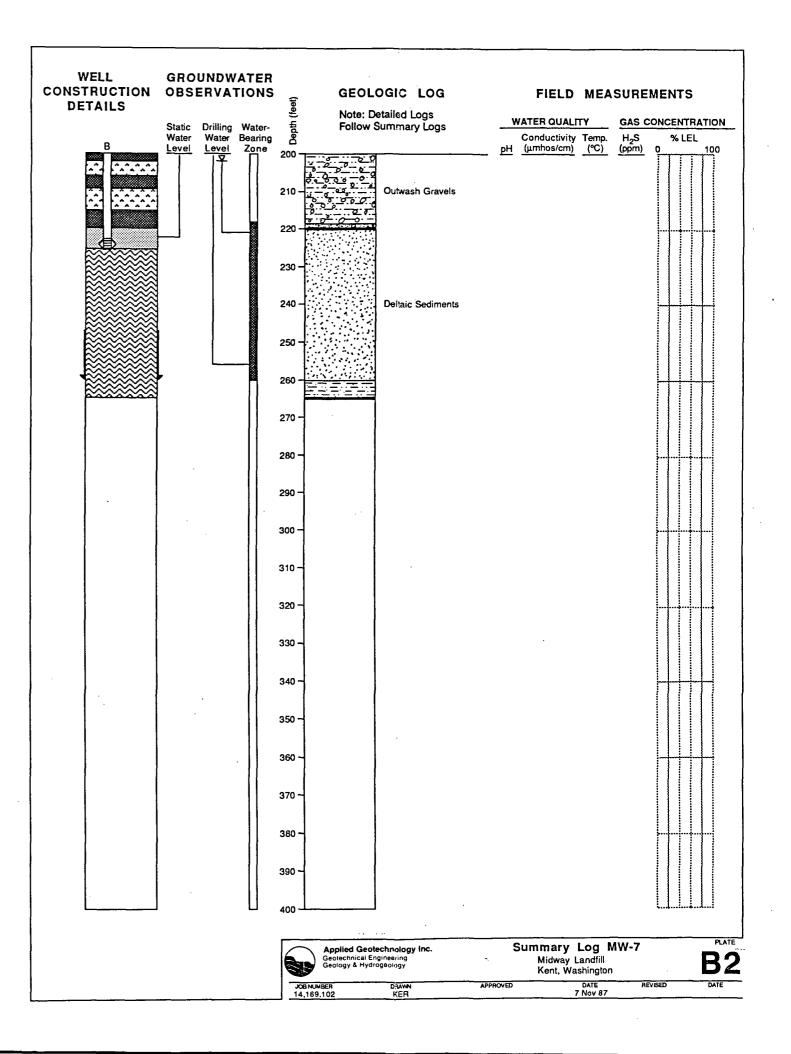
3. Measuring points are as follows: Top of protective steel casing for MW-1,2,3,6 to 29, LW-1 and LW-2; Top of PVC well casing for BH-1 to BH-8, MW-4 and MW-5; top of drive point casing for DP-1 to DP-3.

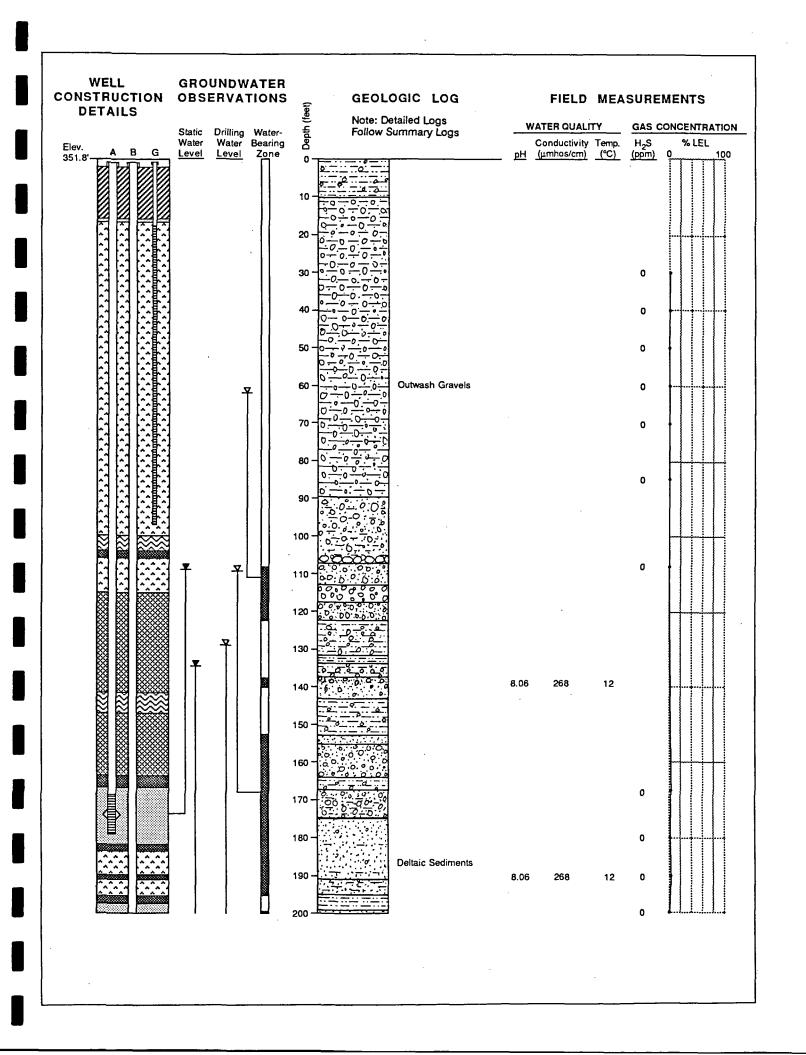
4. Hydrostatigraphic unit designations as follows: MID - Leachate in Midway Landfill; GU - Upper Gravel Aquifer; NGA - Northern Gravel Aquifer; SGA - Southern Gravel Aquifer; SAND - Sand Aquifer; UGA - Upper Gravel Aquitard; PA - Perched Aquifer

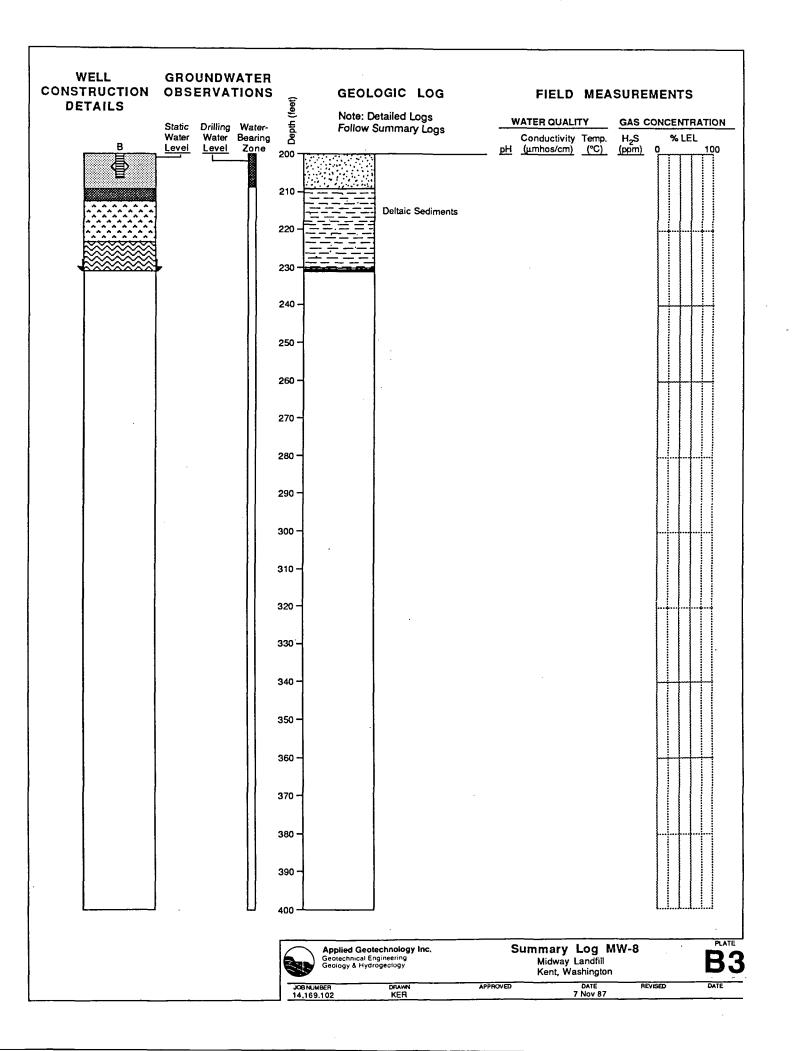
PA - Perched Aquifer.

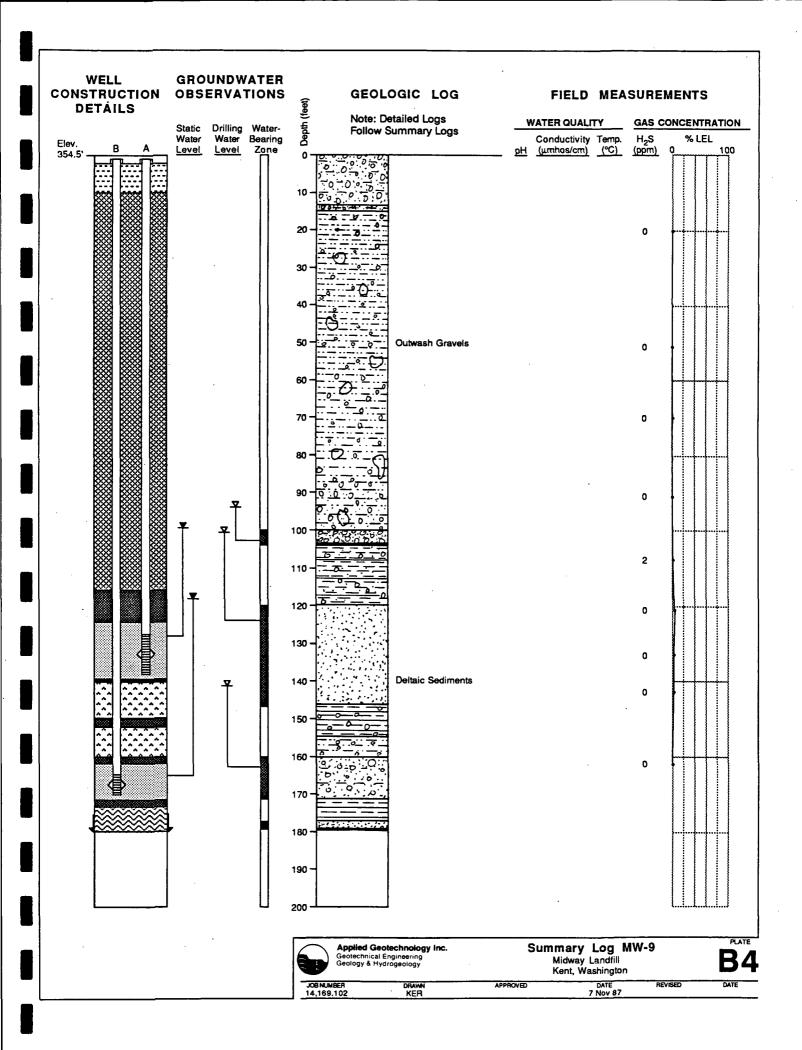


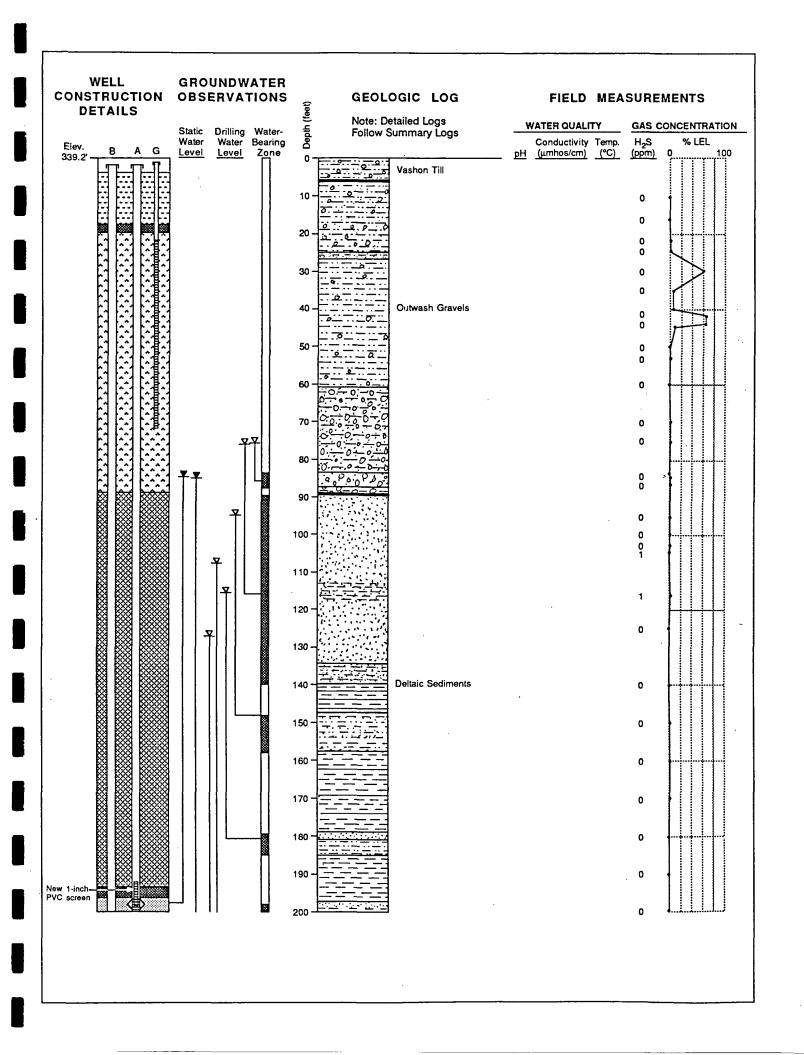


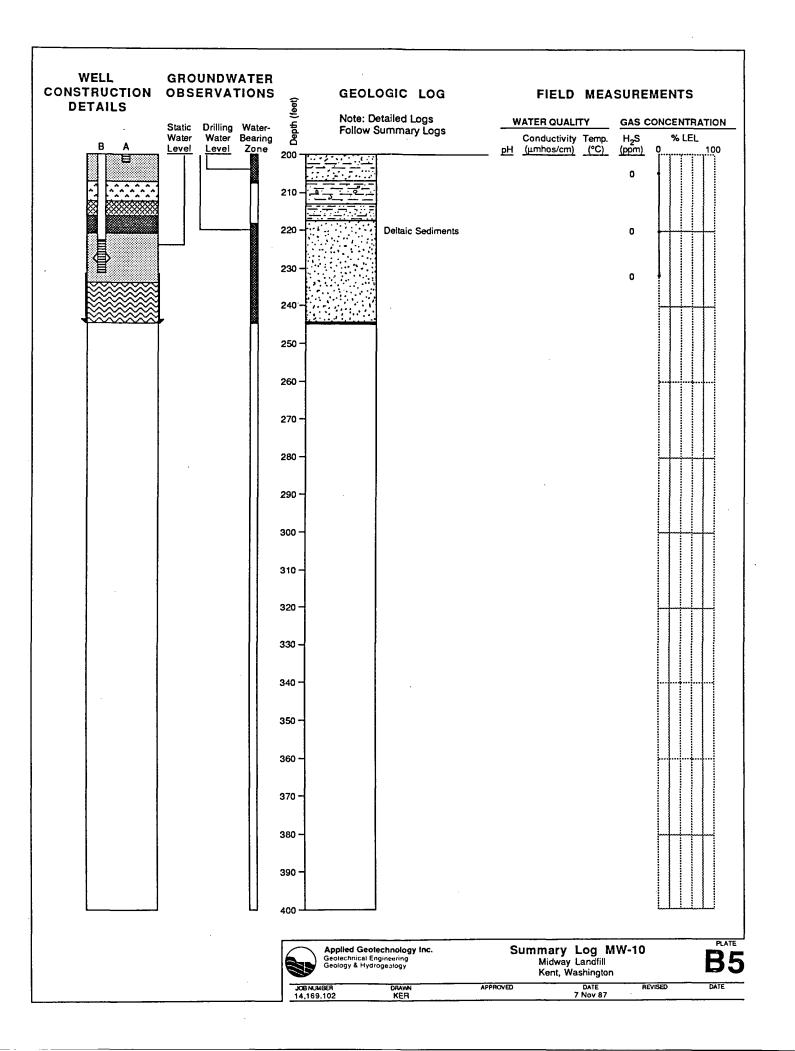


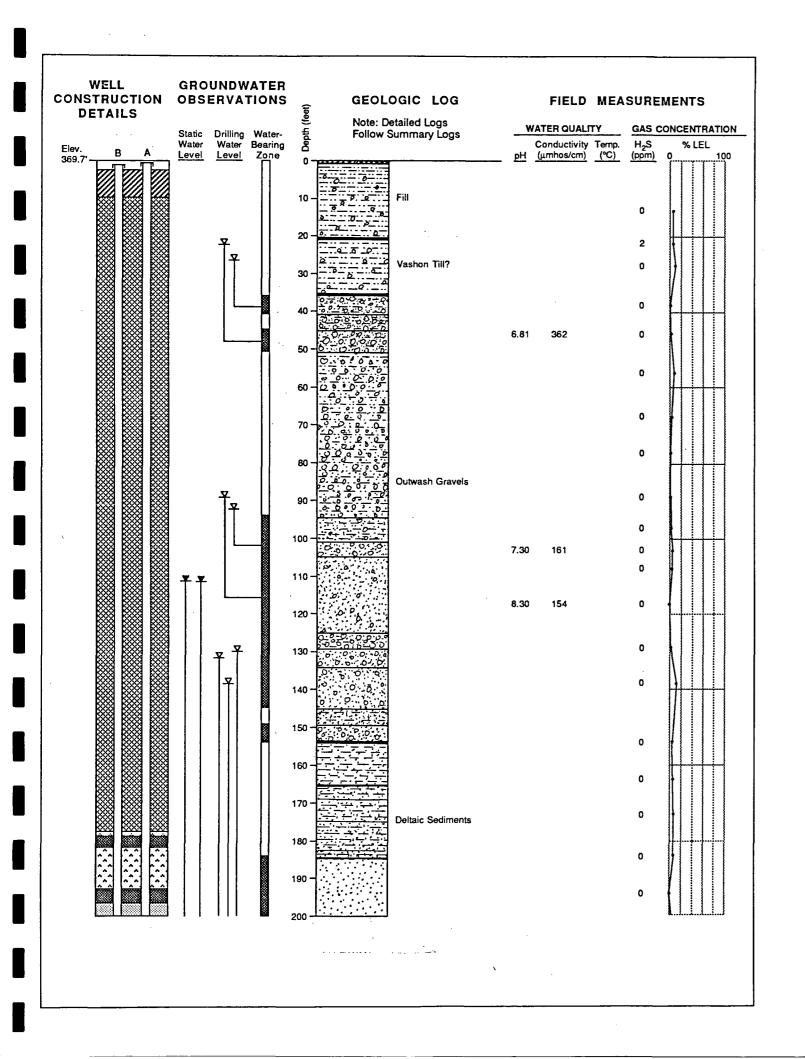


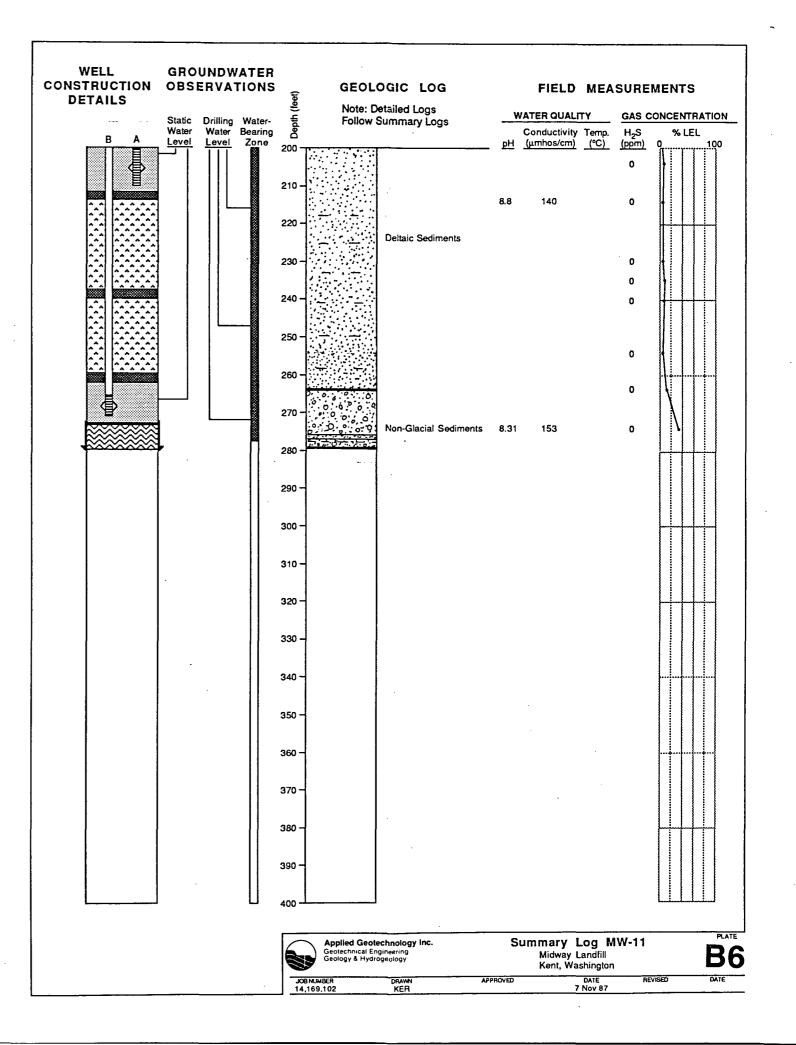


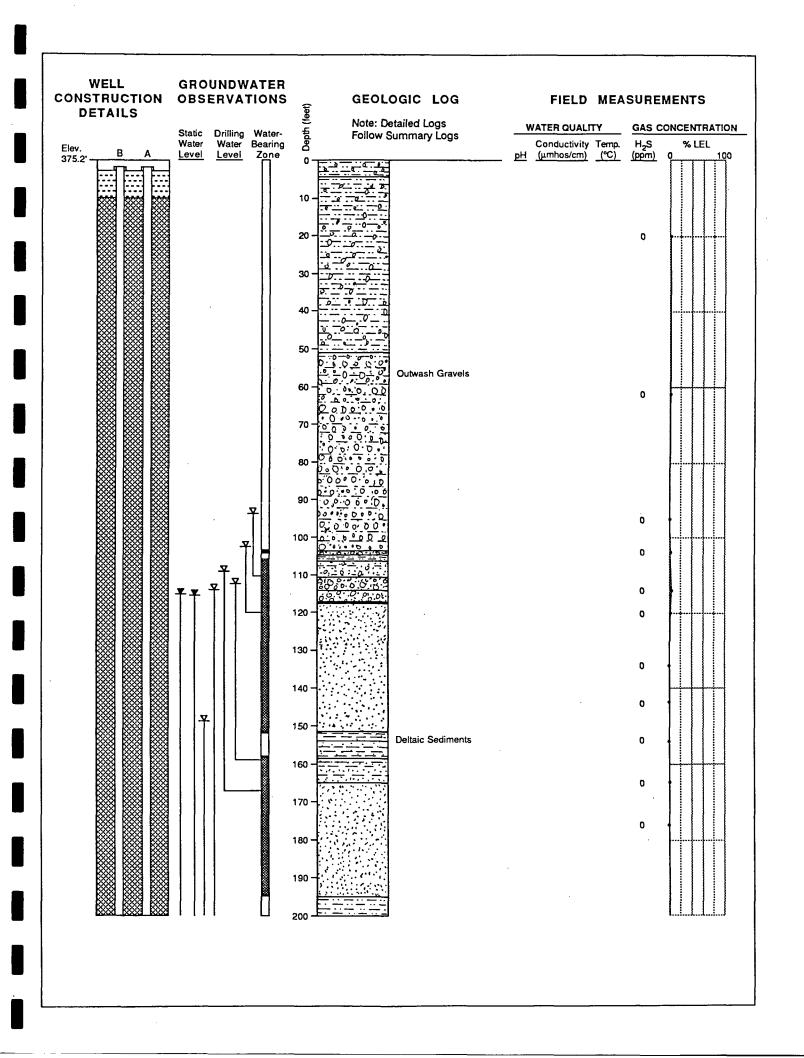


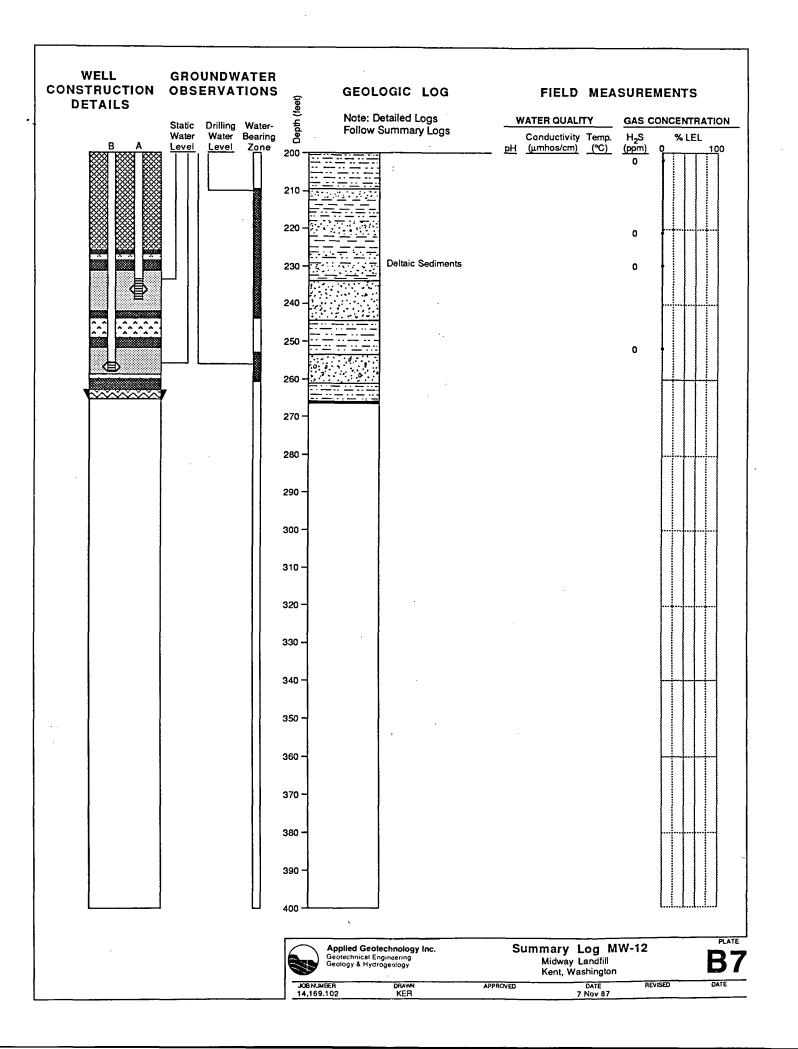


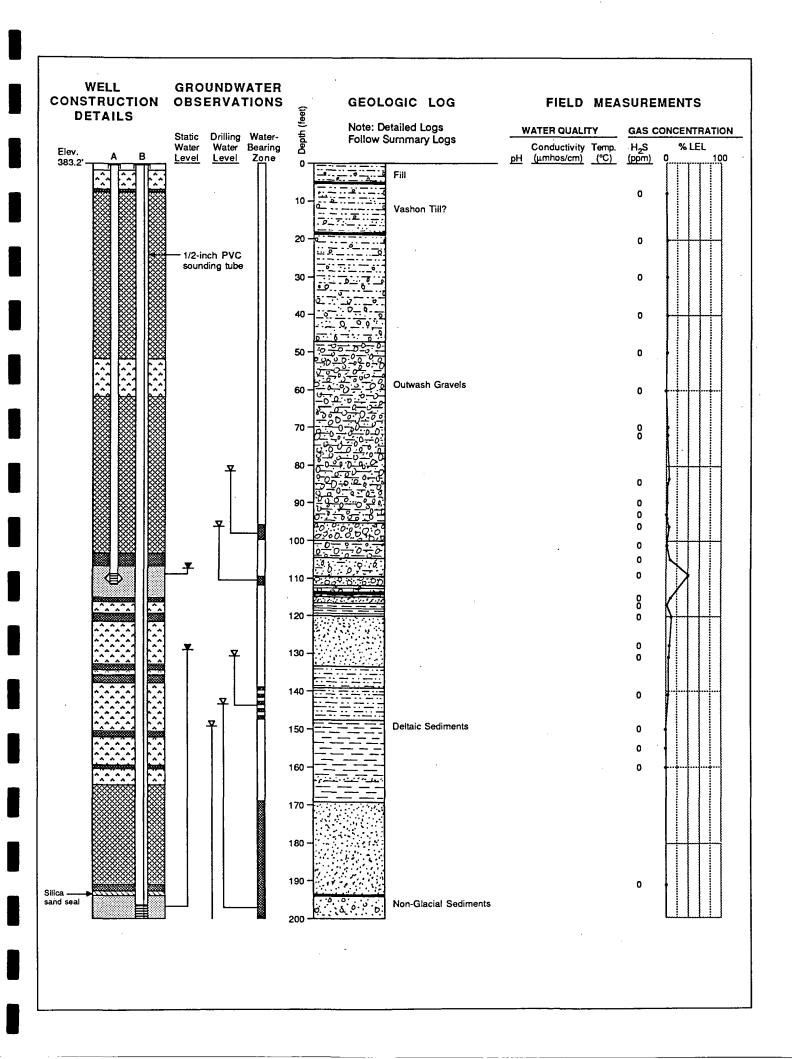


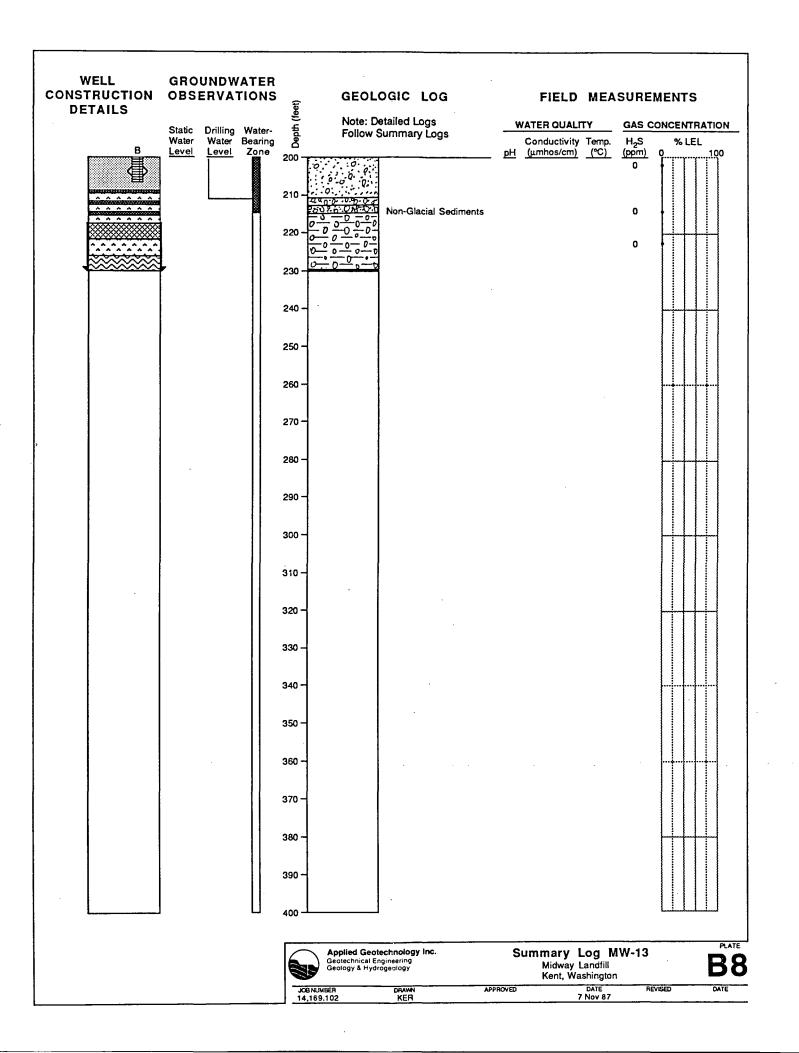


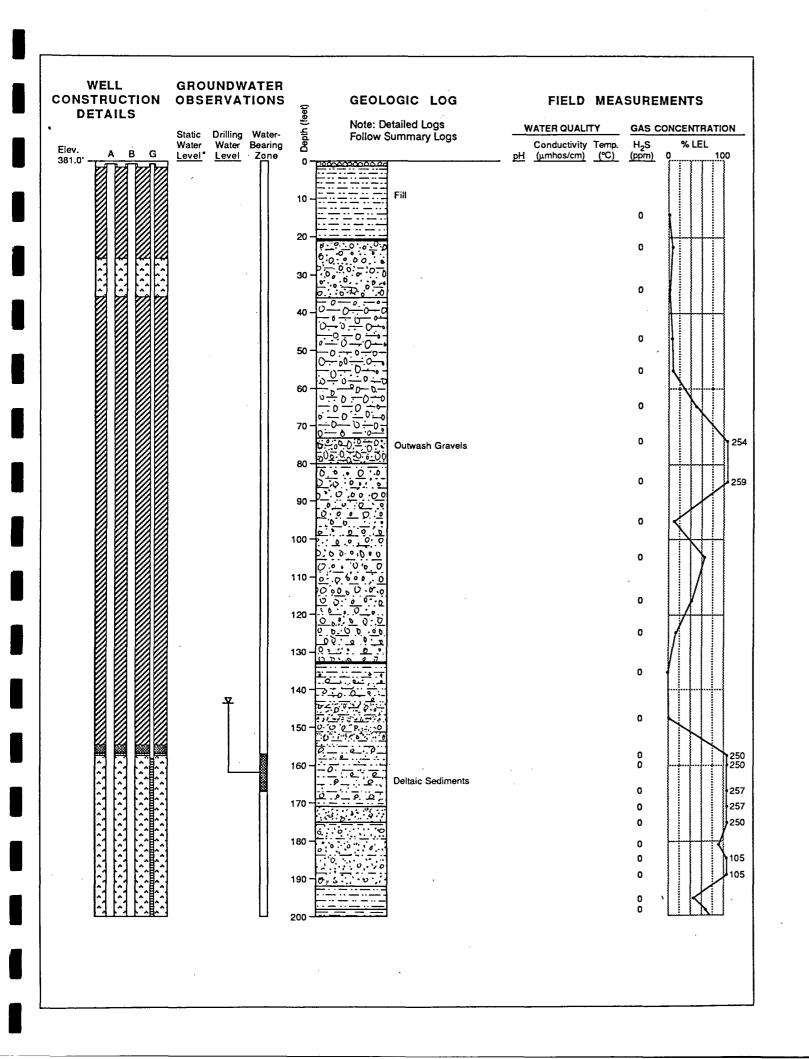


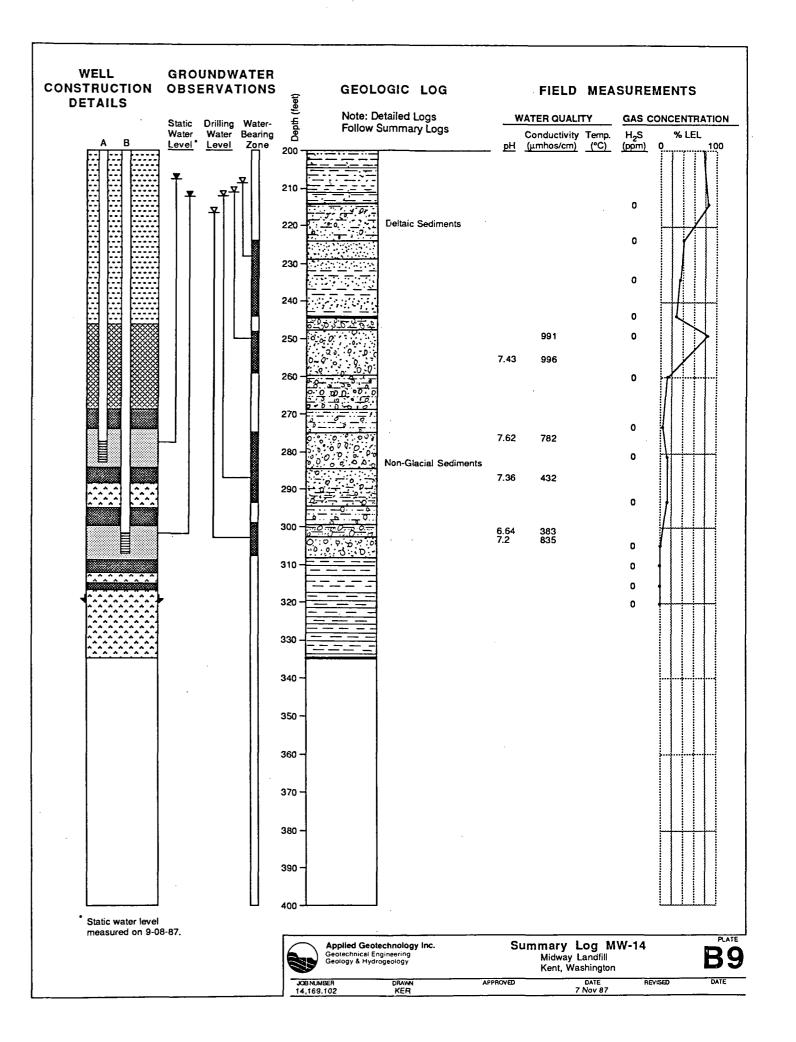


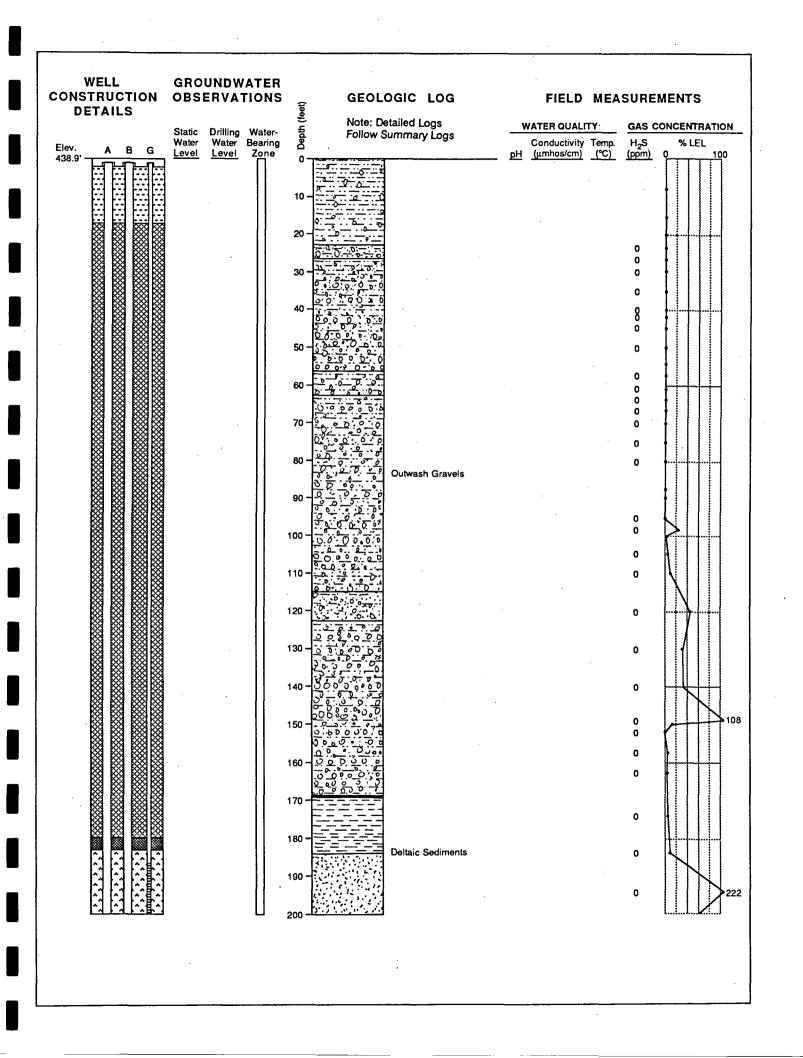


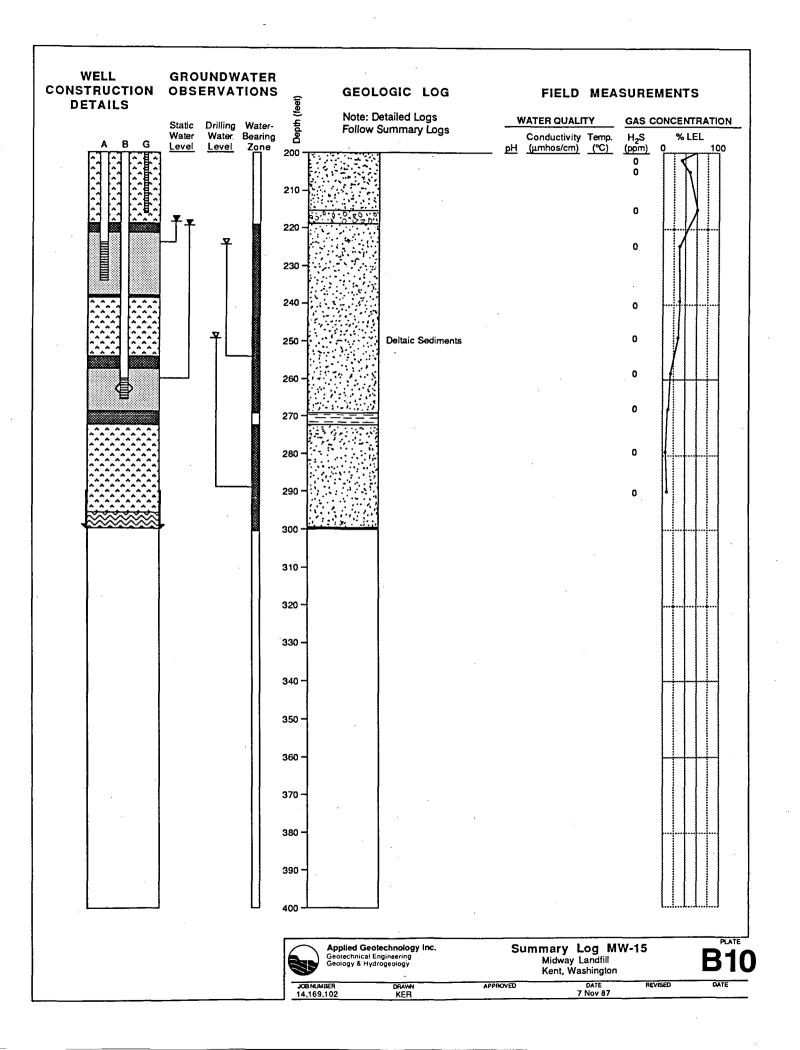


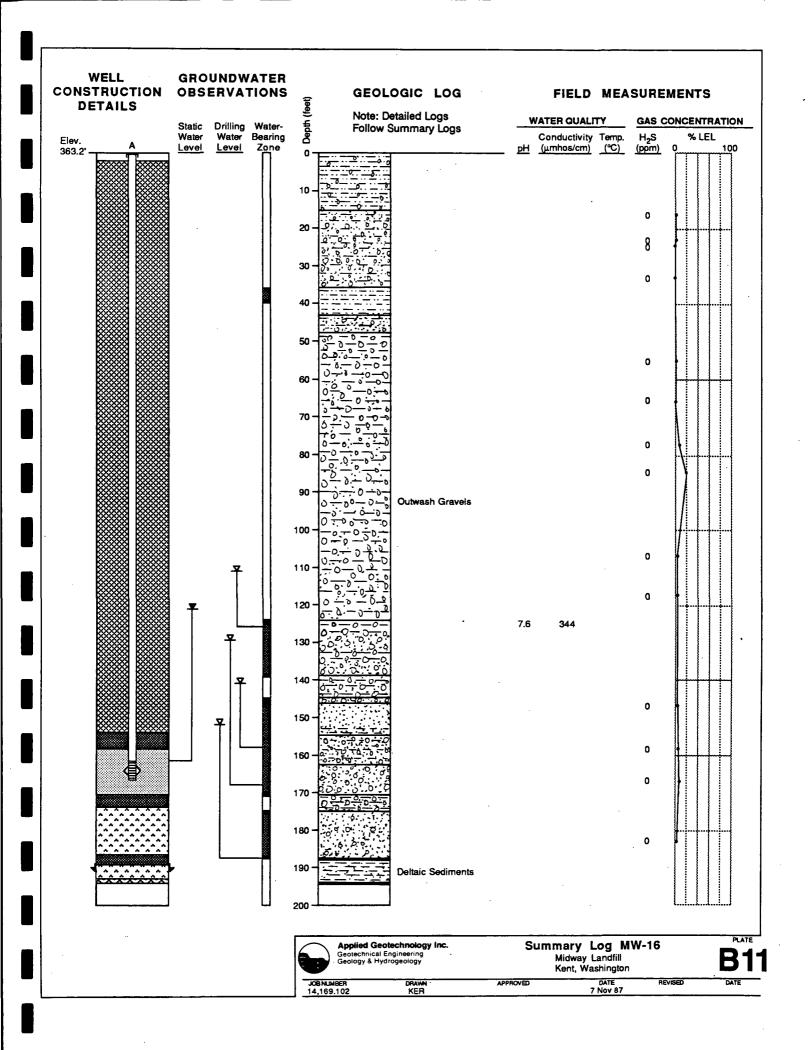


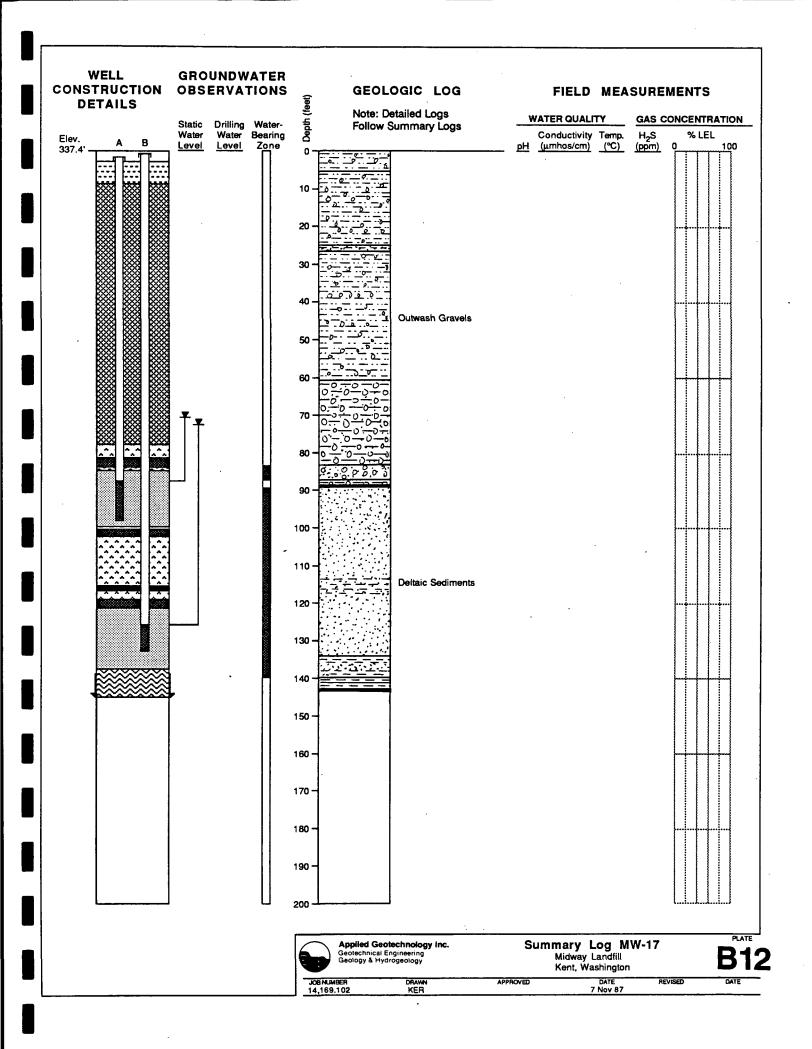


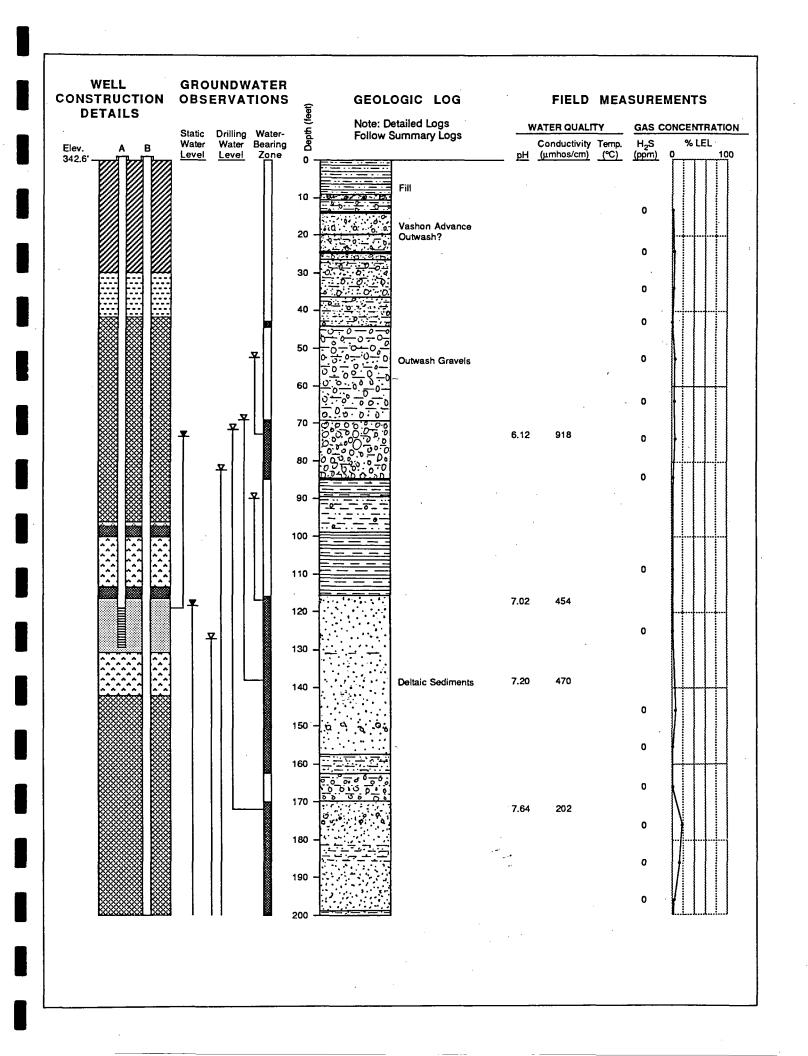


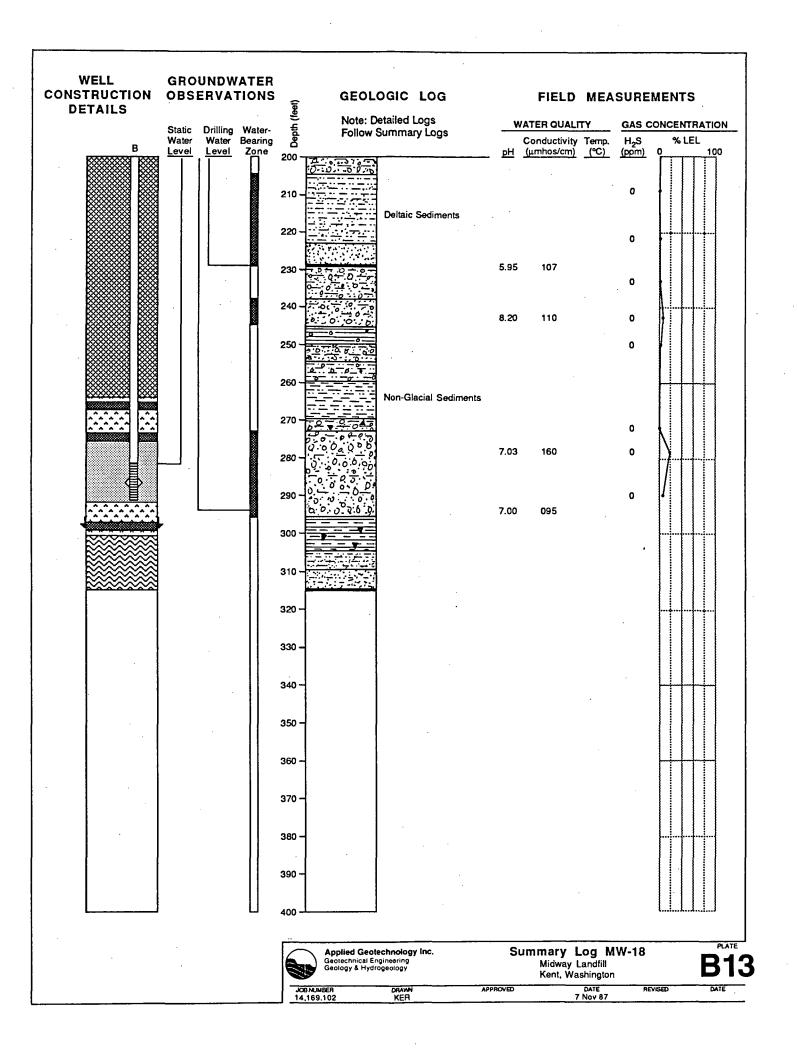


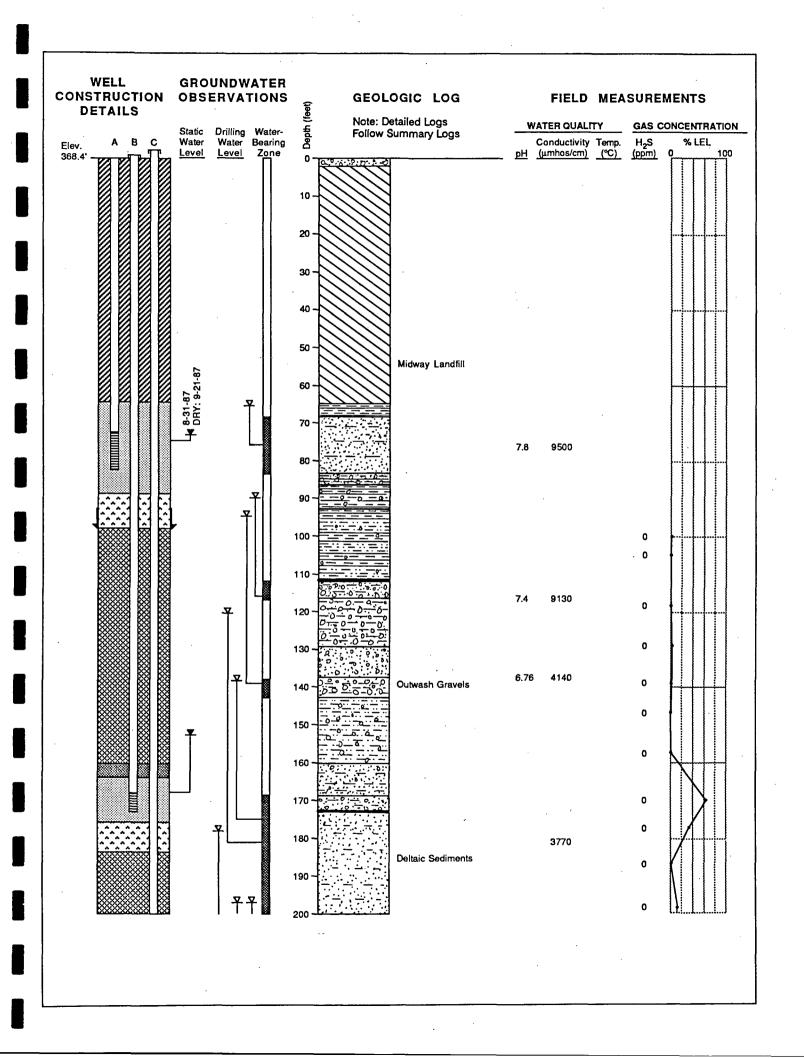


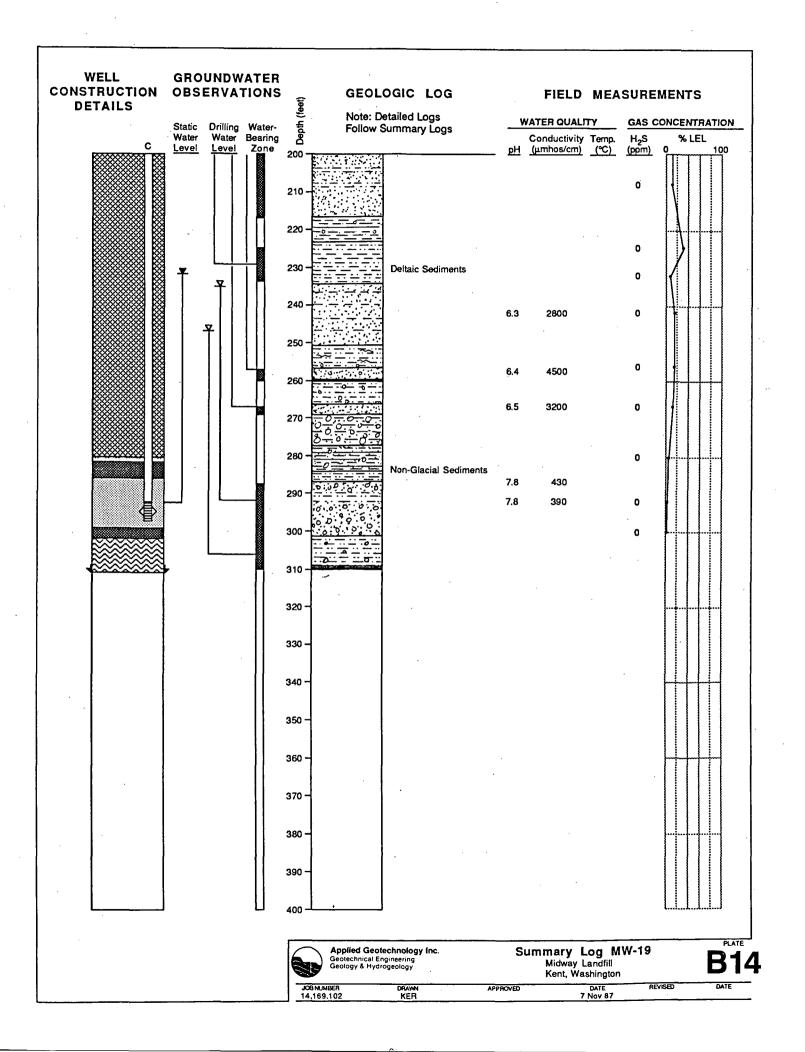


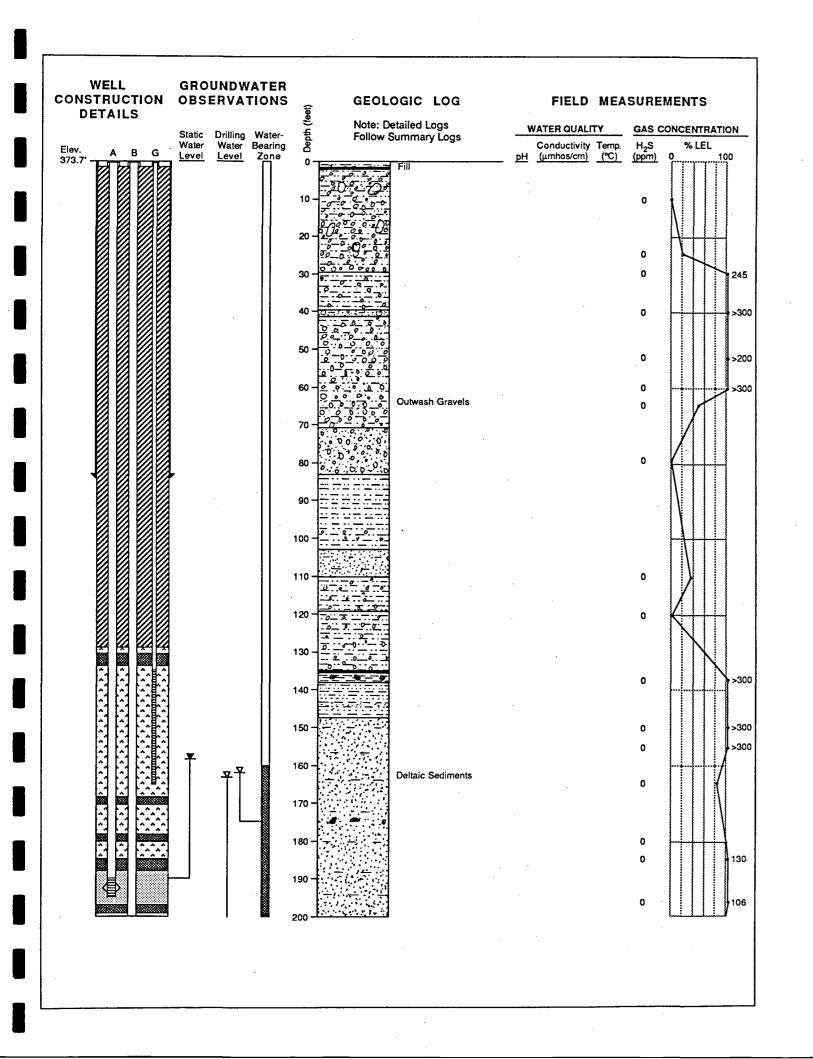


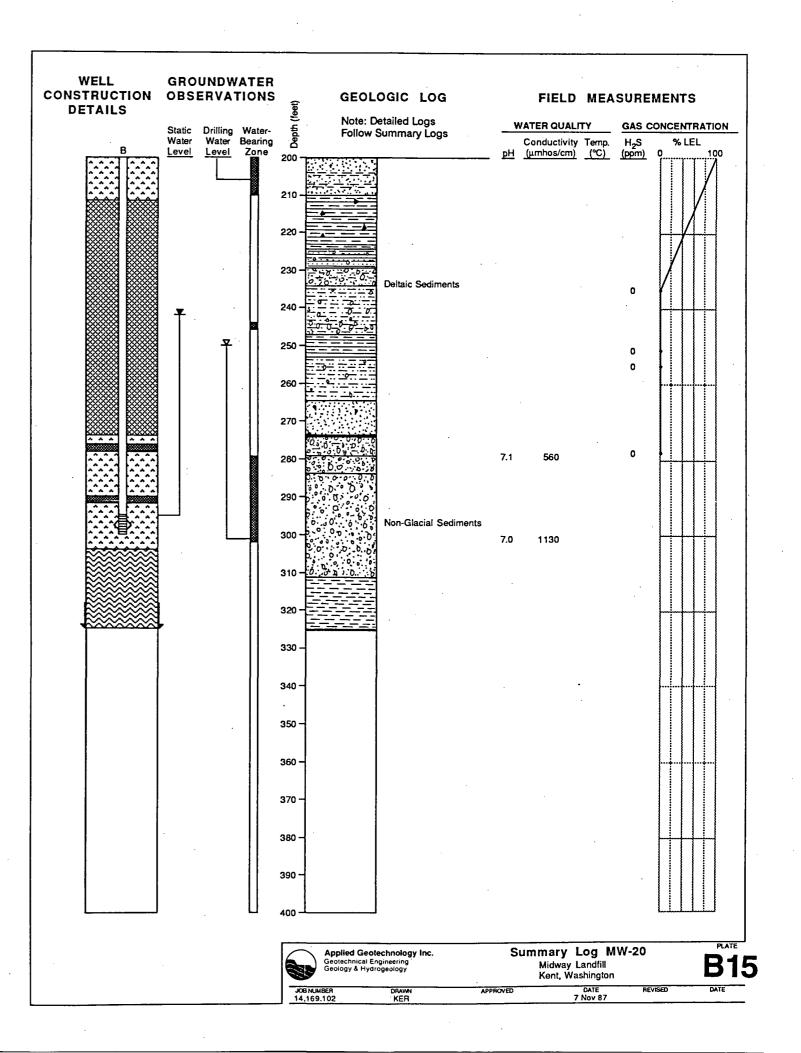


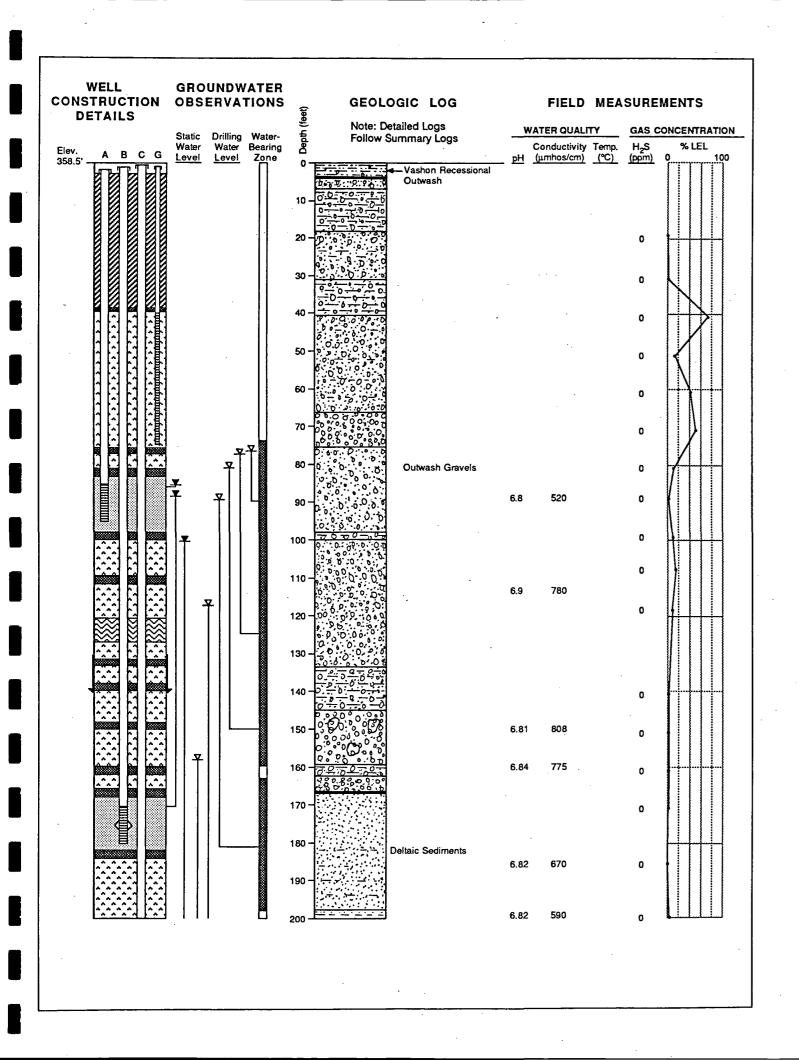


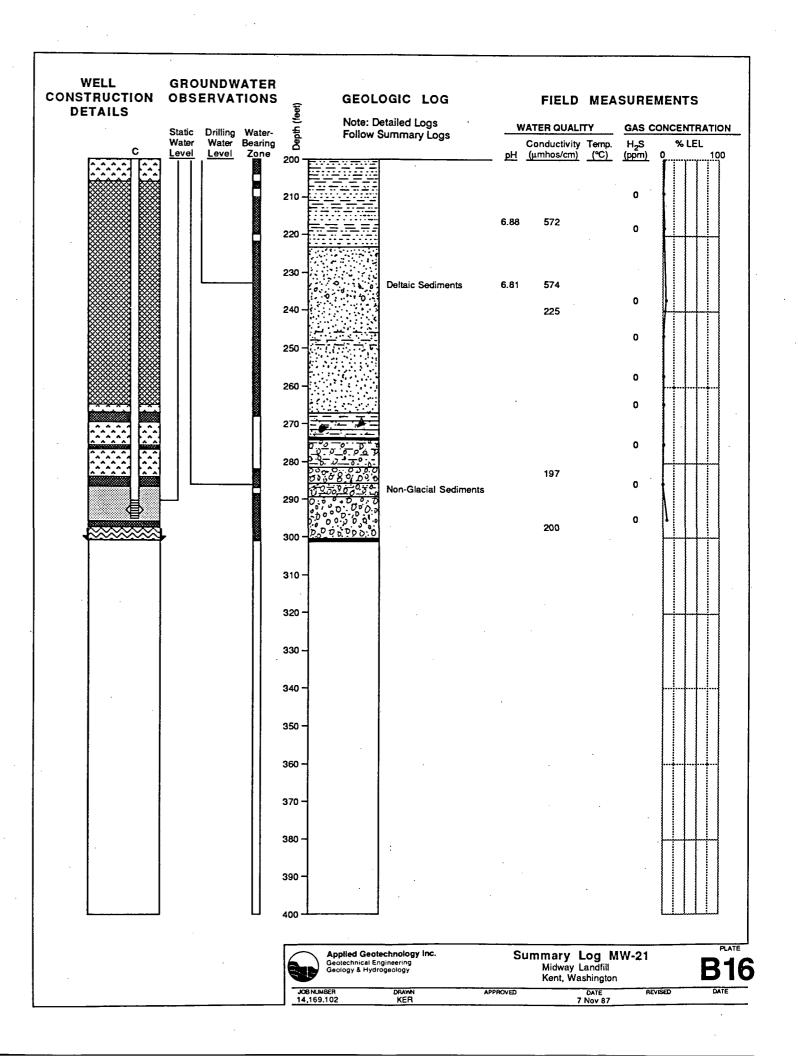


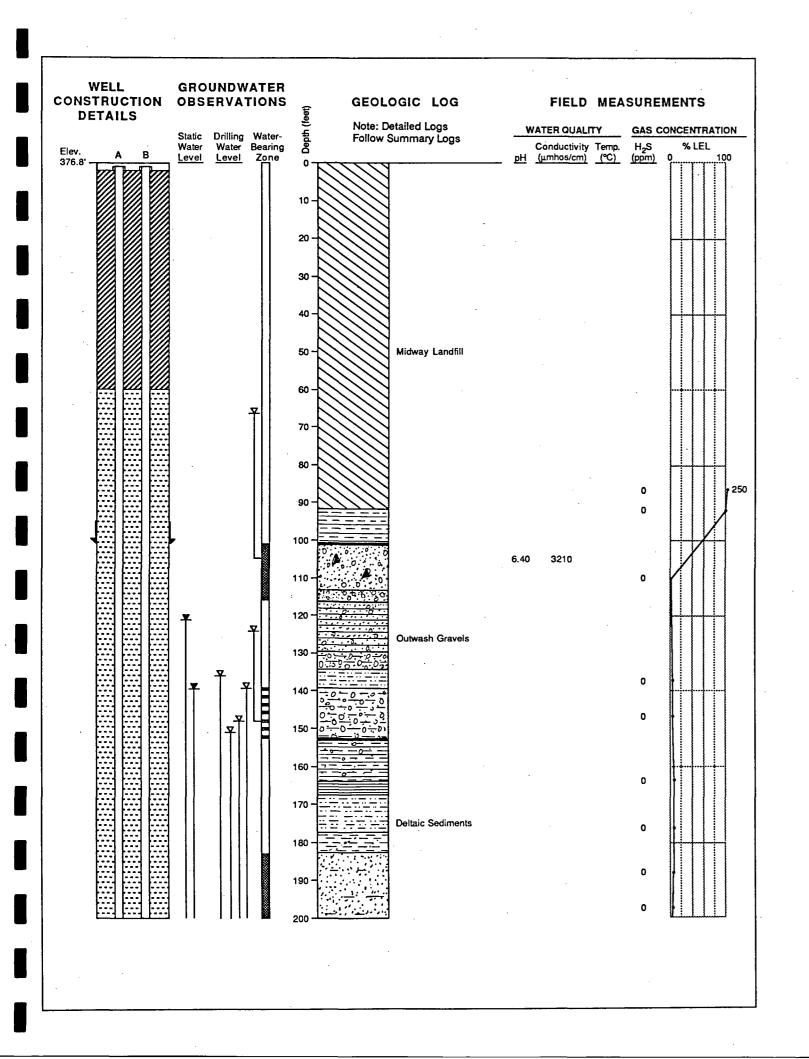


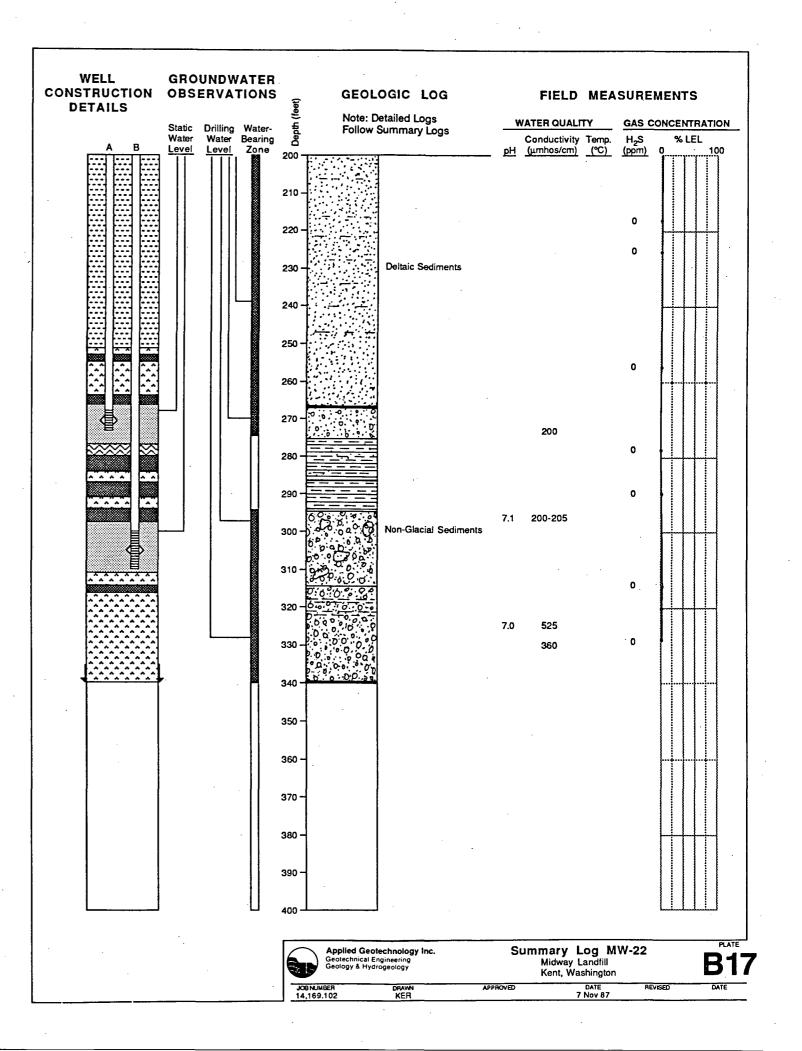


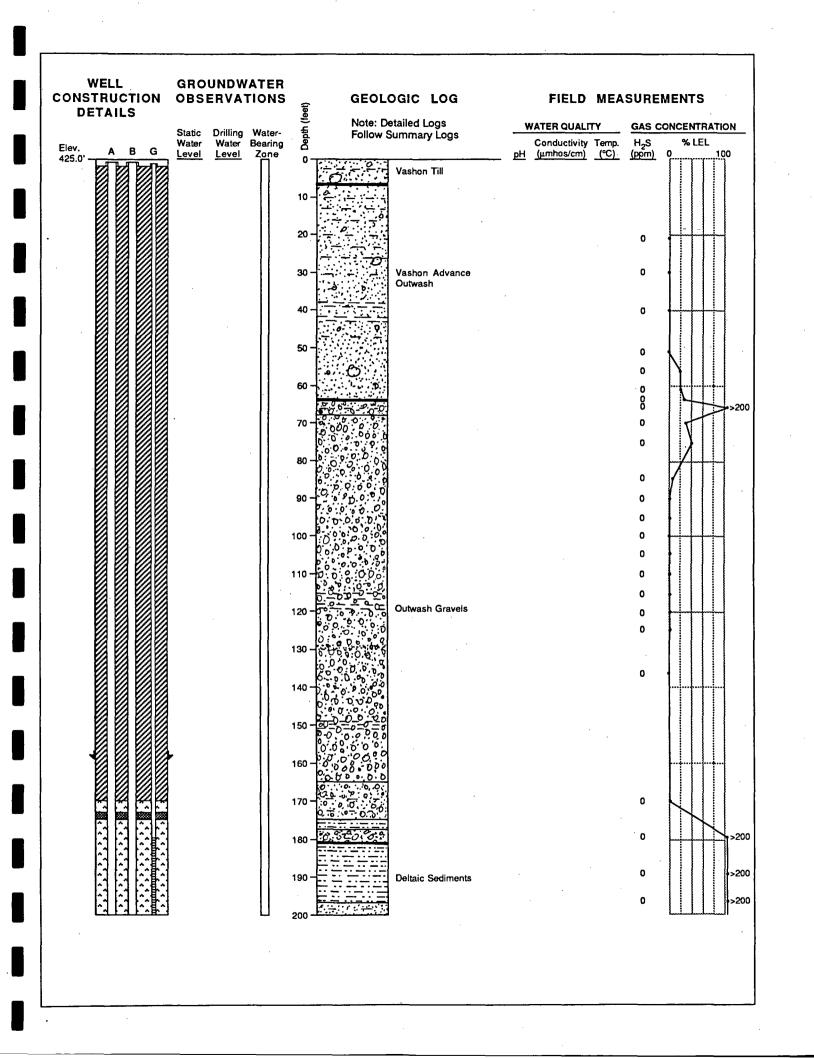


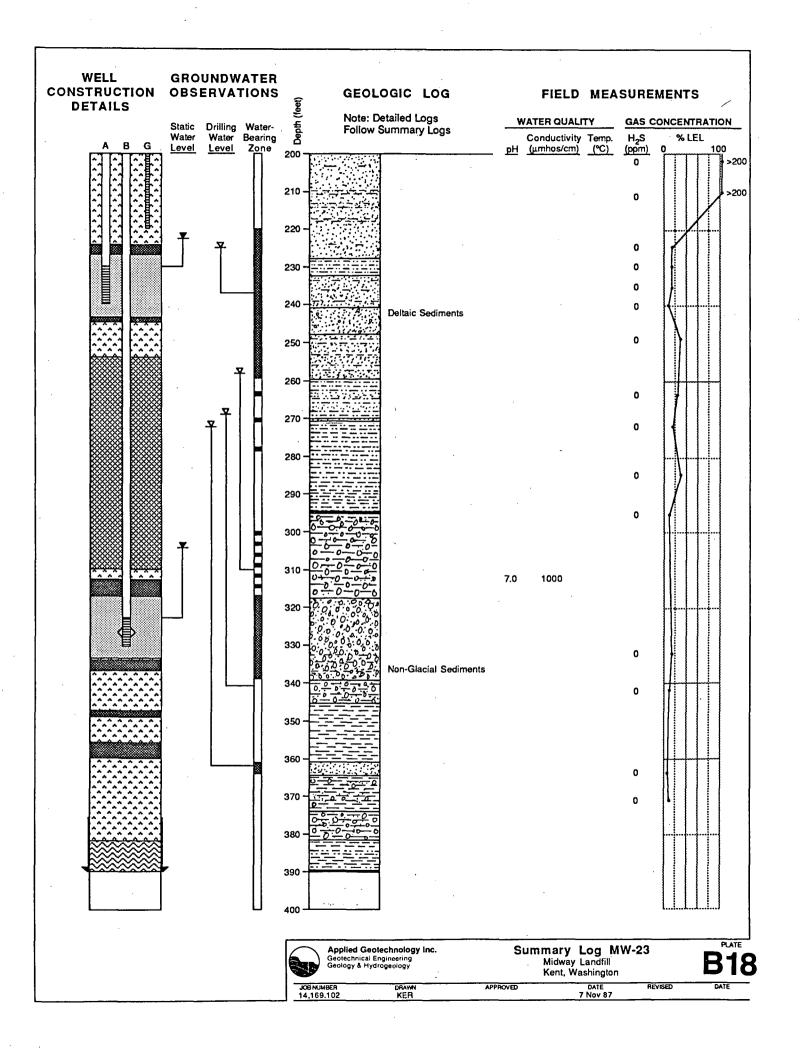


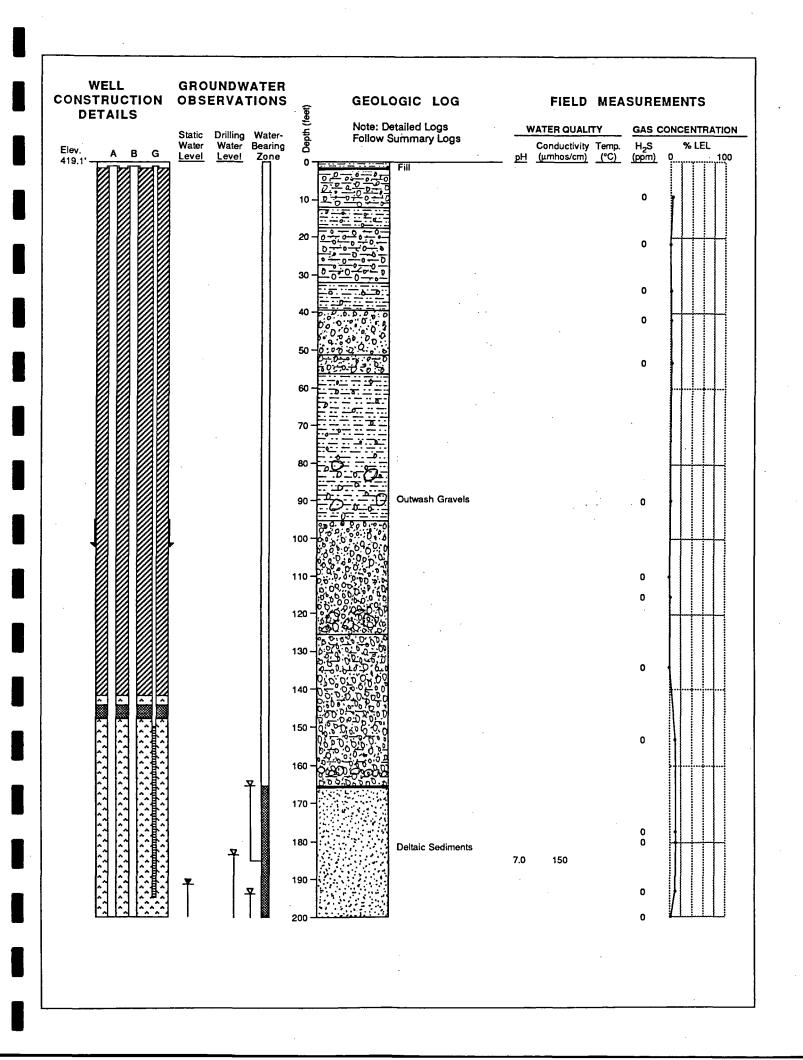


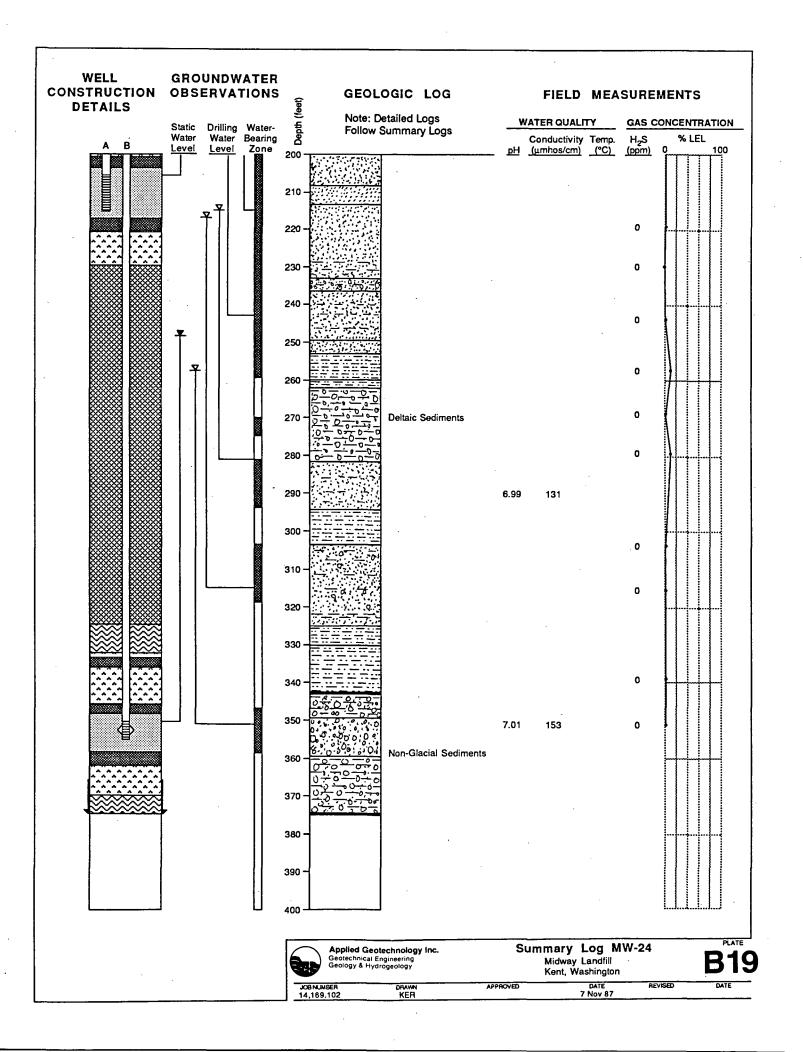


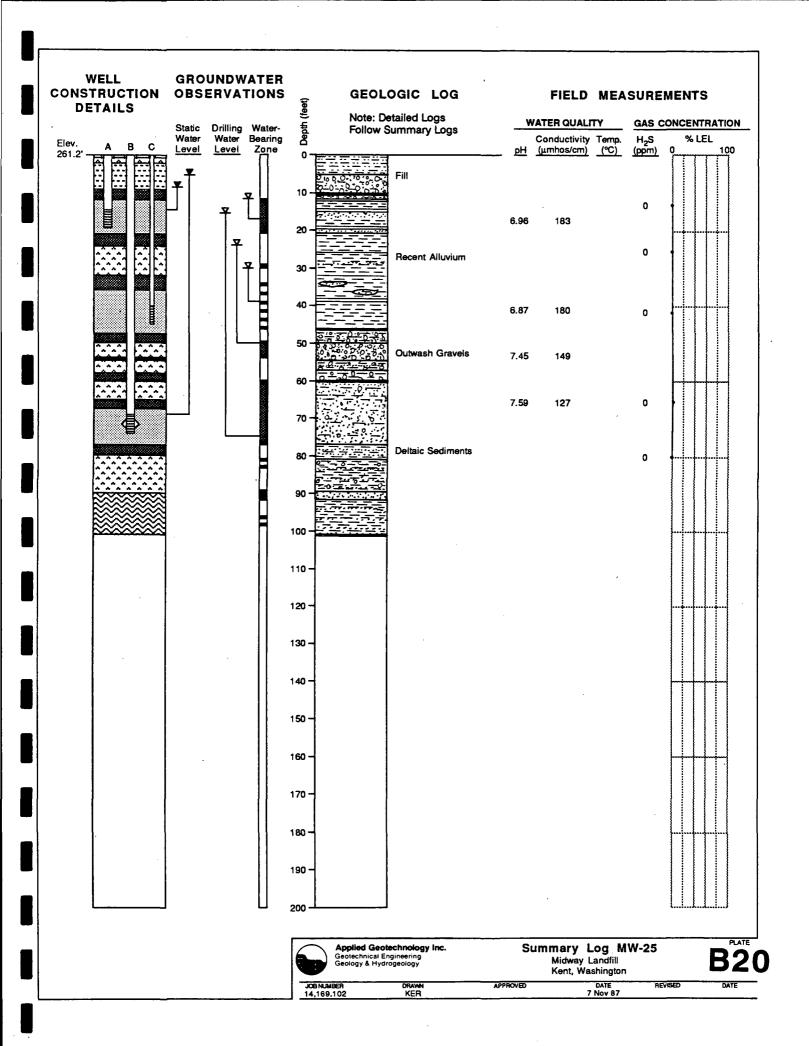


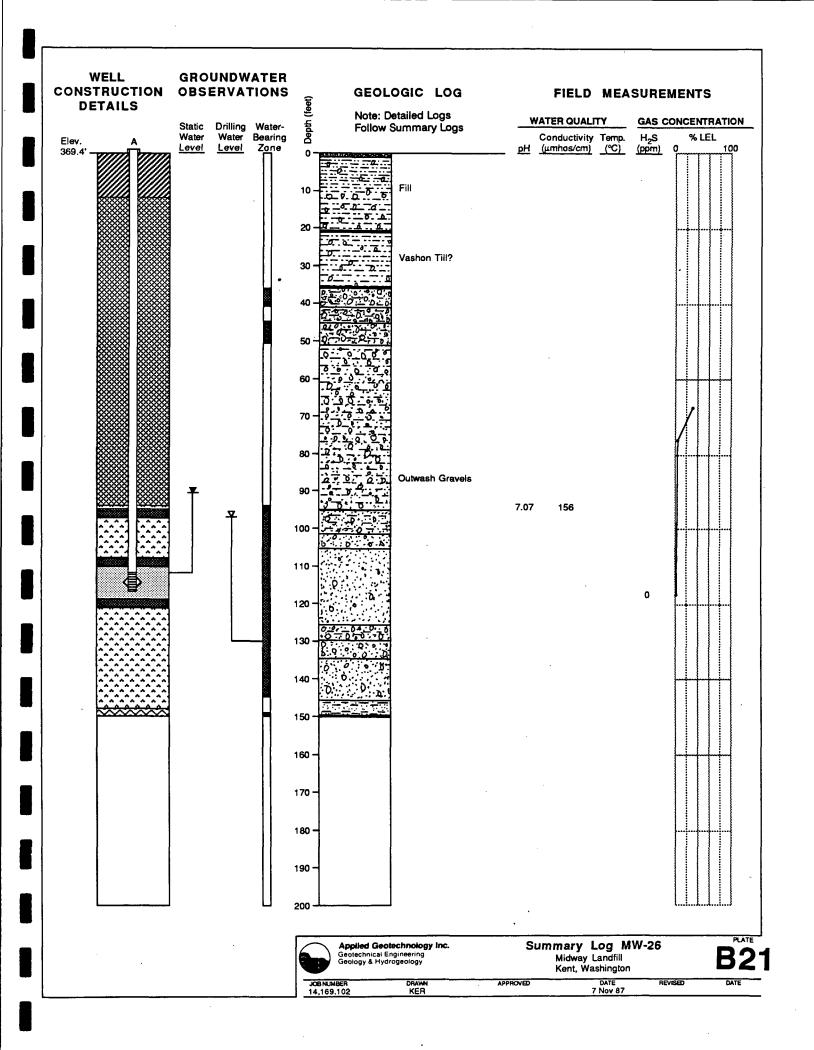


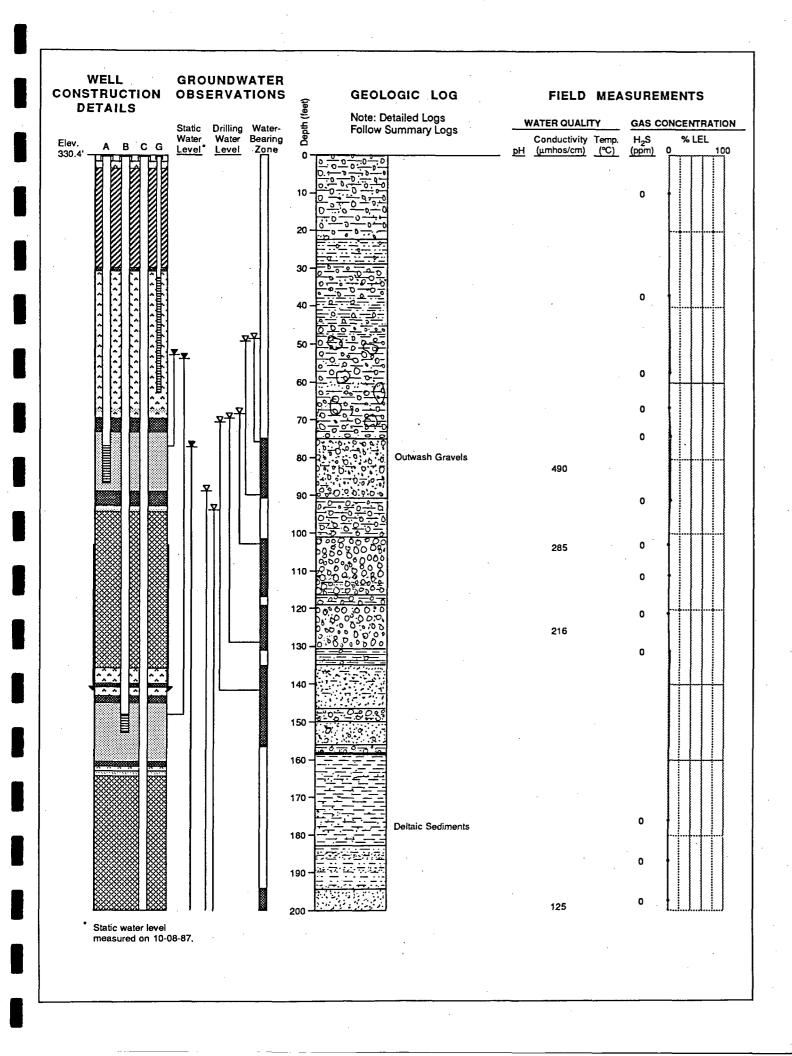


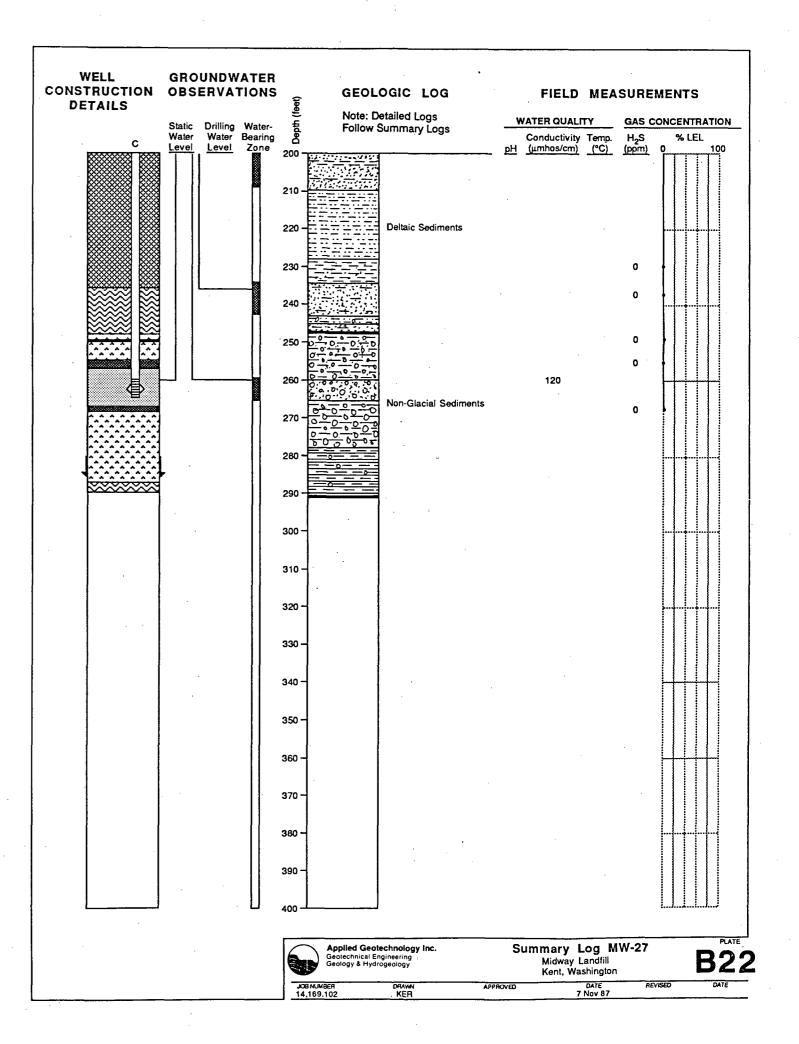


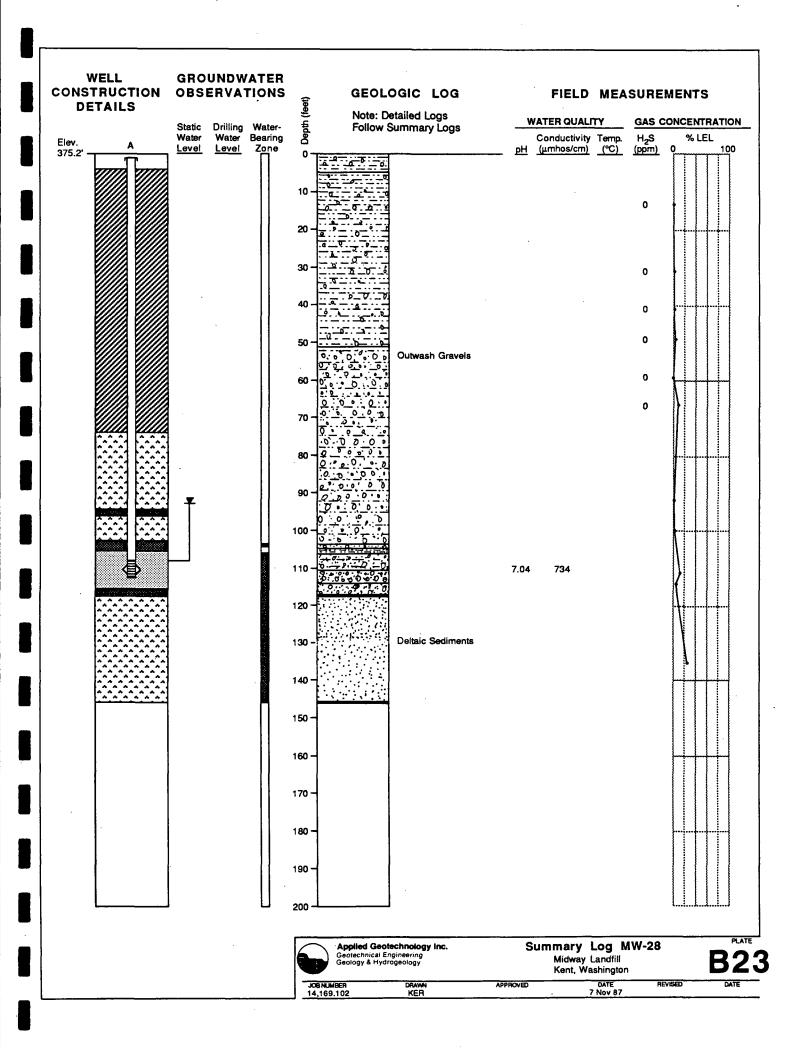


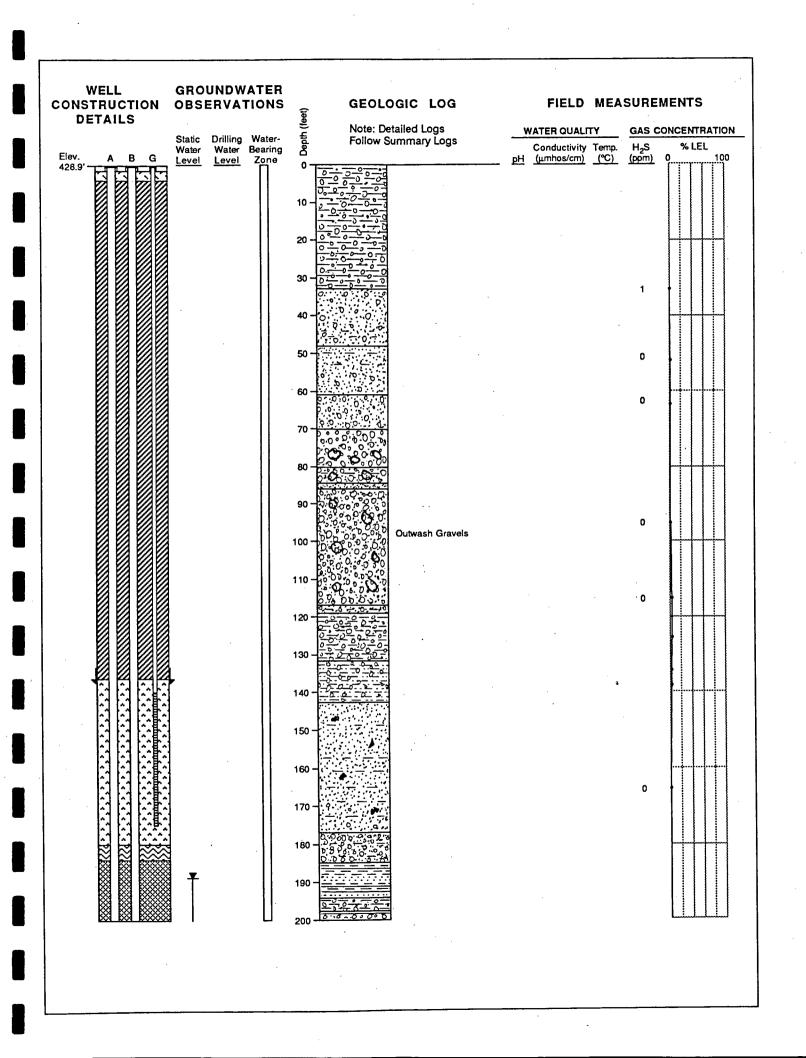


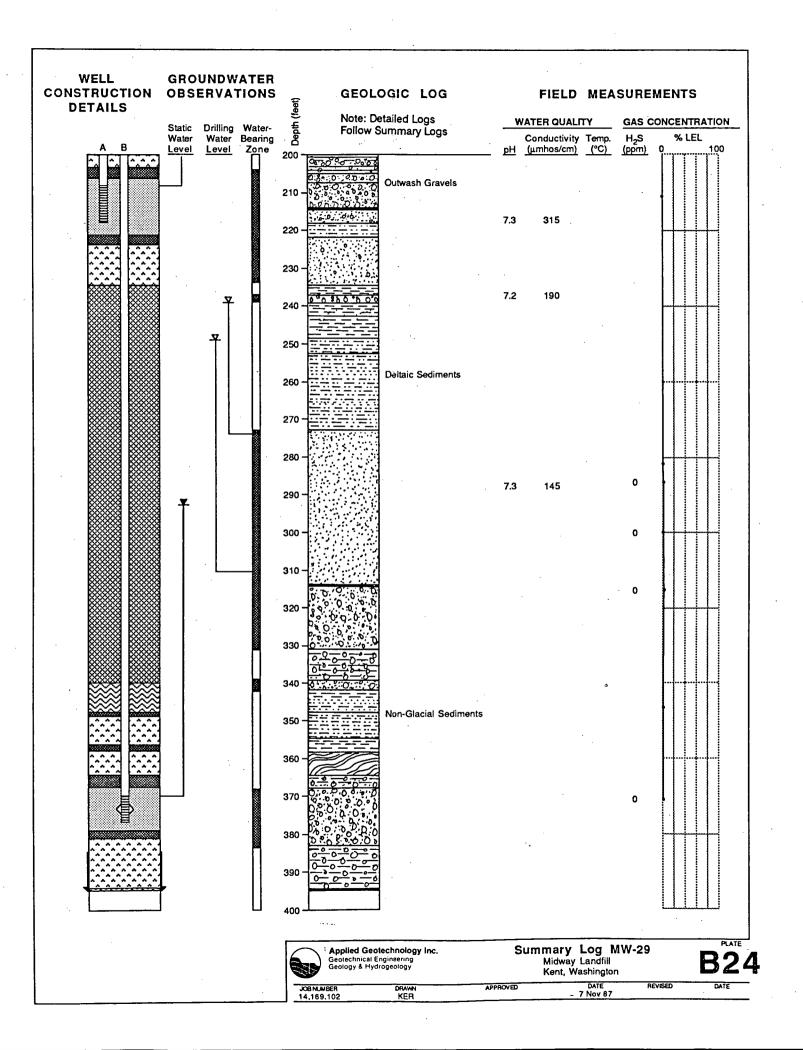


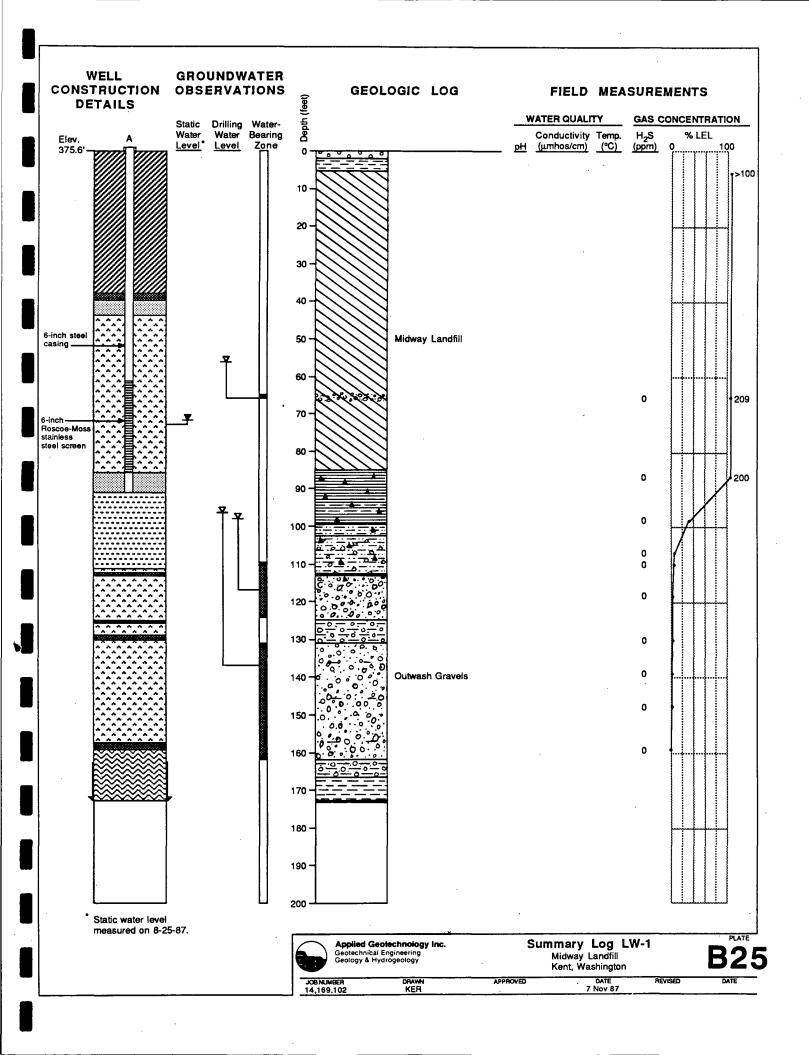


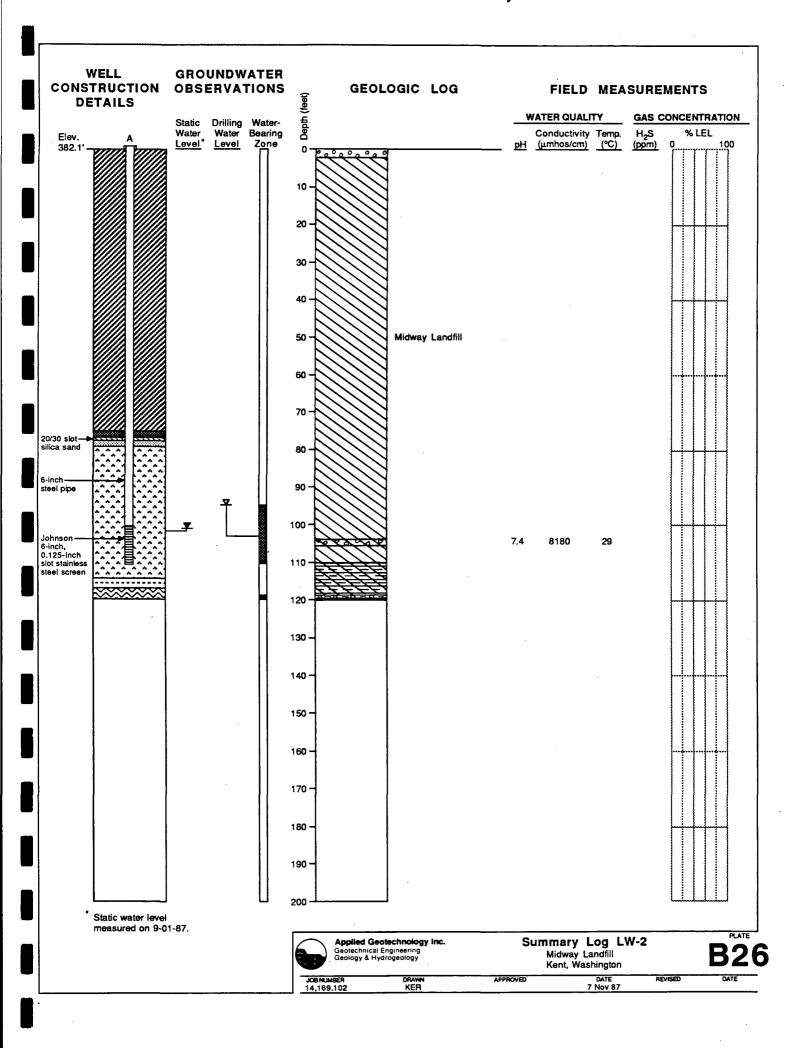


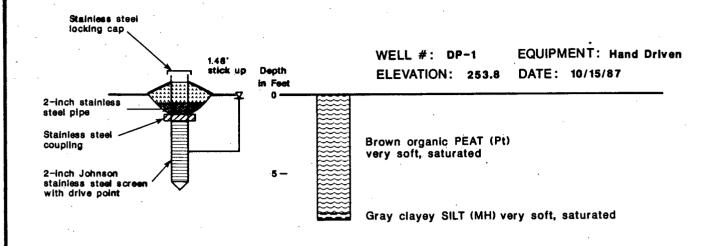


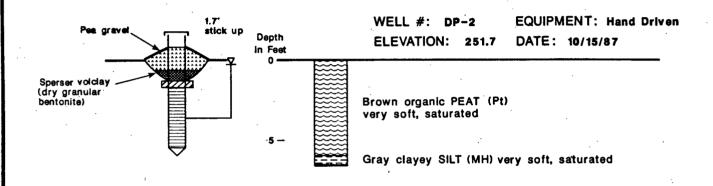


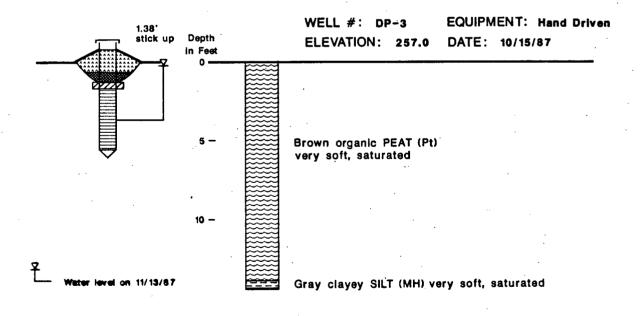














DP-1, DP-2, and DP-3 Summary Logs

FIGURE

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

B27

JOB NUMBER DRAWN APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE 14, 169, 102 ECR 12 January 88

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

MAJOR DIVISIONS				TYPICAL NAMES		
COARSE GRAINED SOILS MORE THAN HALF IS LARGER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE	GRAVELS MORE THAN HALF COARSE FRACTION IS LARGER THAN NO. 4 SIEVE SIZE	CLEAN GRAVELS WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES	GW	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	WELL GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES	
			GP	0,0	POORLY GRADED GRAVELS GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES	
		GRAVELS WITH OVER 12% FINES	GM	0 0 0	SILTY GRAVELS, POORLY GRADED GRAVEL- SAND - SILT MIXTURES	
			GC	• • • •	CLAYEY GRAVELS, POORLY GRADED GRAVEL- SAND - CLAY MIXTURES	
	SANDS	CLEAN SANDS WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES	sw		WELL GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS	
	MORE THAN HALF		SP		POORLY GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS	
	COARSE FRACTION IS SMALLER THAN NO. 4 SIEVE SIZE	SANDS WITH OVER 12% FINES	SM		SILTY SANDS, POORLY GRADED SAND - SILT MIXTURES	
	·		sc		CLAYEY SANDS, POORLY GRADED SAND - CLAY MIXTURES	
FINE GRAINED SOILS MORE THAN HALF IS SMALLER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50		ML		INORGANIC SILTS AND VERY FINE SANDS, ROCK FLOUR, SILTY OR CLAYEY FINE SANDS, OR CLAYEY SILTS WITH SLIGHT PLASTICITY	
			CL		INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, LEAN CLAYS	
			OL		ORGANIC CLAYS AND ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY	
	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50		мн		INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACIOUS FINE SANDY OR SILTY SOILS, ELASTIC SILTS	
			СН		INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY FAT CLAYS	
			ОН		ORGANIC CLAYS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY, ORGANIC SILTS	
			Pt		PEAT AND OTHER HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS	

SAMPLE **GRAPHIC LOG** LABORATORY TESTS Well Defined Change Split Barrel PO - Porosity $\overline{\boxtimes}$ Bailer Gradational Change - Consolidation Consol Air Rotary Grab Obscure Change LL - Liquid Limit Not Recovered End of Exploration PL - Plastic Limit PM - Permeability **BLOWS/FOOT** - Specific Gravity GS Hammer is 300 pounds with 30 inch drop, unless otherwise noted SA - Size Analysis S - SPT Sampler (2.0 Inch O.D.) TP - Triaxial Permeability T - Thin Wall Sampler (2.8 Inch Sample) TΧ - Triaxial Shear DS - Direct Shear H - Split Barrel Sampler (2.4 Inch Sample) VS - Vane Shear MOISTURE DESCRIPTION - Compaction - Considerably less than optimum for compaction Dry UU - Unconsolidated • Undrained Moist - Near optimum moisture content CU - Consolidated • Undrained Wet - Over optimum moisture content DC - Consolidated • Drained Saturated - Below water table, in capillary zone, or in perched groundwater

Applied Geotechnology Inc.

Geotechnical Engineering

Geology & Hydrogeology

Soil Classification/Legend

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

JOB NUMBER

DRAWN

APPROVED

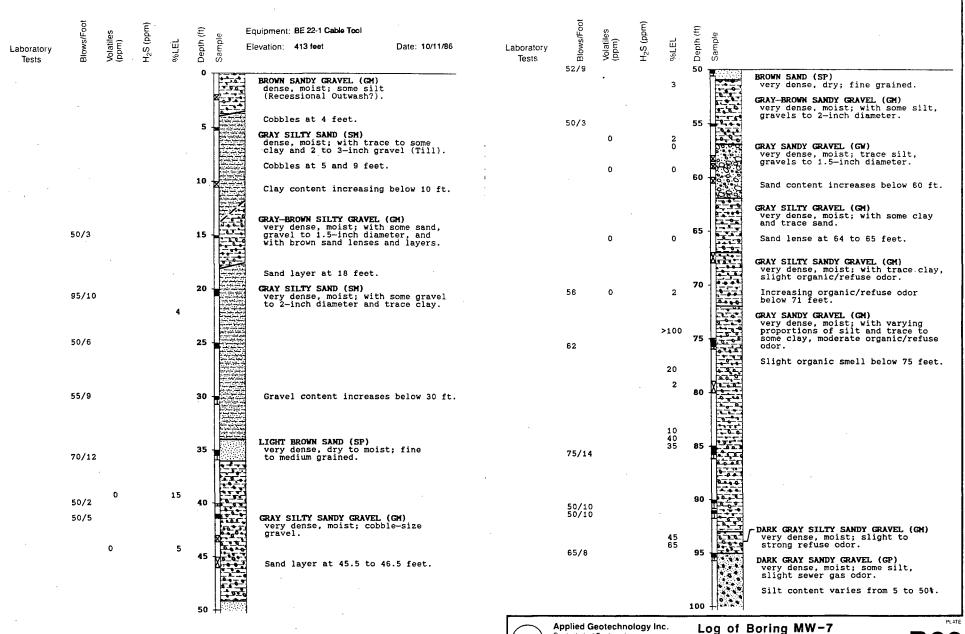
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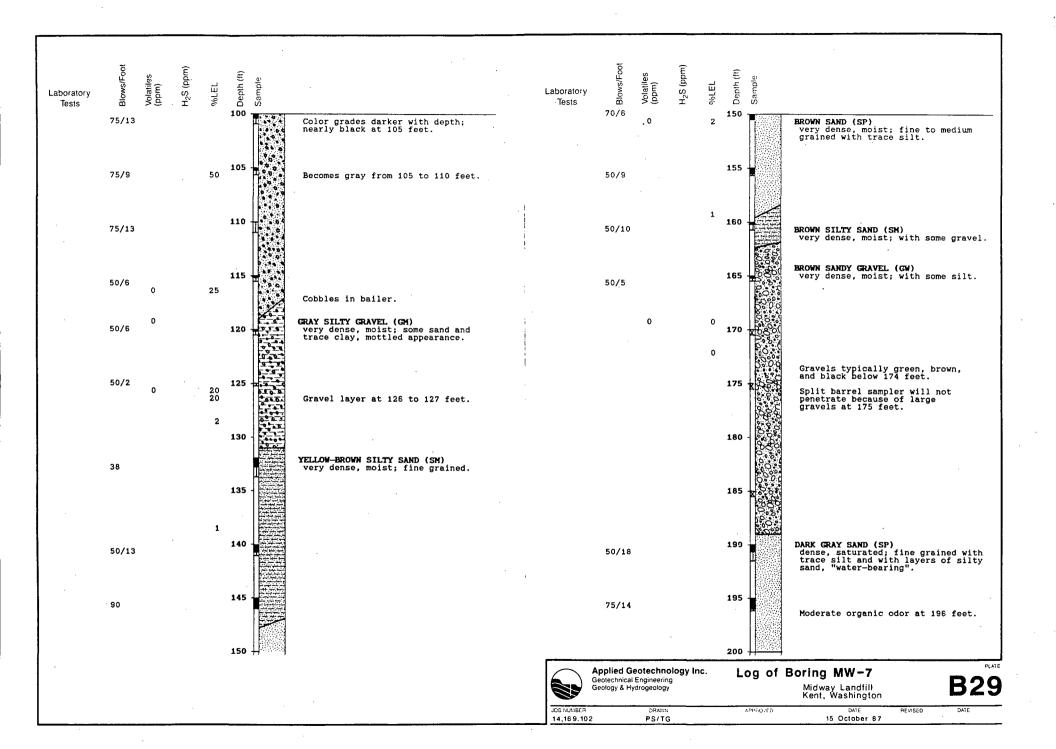
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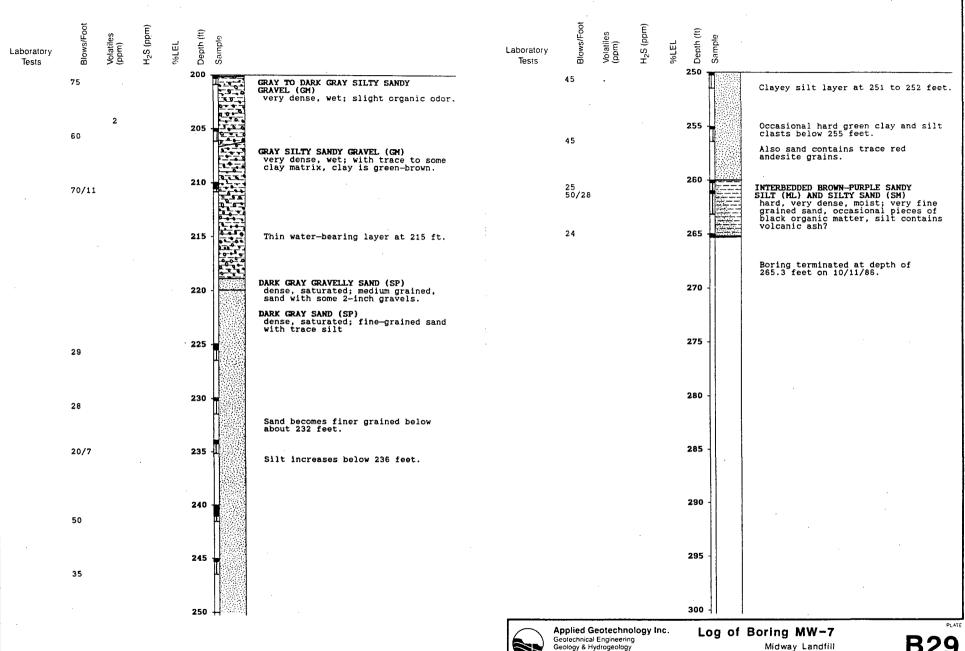
14,169.102

15 October 1987



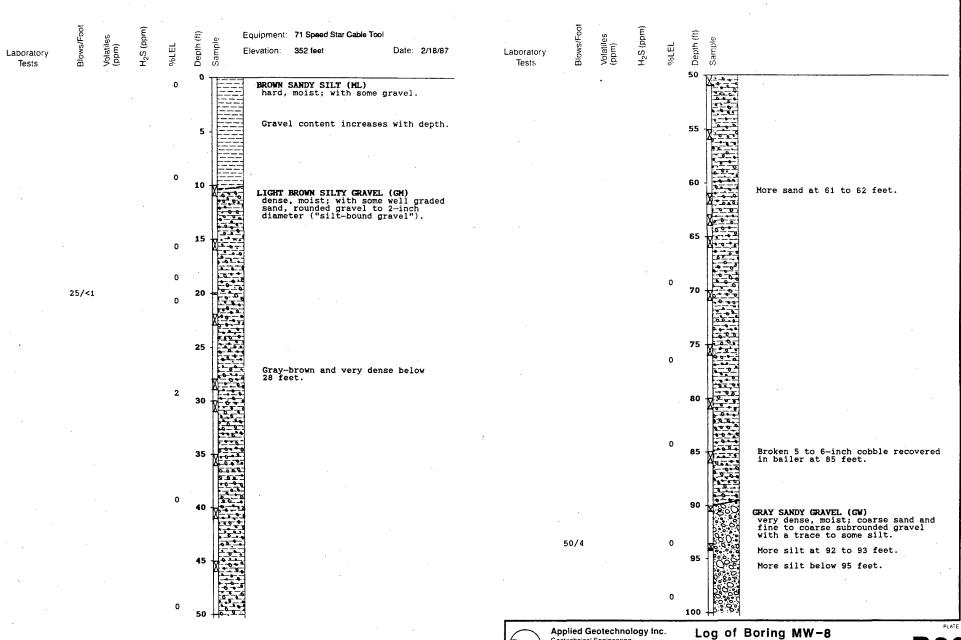
	Applied Geotechnology Inc. Geotechnical Engineering Geology & Hydrogeology	Log of Boring MW-7 Midway Landfill Kent, Washington			B29	
JOB NUMBER	DRAWH	APPROVED	DATE	REVISED	DATE	
14,169.10	2 PS/TG		15 October 87			





Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

JOB NUMBER DRAWN APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE 14,169.102 PS/TG 15 October 87



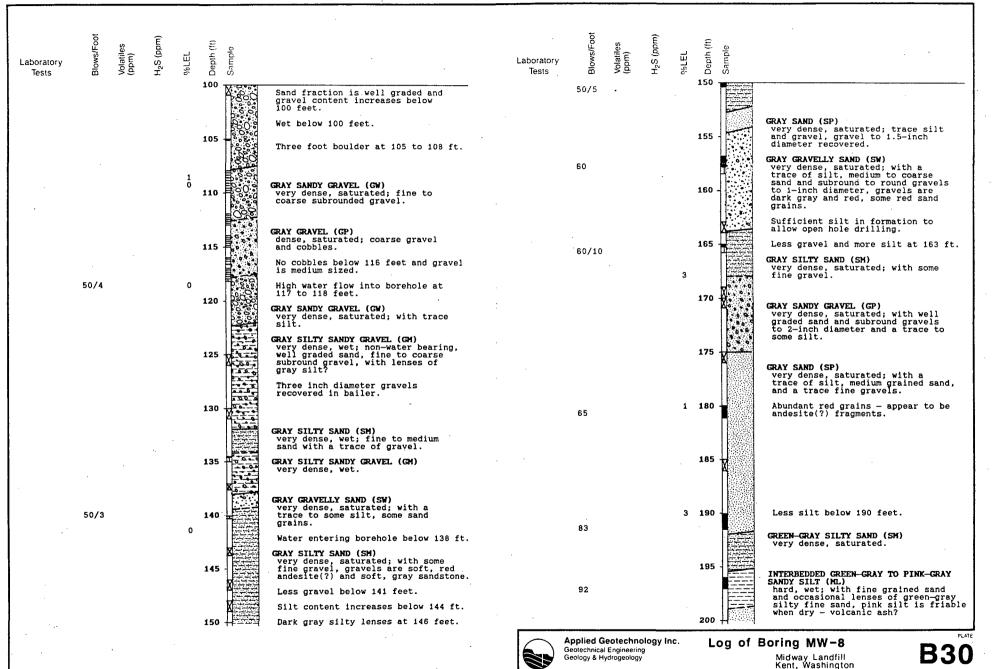
Geotechnical Engineering Geology & Hydrogeology

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

JOB NUMBER 14,169.102

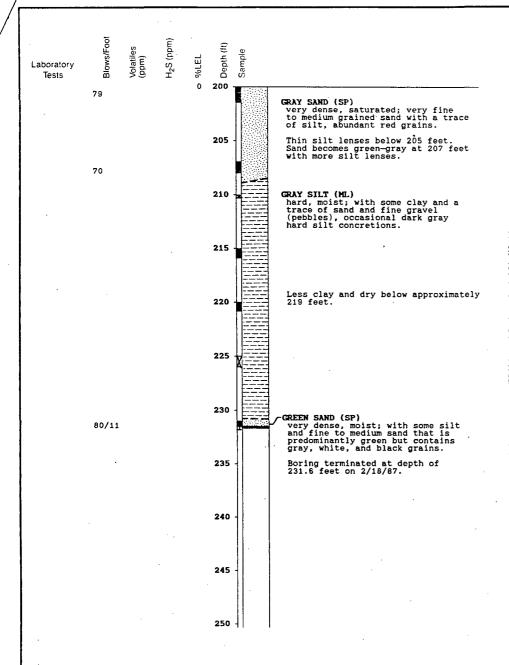
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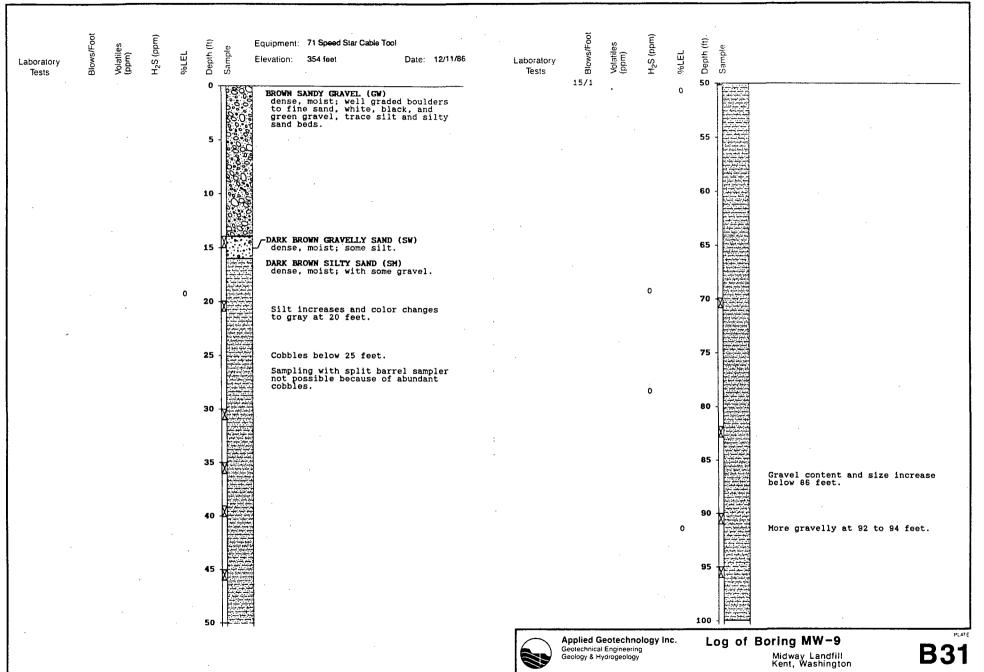




Log of Boring MW-8

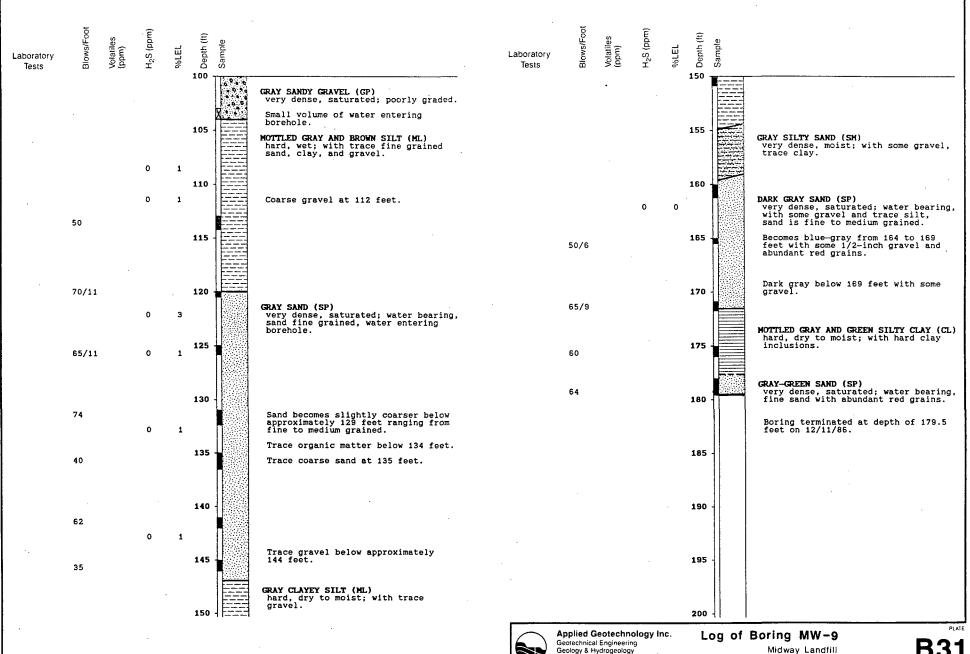
Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

JOB HUMBER DRAWN APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE
14,16.9.10.2 PS/TG 15 October 87



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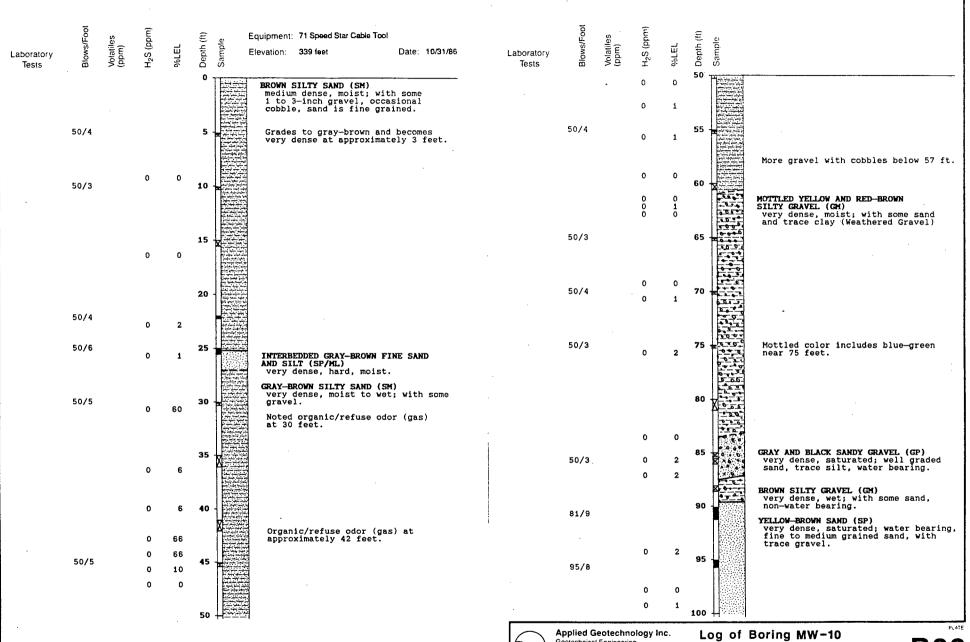
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Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

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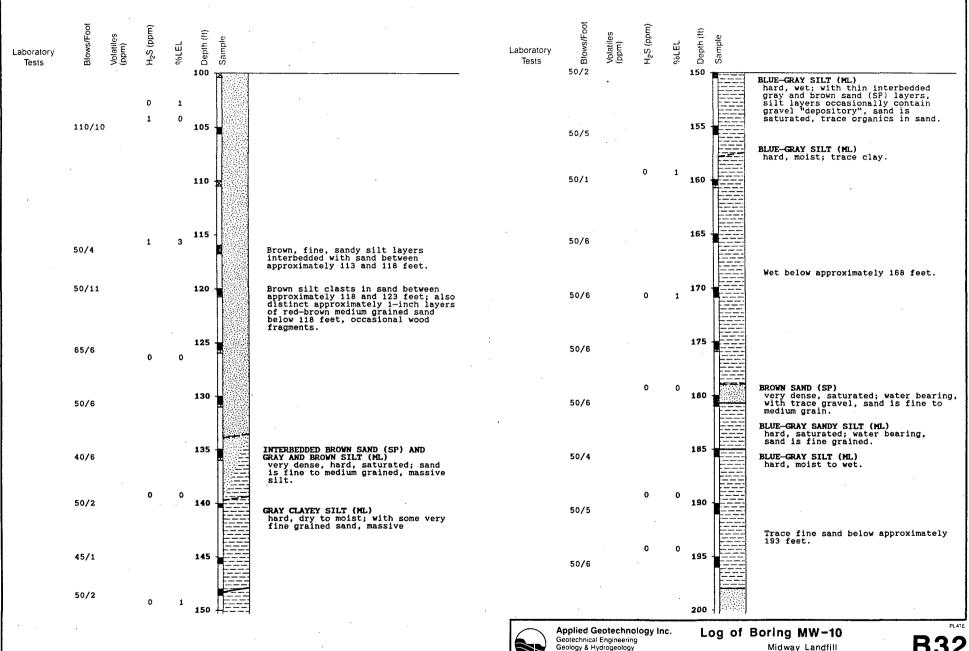
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Midway Landfill Kent, Washington **B32**

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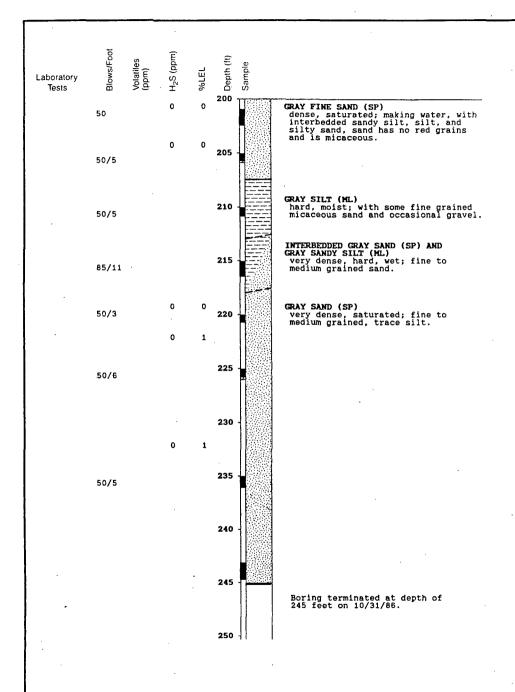
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DATE REVISED 15 October 87



Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

JOB NUMBER DRAWN . APPROVED REVISED 15 October 87 14,169.102 PS/TG



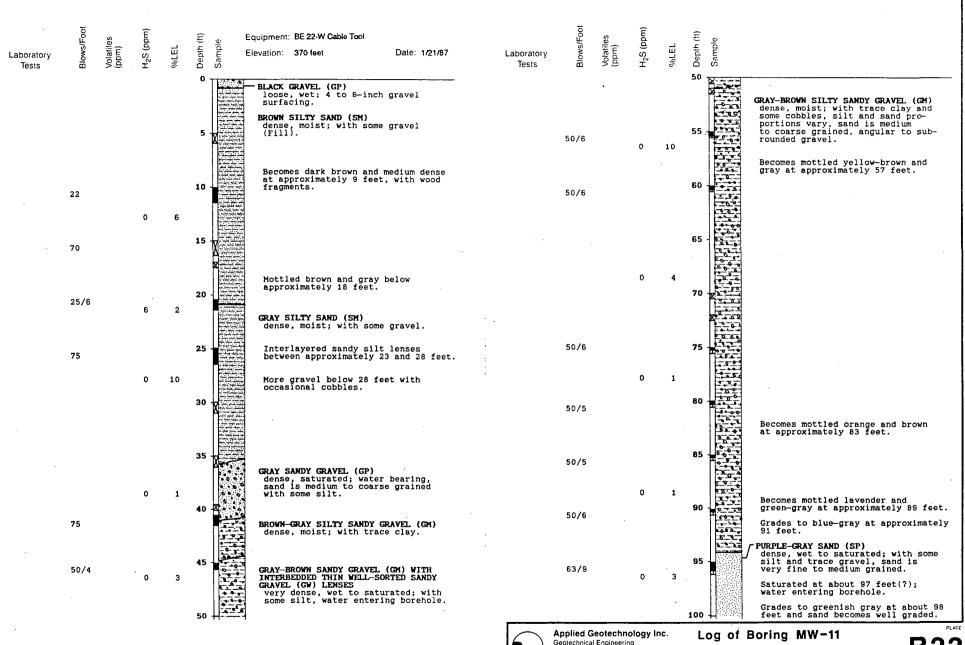


Log of Boring MW-10

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

PS/TG

APPROVED DRAWN REVISED 14,169,102 15 October 87



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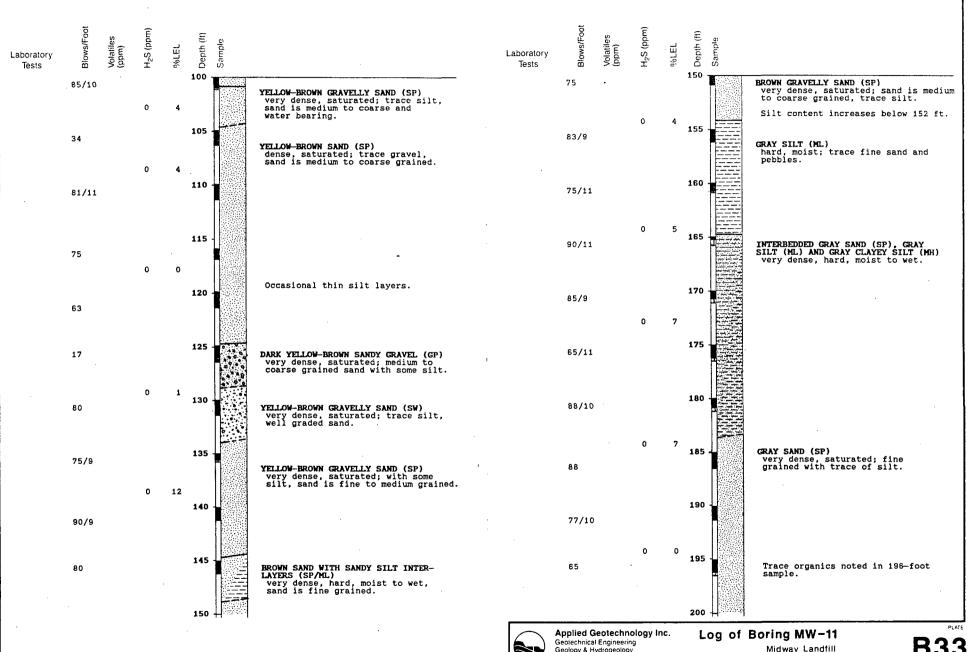
Midway Landfill
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Midway Landfill
Kent, Washington

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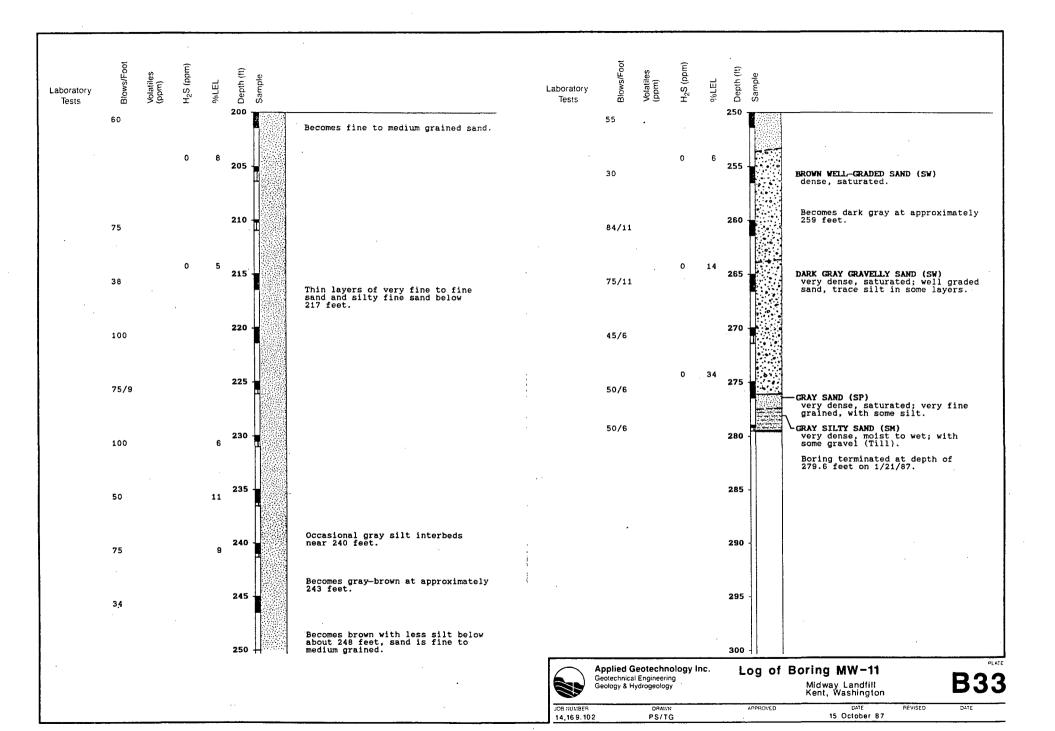
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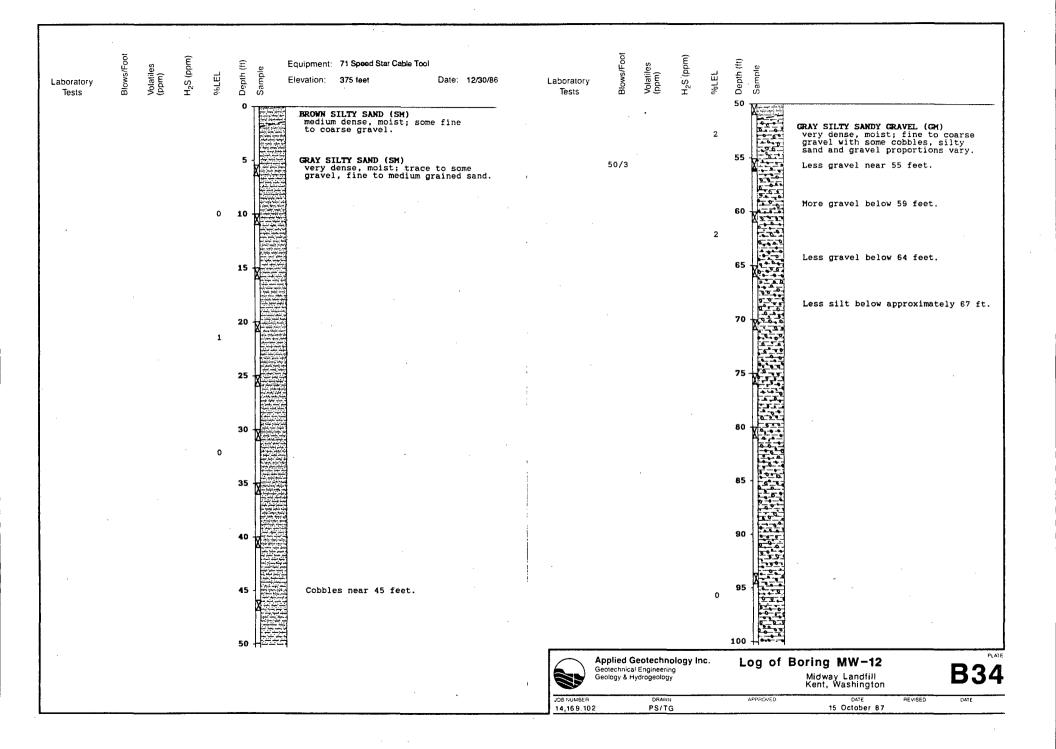
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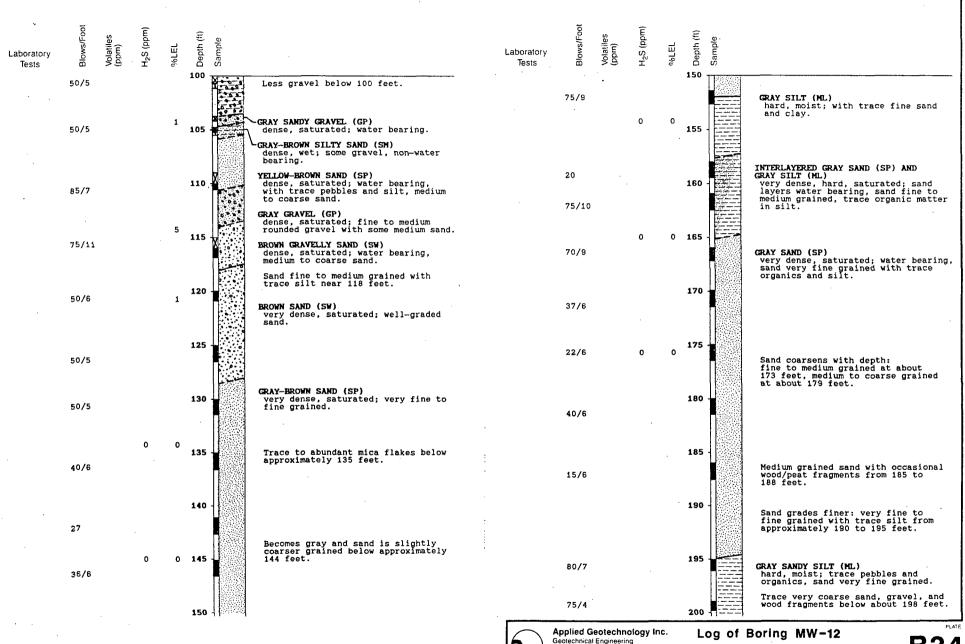
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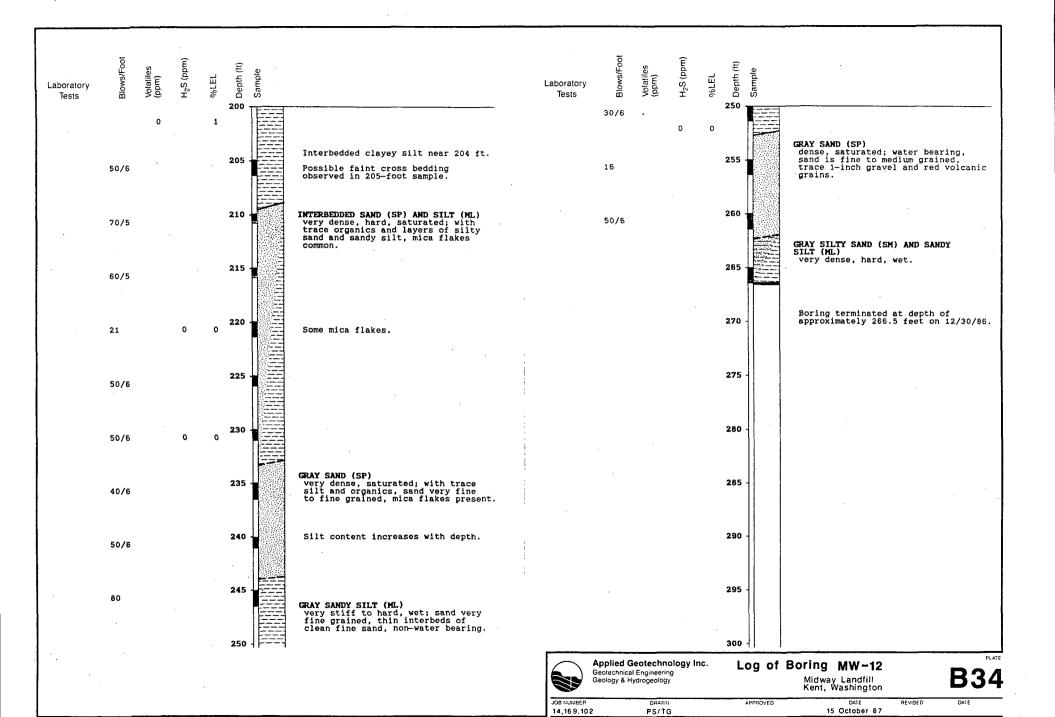


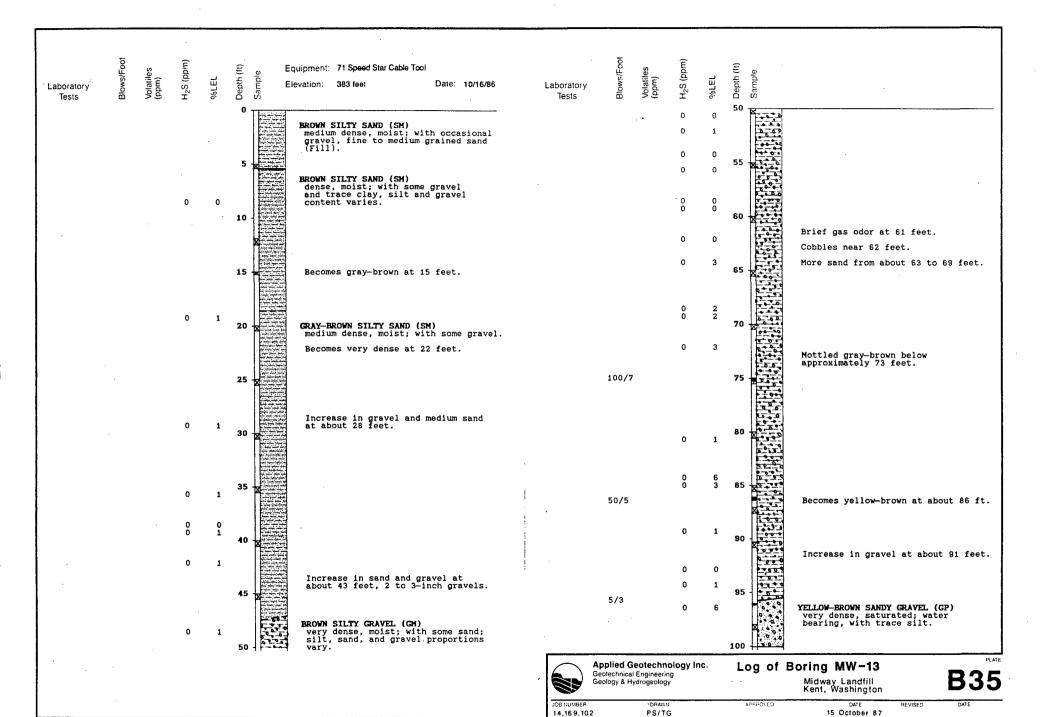


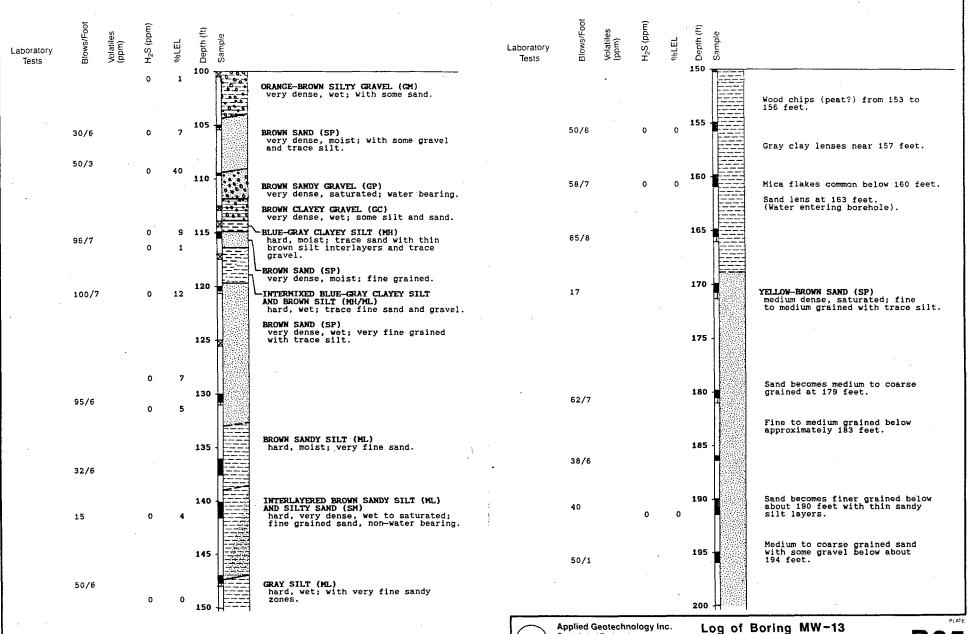
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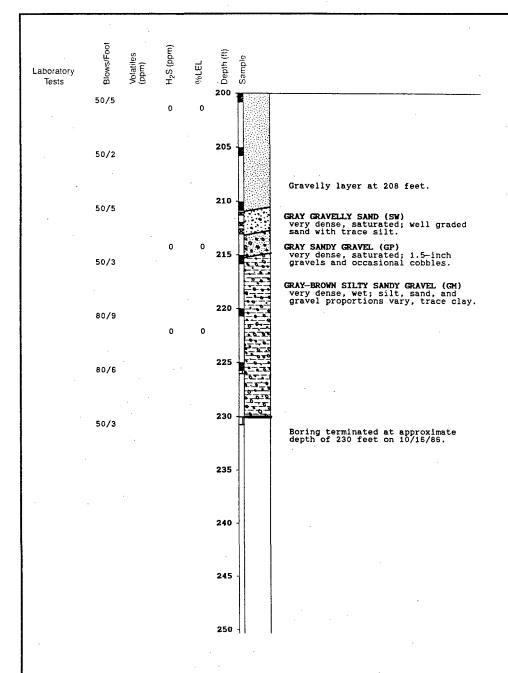




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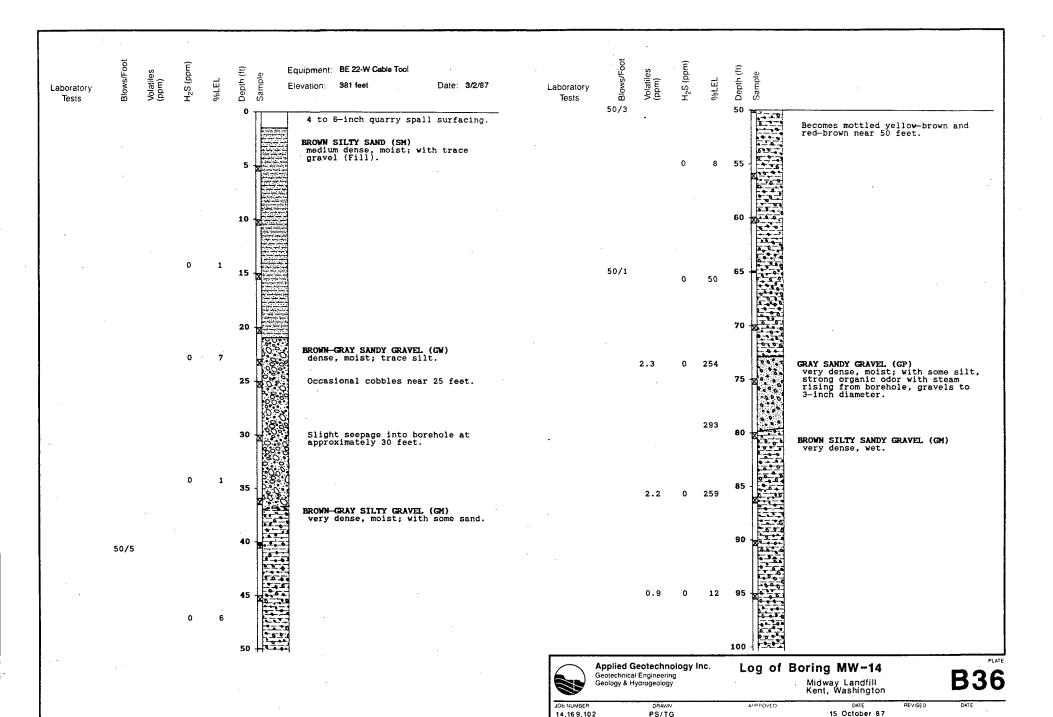
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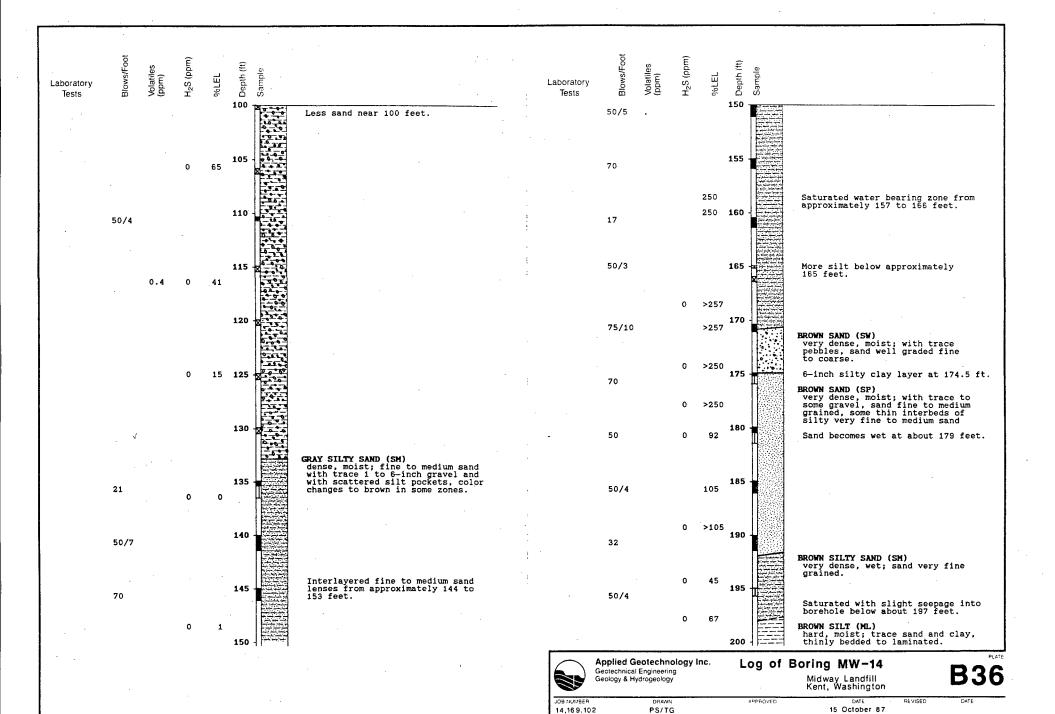
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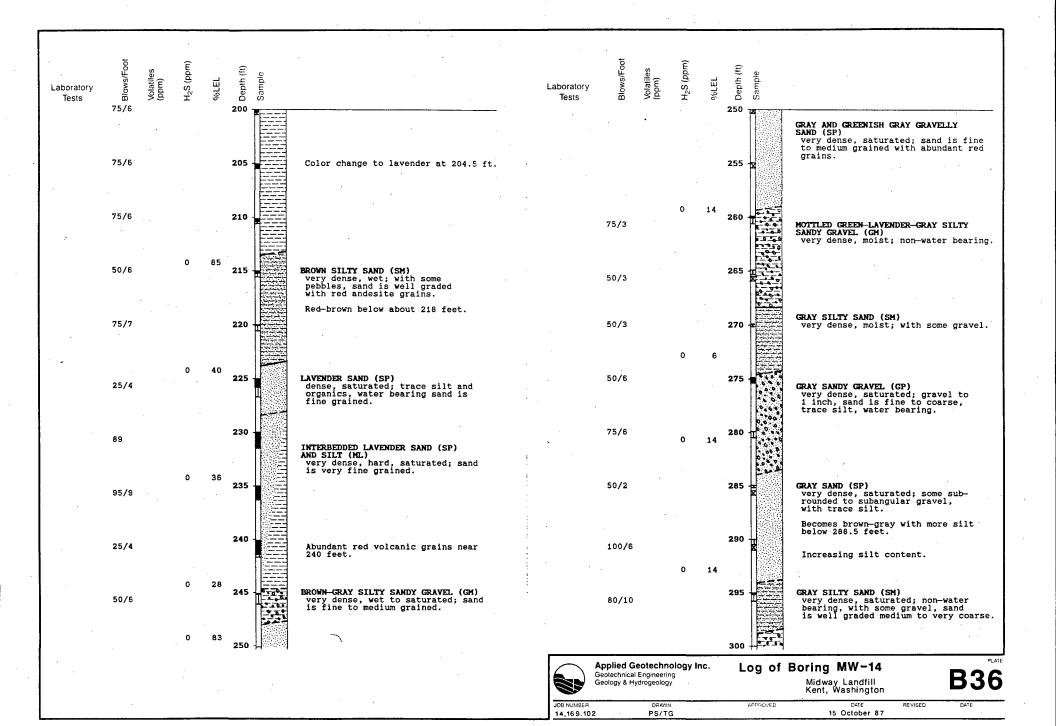
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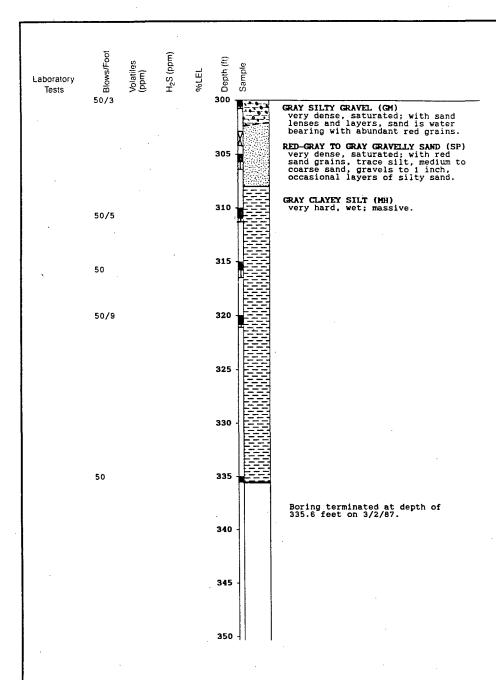
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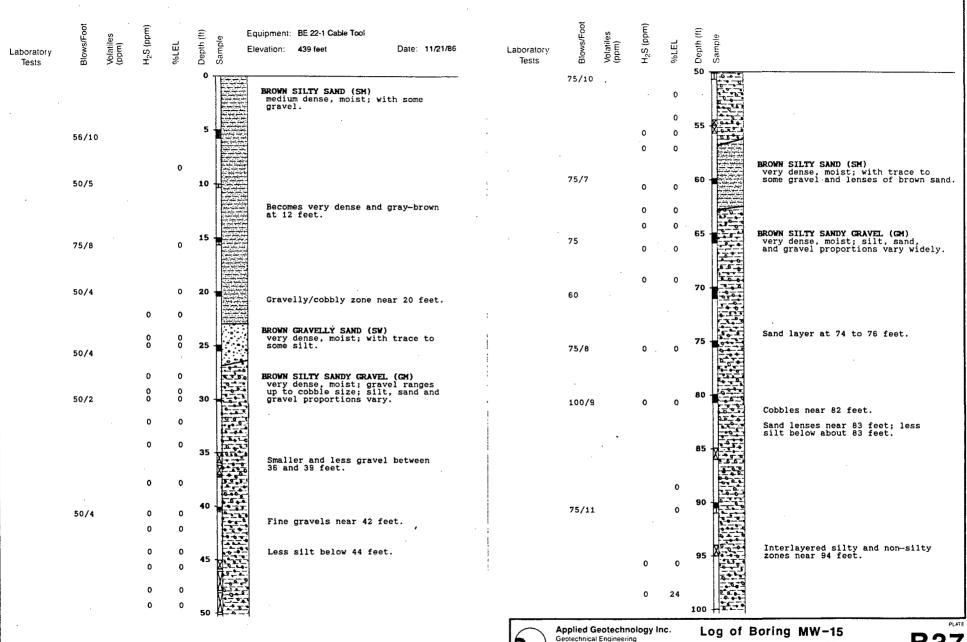
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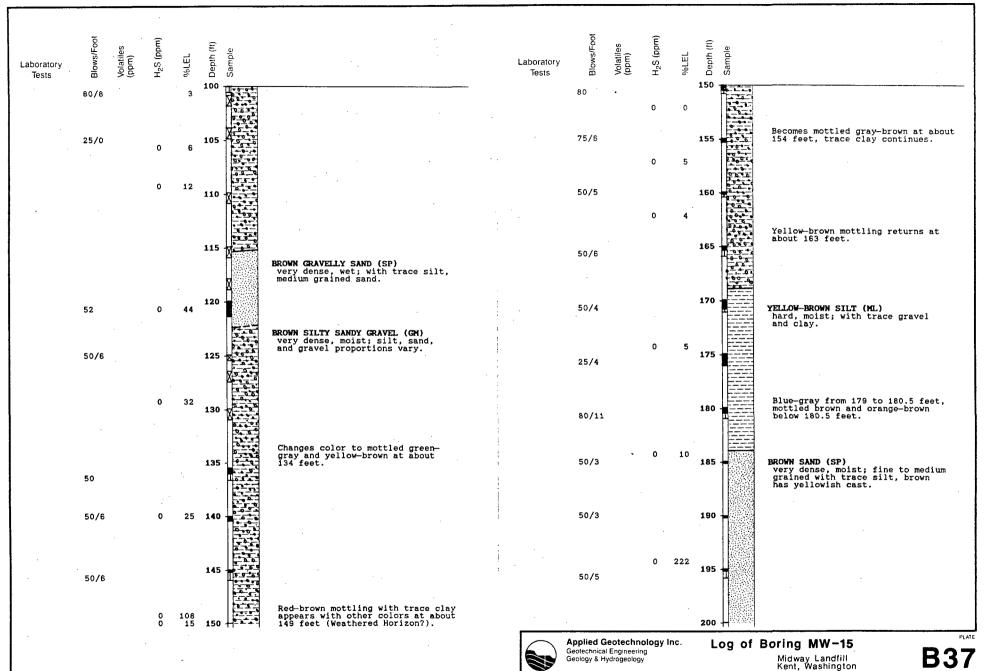


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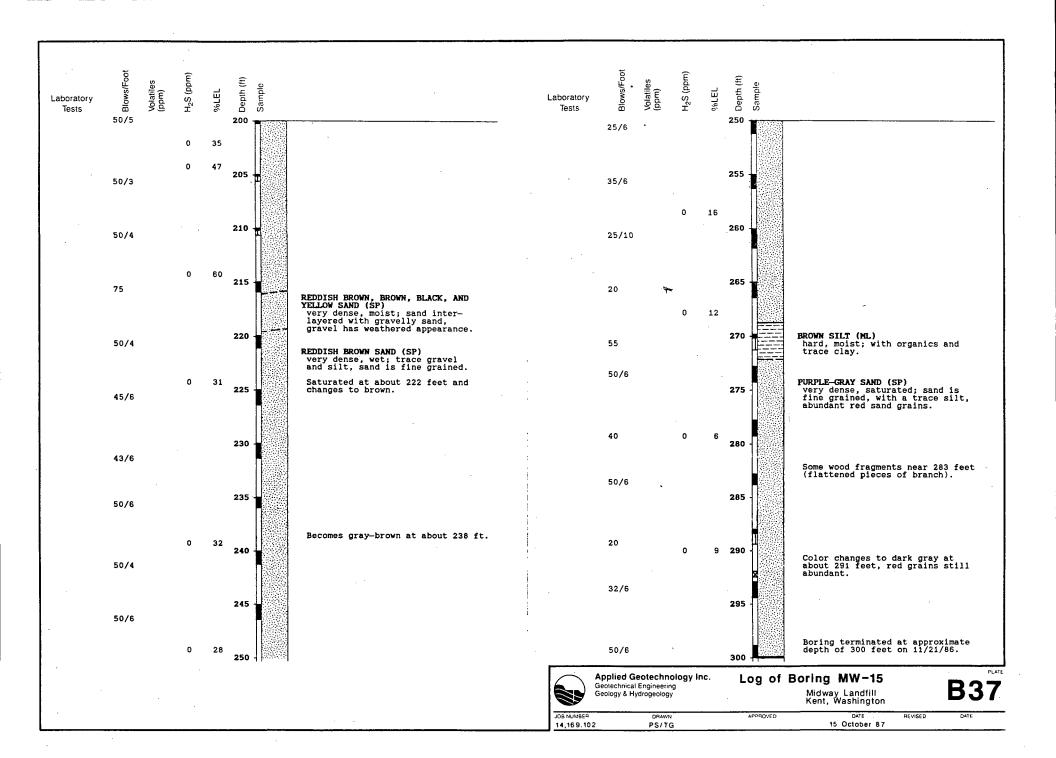
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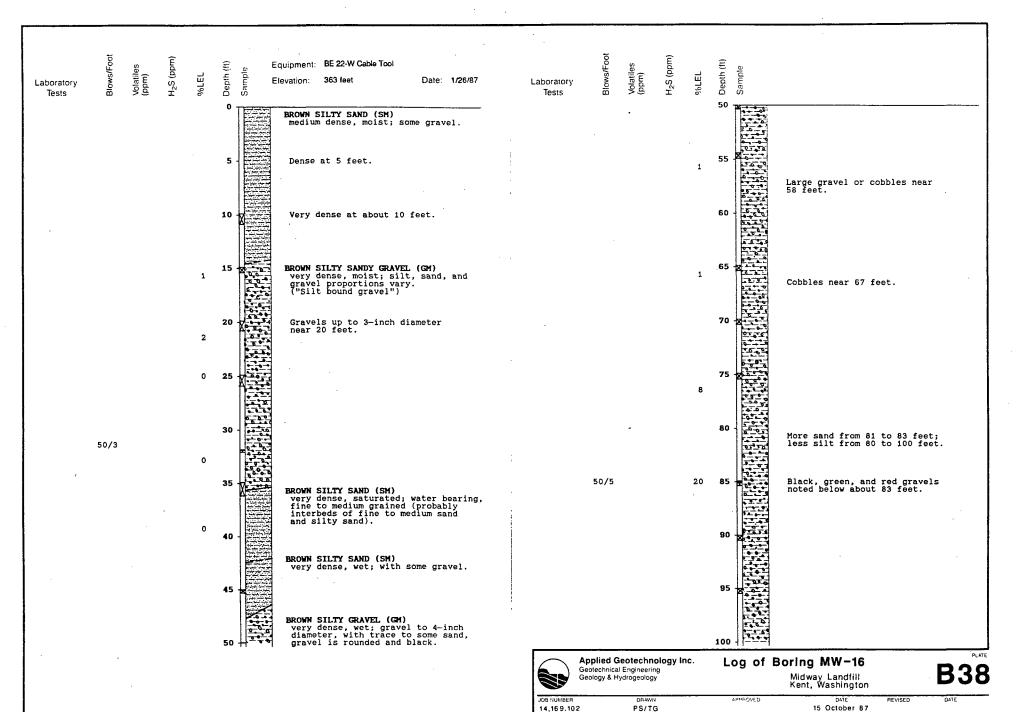
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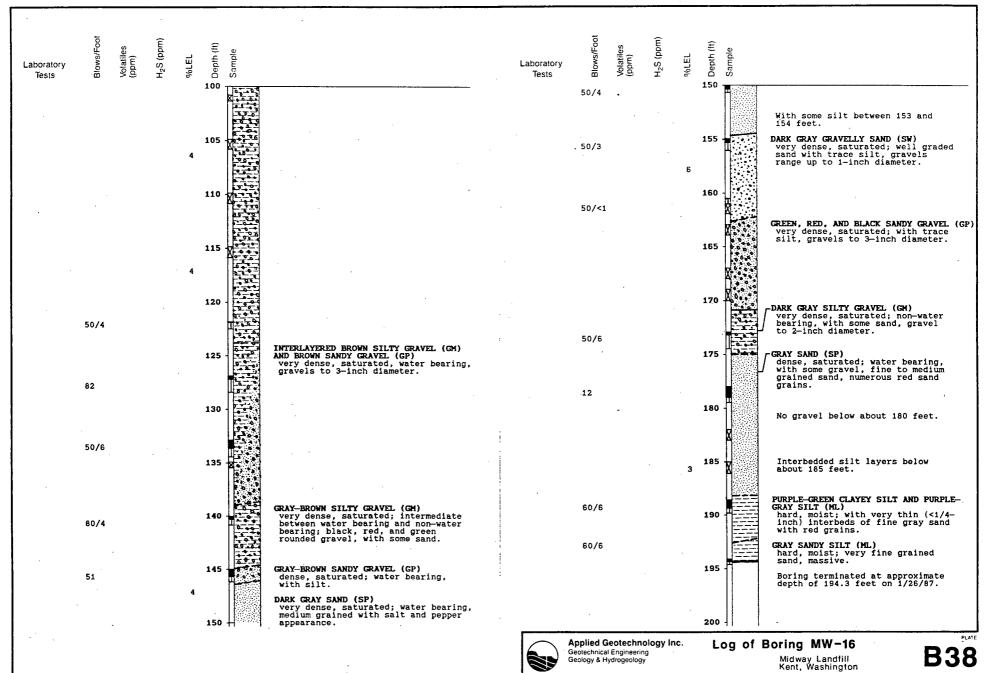
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Laboratory	Blows/Foot Volatiles (ppm)	H ₂ S (ppm)	%LEL	~ e	Equipment: 7 Elevation: 3	'1 Speed Star Cable Tool 337 feet	Date: 11/28/86	Laboratory	Blows/Foot	Volatites (ppm)	H ₂ S (ppm)	%LEL	Sample	
Tests	B > 5	I.	%	0	BROUN STI	LTY SAND (SM)		Tests	8		I	8 C		
					medium of to 3-i cobble,	iense, moist; with inch gravel, occasi sand is fine grain	some ional ned.							
				5 -	Grades t very der	to gray-brown and hase at about 3 feet	becomes t. ~					5	5	
												6	0 -	More gravel with cobbles below 57 ft.
· ·				10									4 9	MOTTLED YELLOW AND RED-BROWN SILTY GRAVEL (GM) very dense, moist; with some sand and trace clay (Weathered Gravel)
				15 -					٠			6	5 - 6 - 6	and trace clay (Weathered Gravel)
					·								40	
				20 -								7	0	
				25	INTERBED	DED_GRAY—BROWN FIN	E SAND					7	5 - 1111	Mottled color includes blue-green near 75 feet.
					GRAY-BRO	(SP/ML) nse, hard, moist. WN SILTY SAND (SM)	wi+b							near 73 reser.
				30	i	nse, moist to wet; avel. rganic/refuse odor eet.		:		-		8	10	
												•	15	CDAY AND BLACK CANDY CDAYEL (CD)
				35 -								,		GRAY AND BLACK SANDY GRAVEL (GP) very dense, saturated; well graded sand, trace silt, water bearing.
				40 -								9	10 -	BROWN SILTY GRAVEL (GM) very dense, wet; with some sand, non-water bearing
					Organic approxi	/refuse odor (gas) mately 42 feet.	at .				٠			YELLOW-BROWN SAND (SP) Very dense, saturated; water bearing, fine to medium grained sand, with trace gravel.
				45								9	95 -	
				50				:				. 10	00	•
					1				pplied G	eotechno	ology Inc	с.	Log of	Boring MW-17

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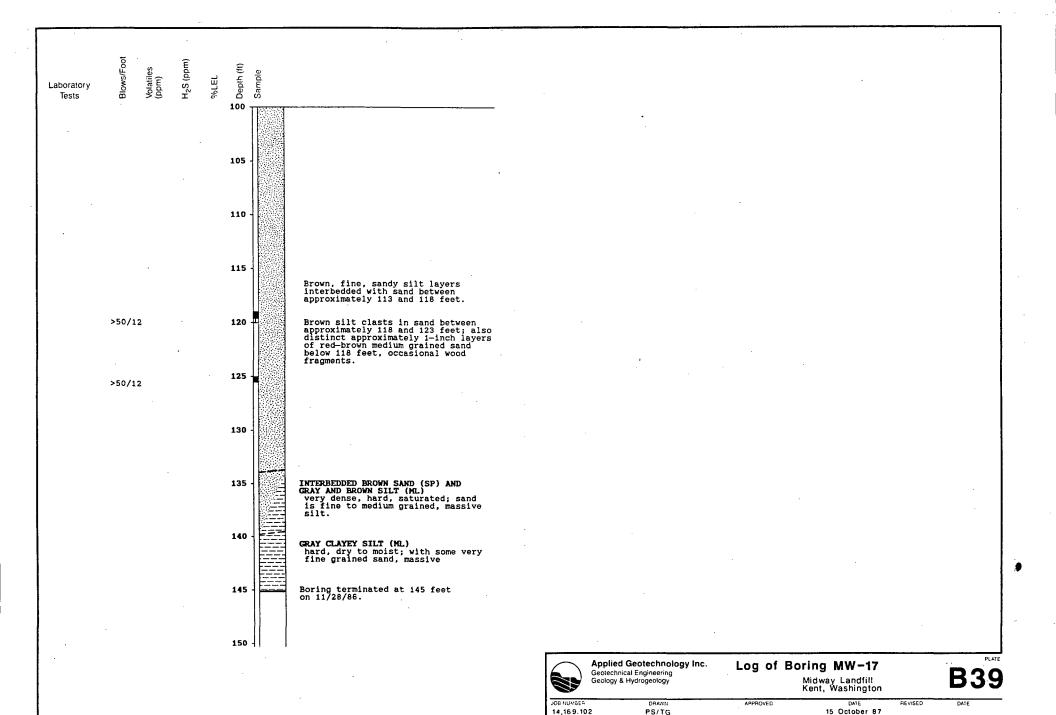
Midway Landfill
Kent, Washington

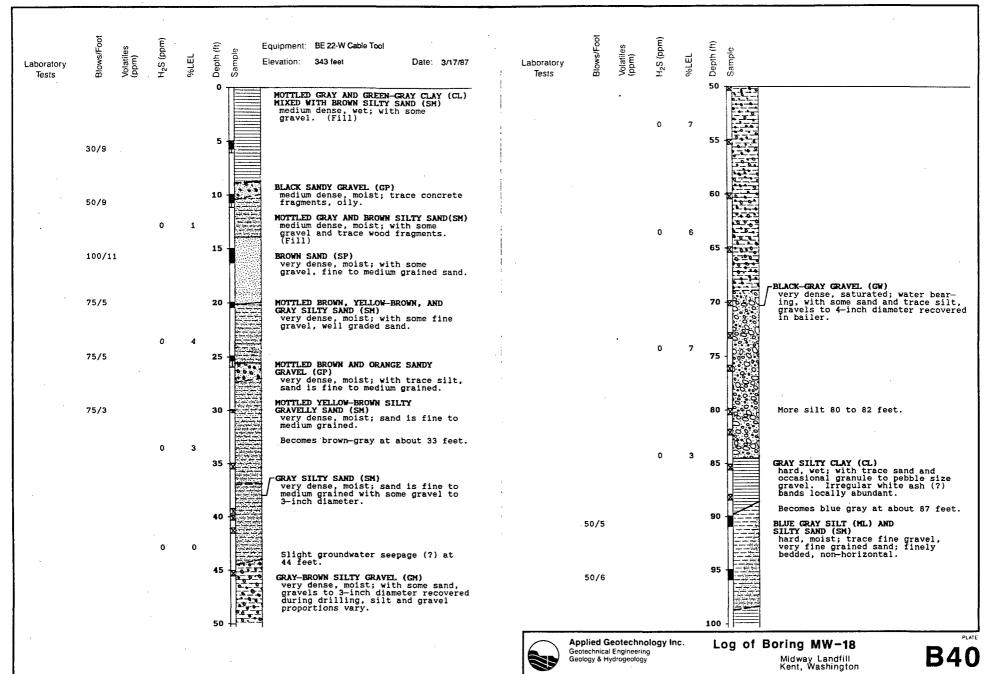
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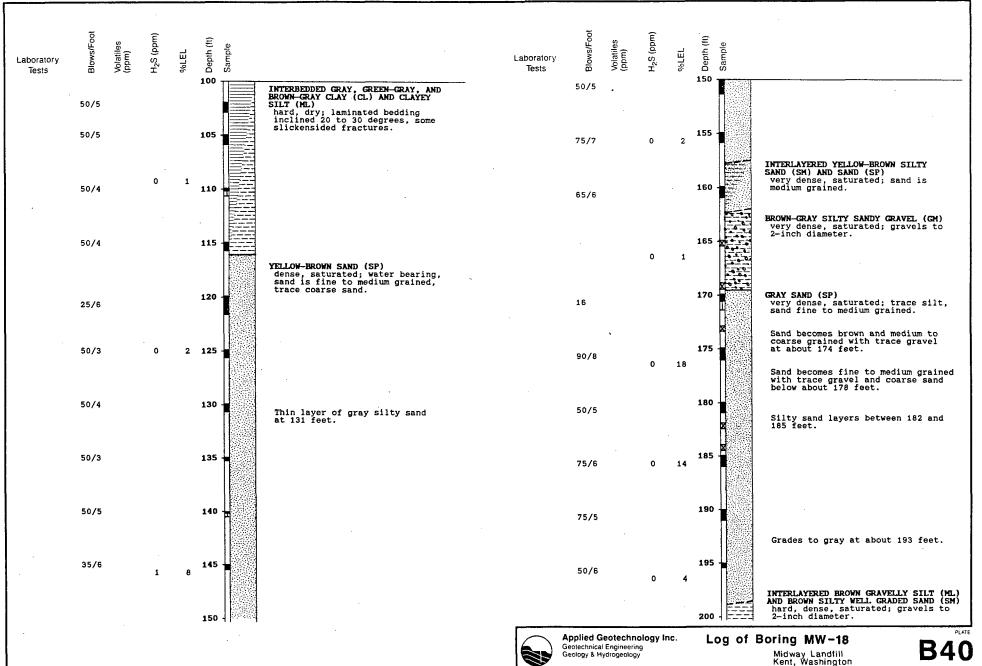
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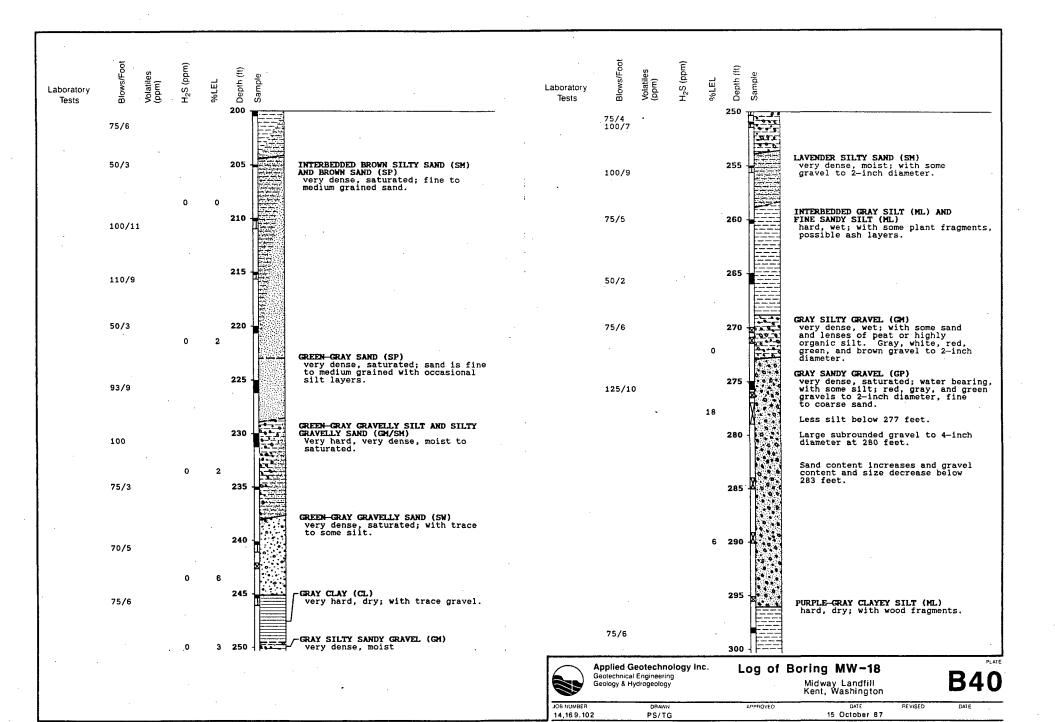
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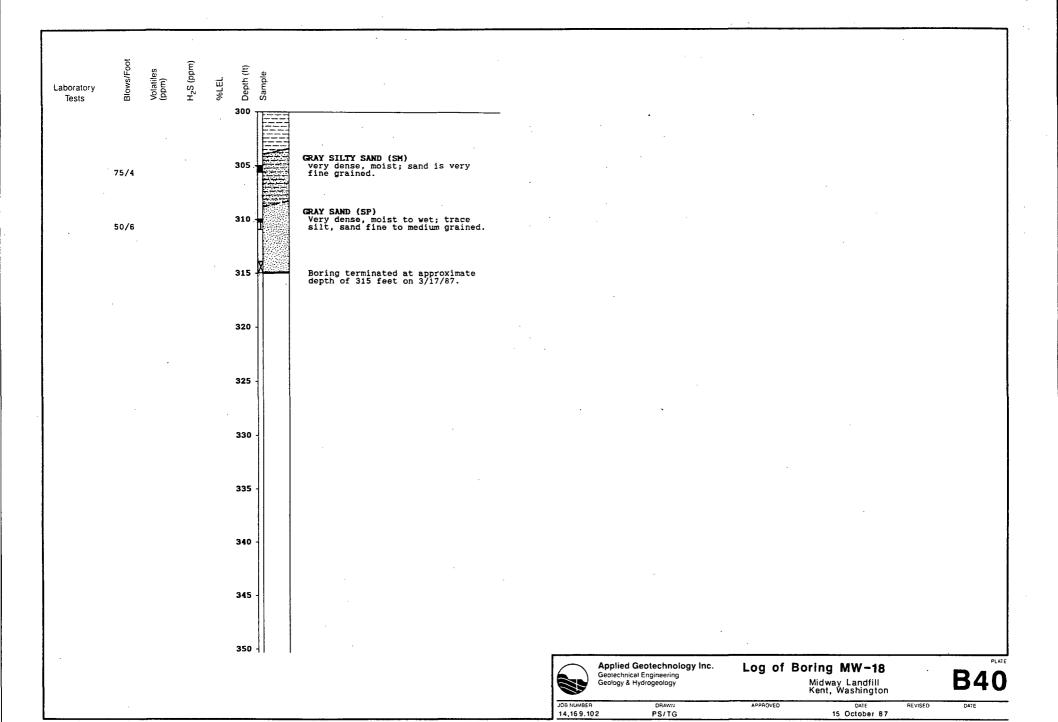


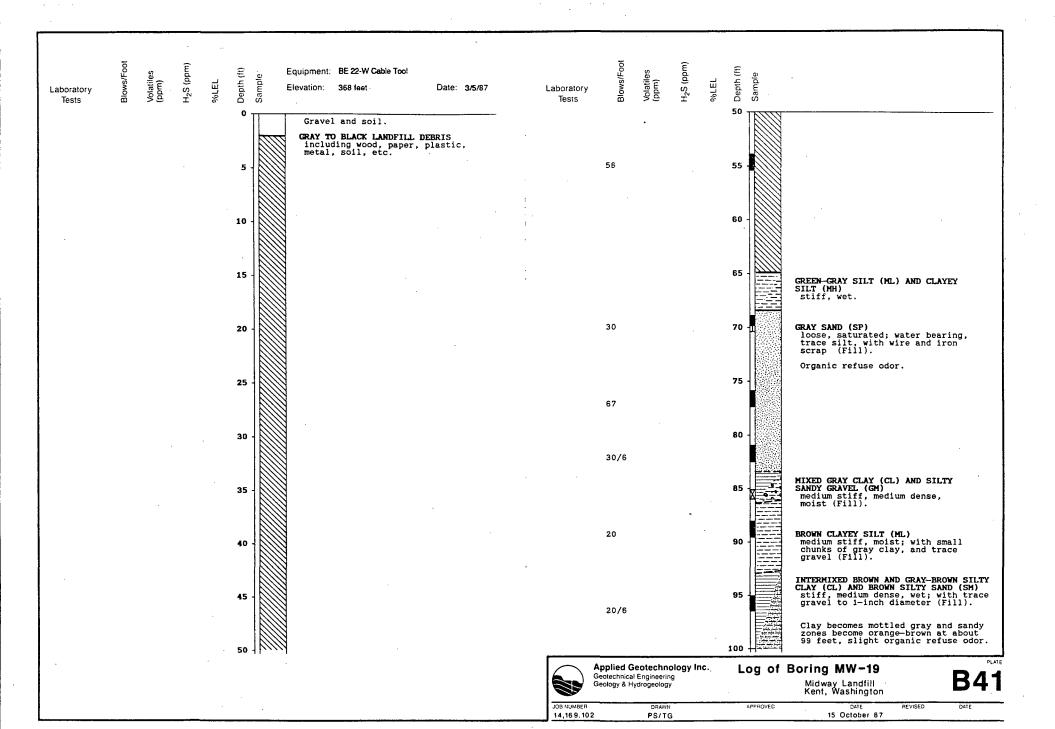


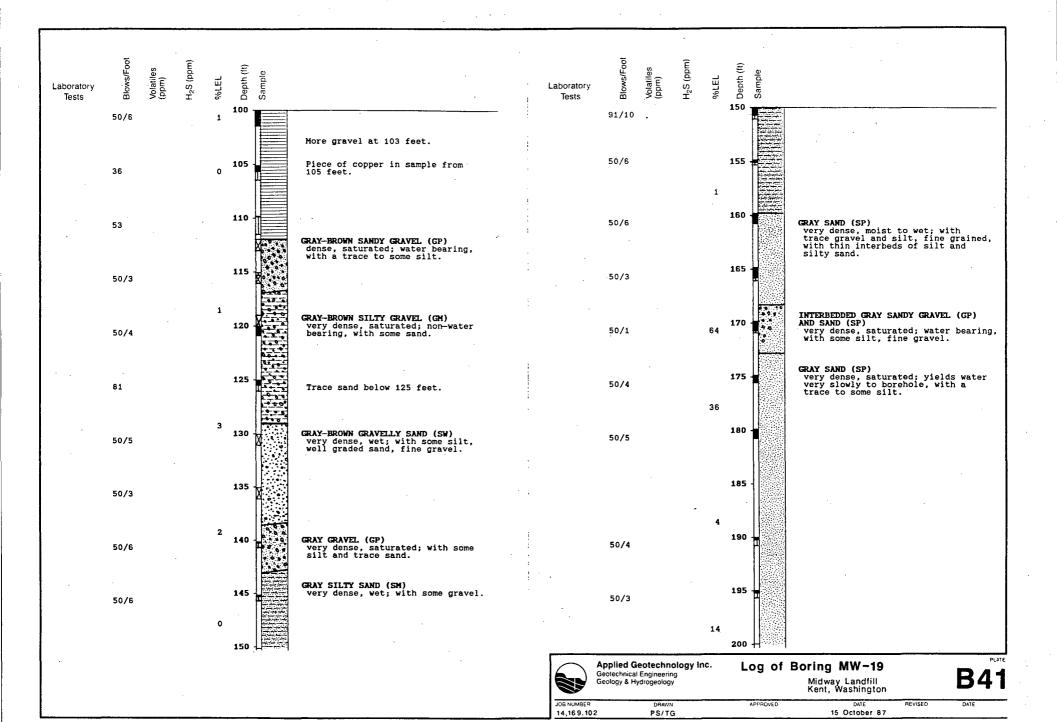
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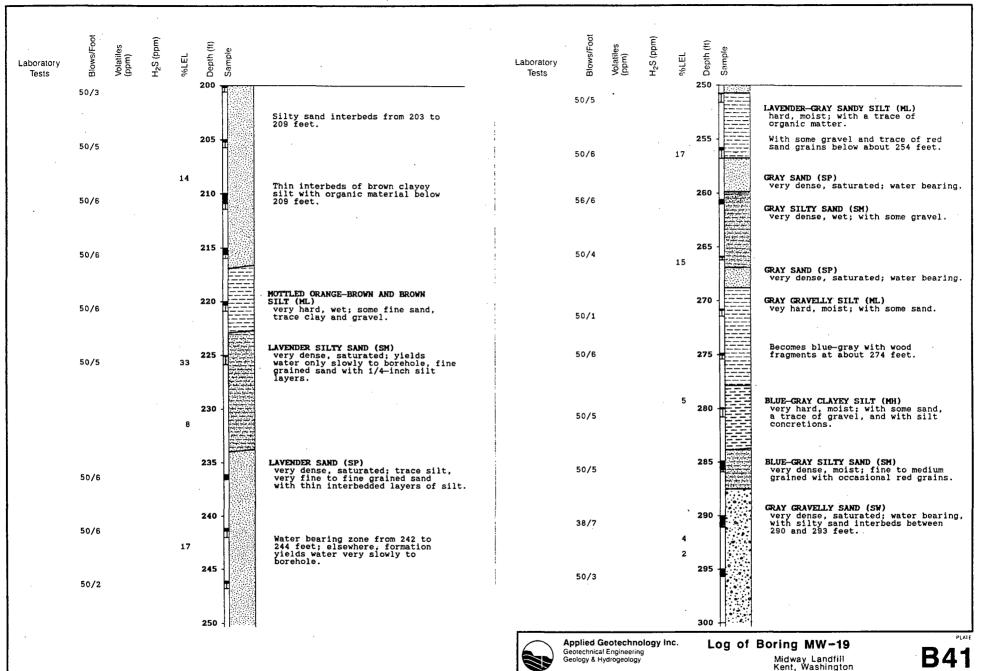




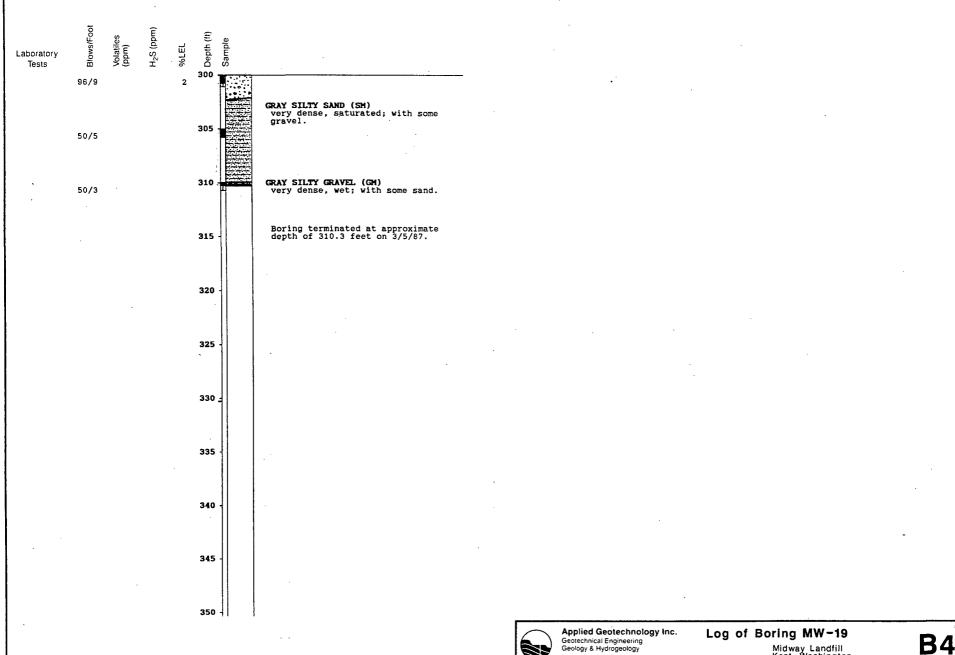








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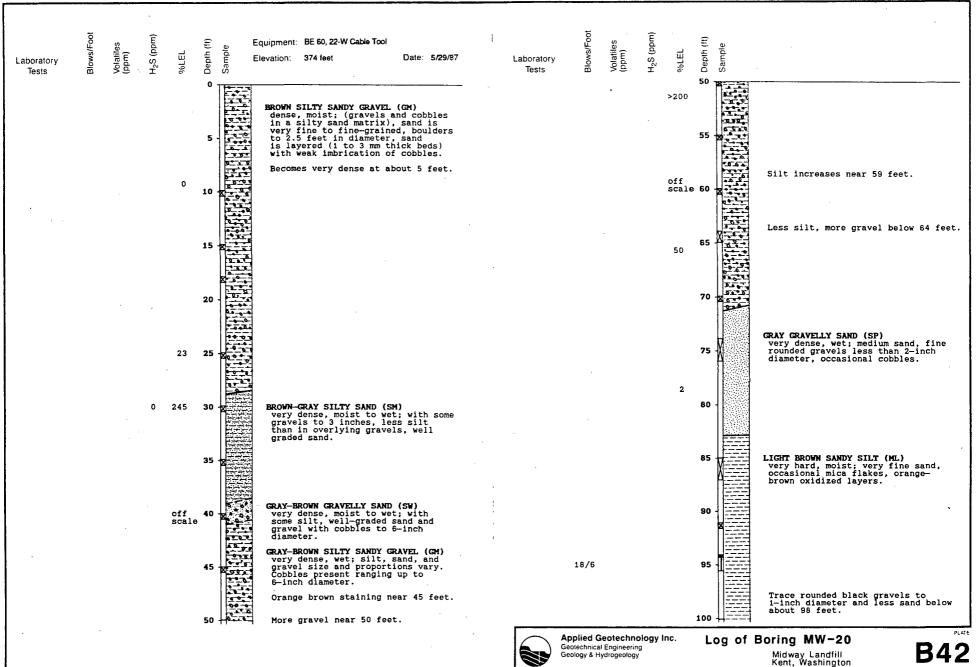
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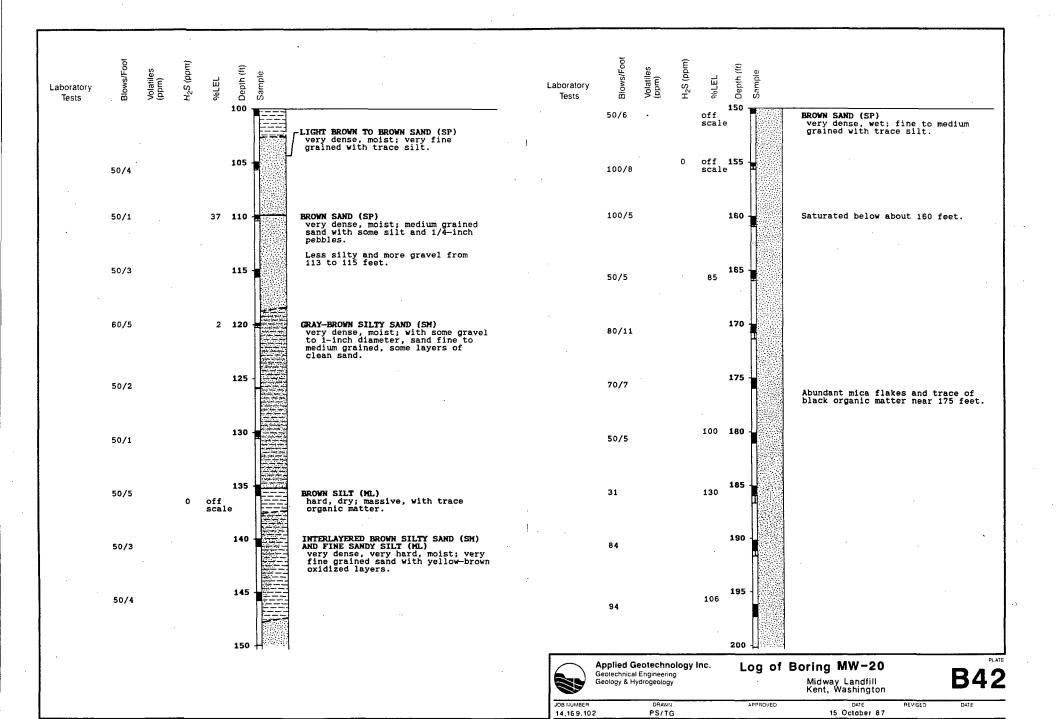
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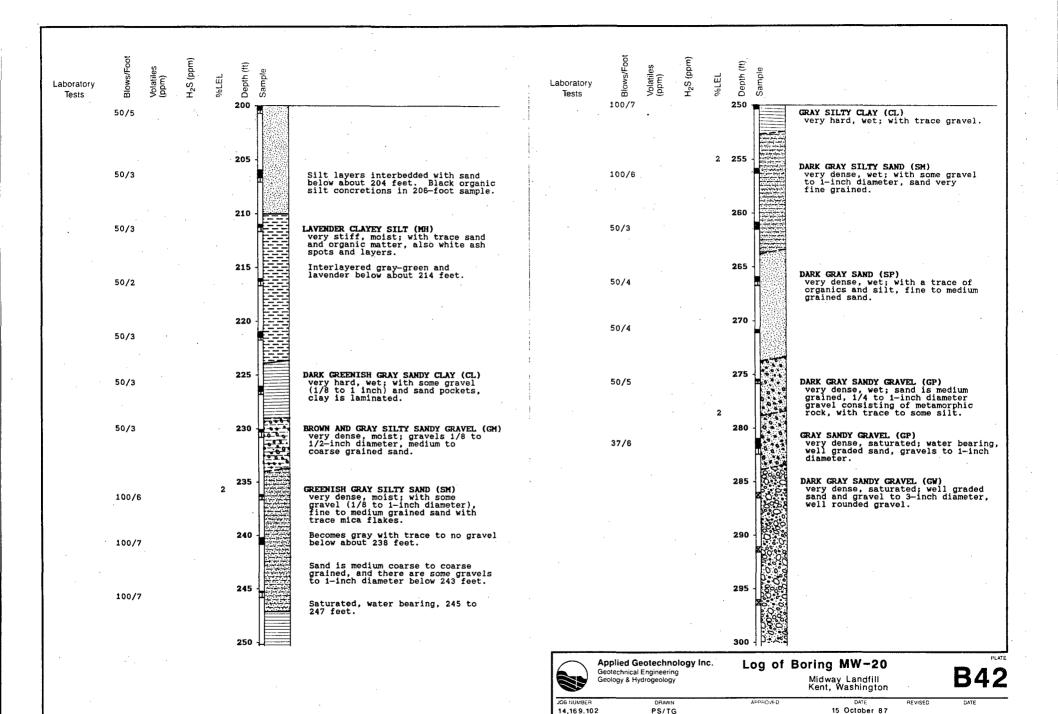
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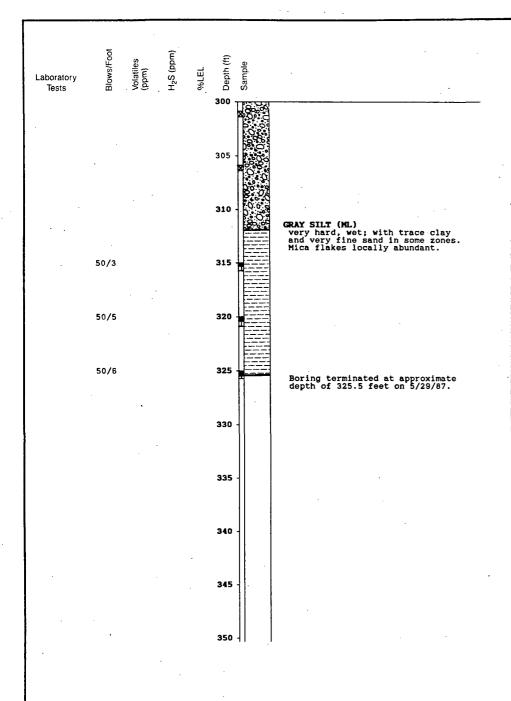


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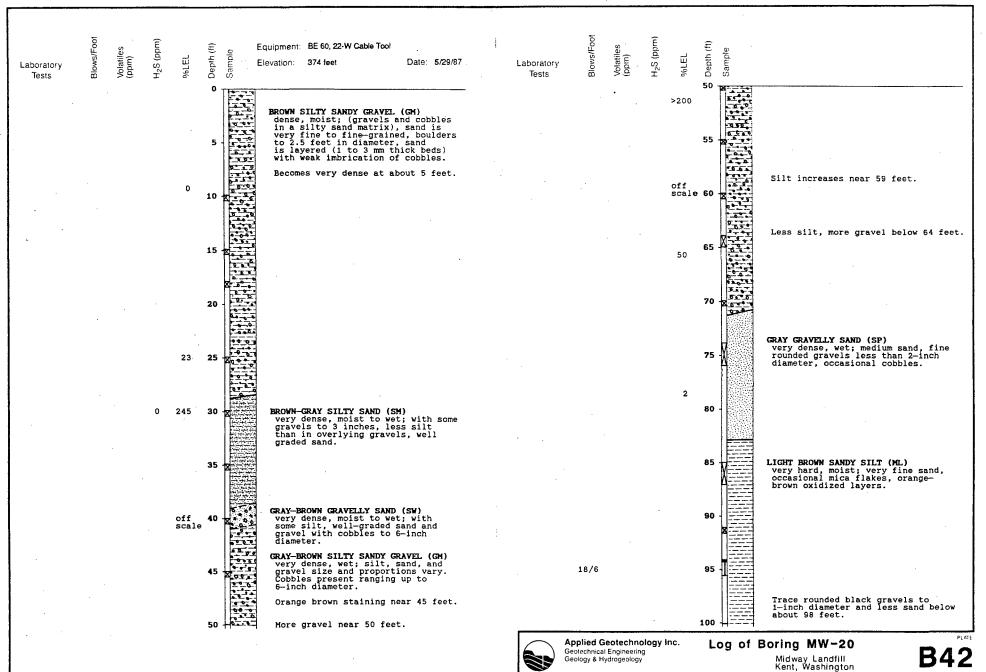
Midway Landfill Kent, Washington B42

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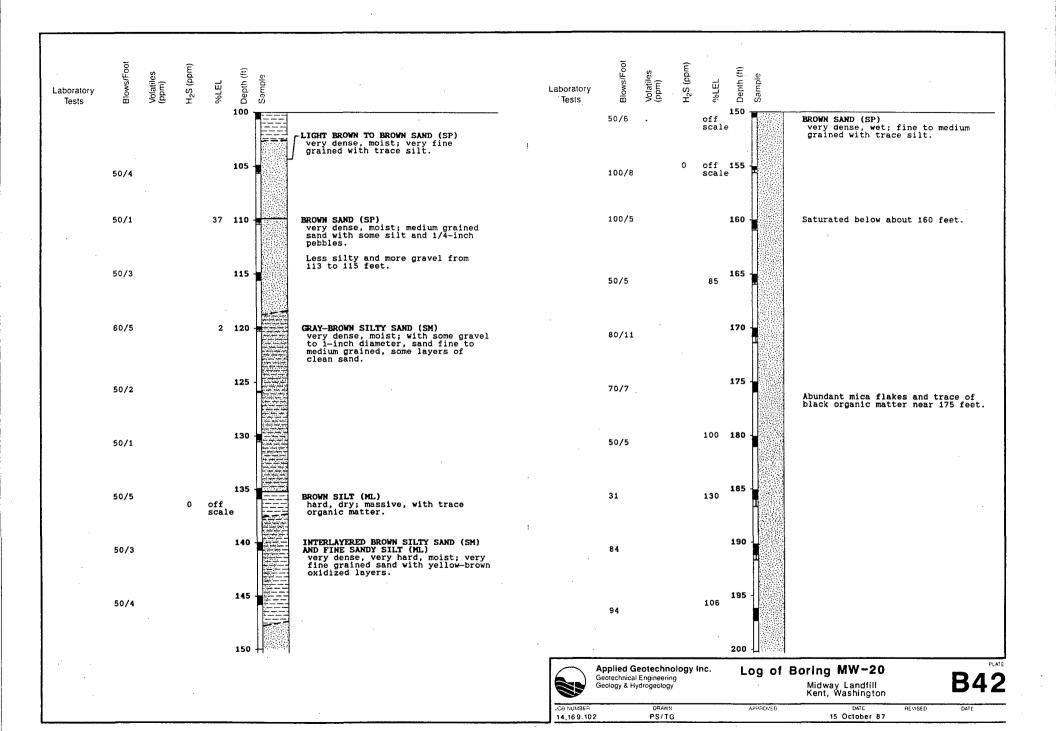
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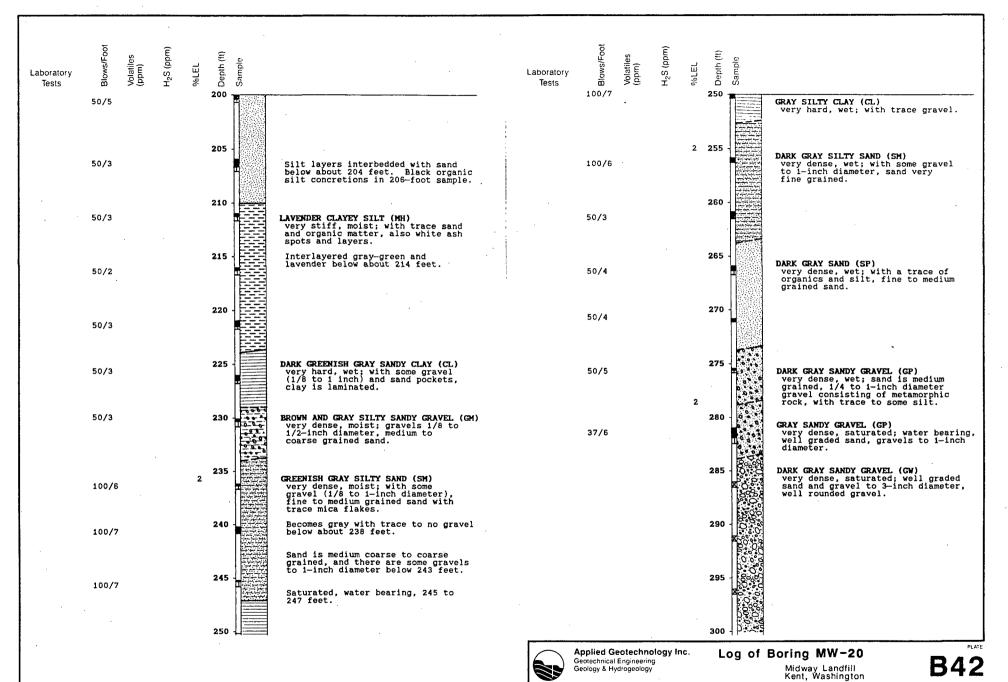
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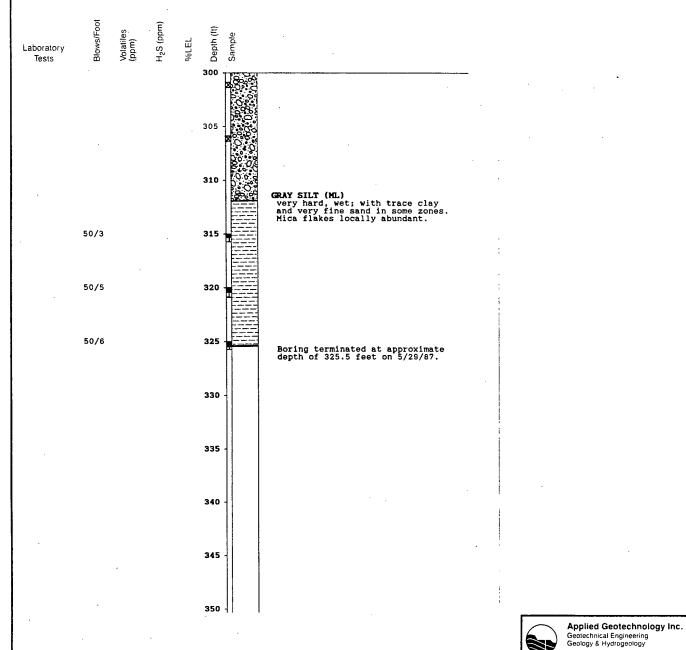


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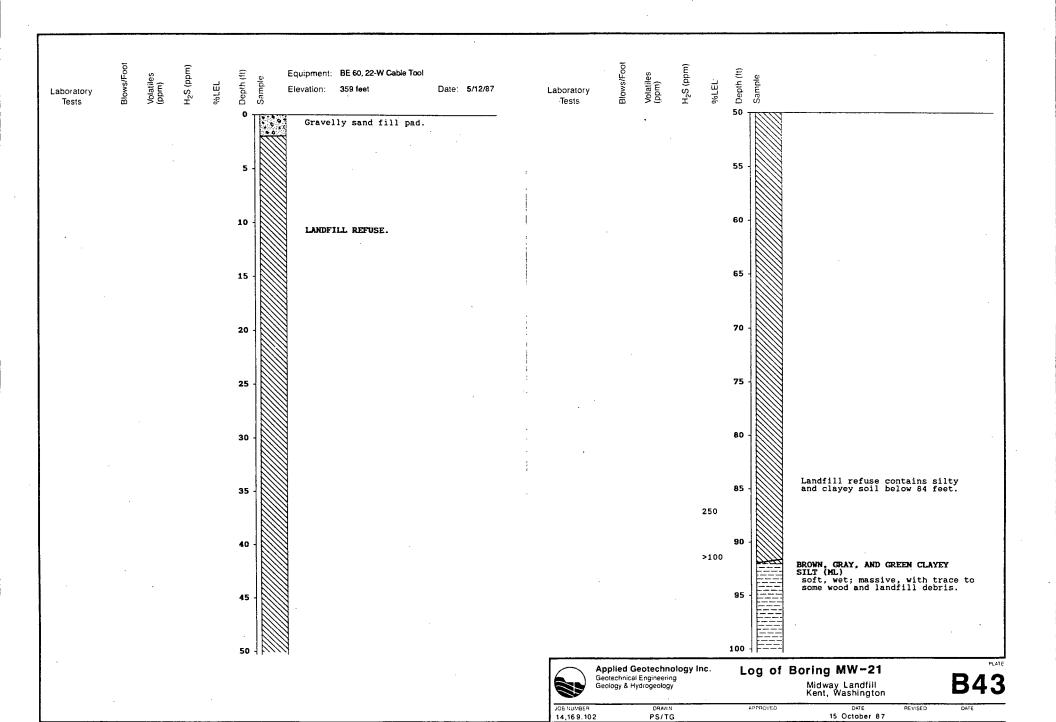
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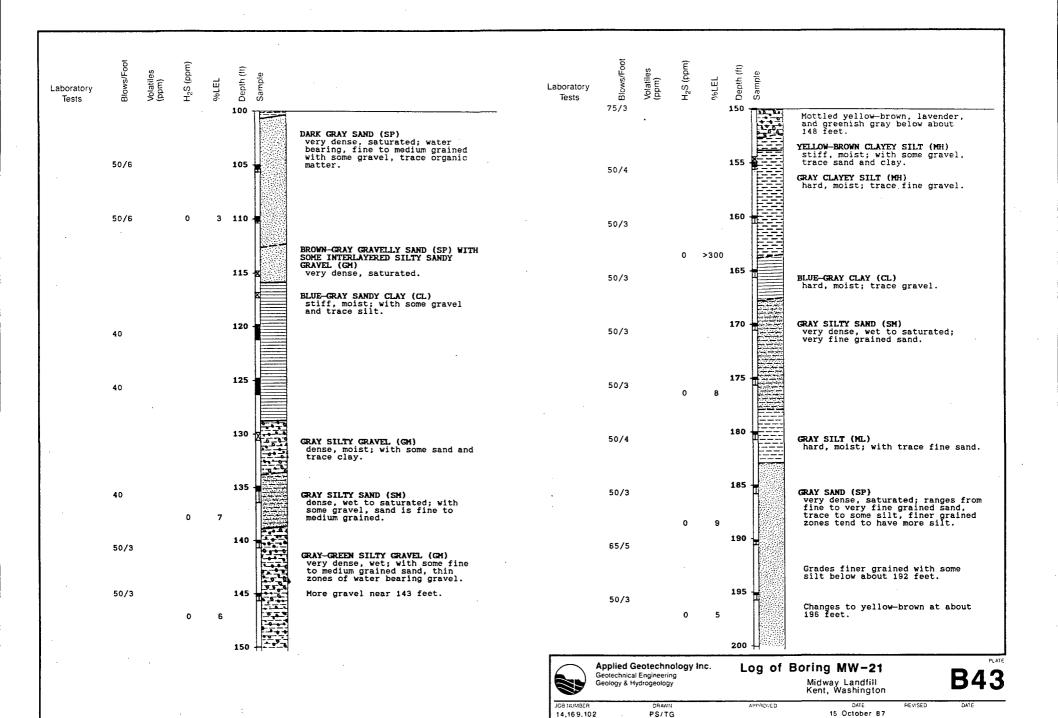
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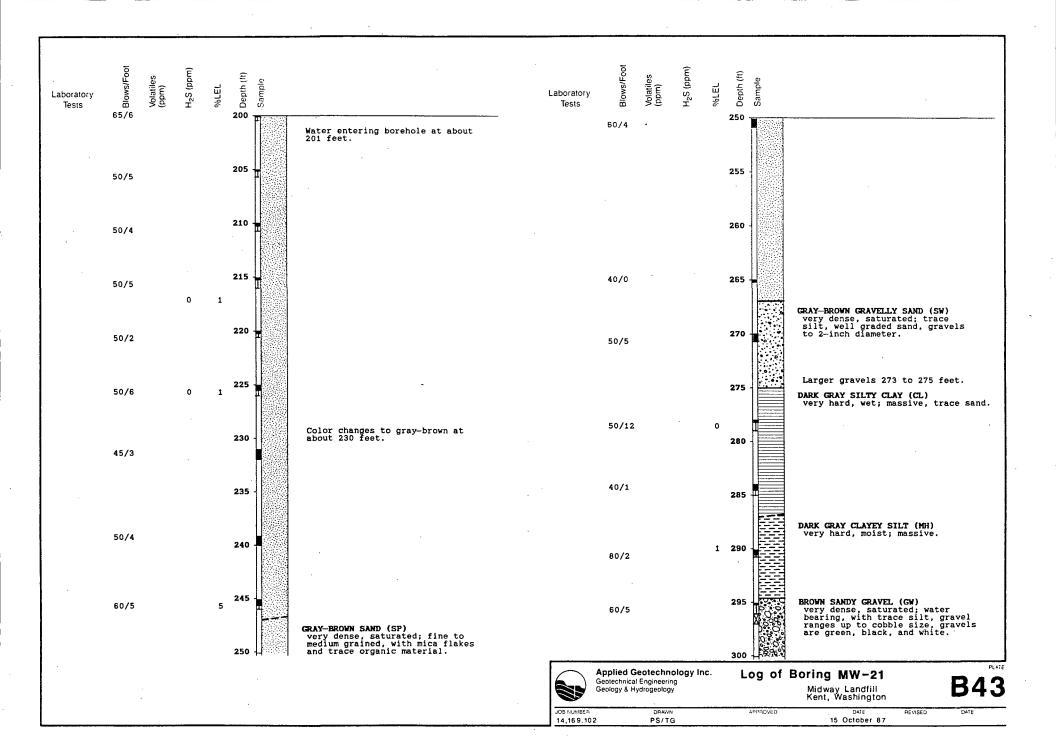
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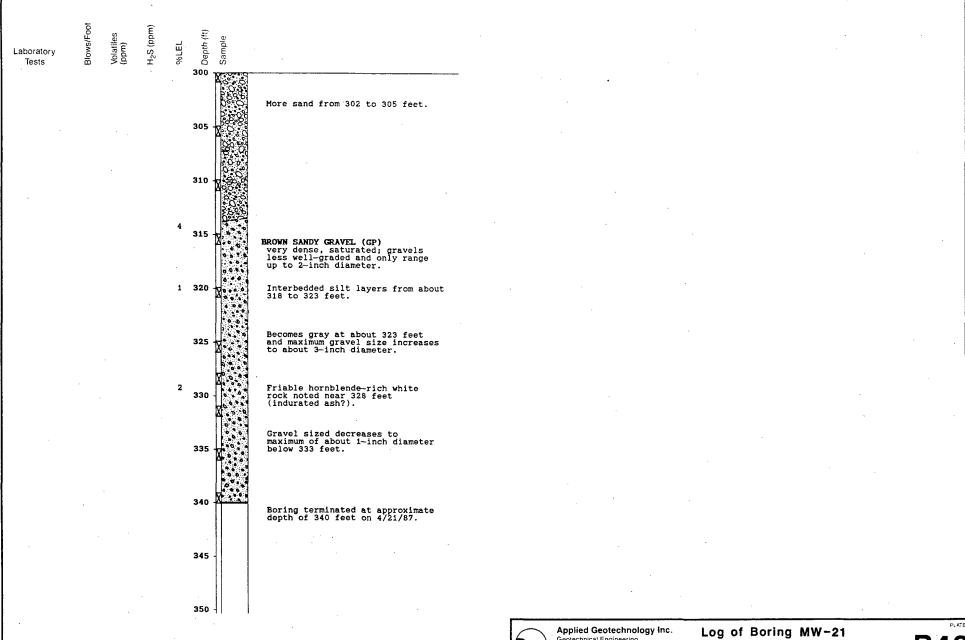
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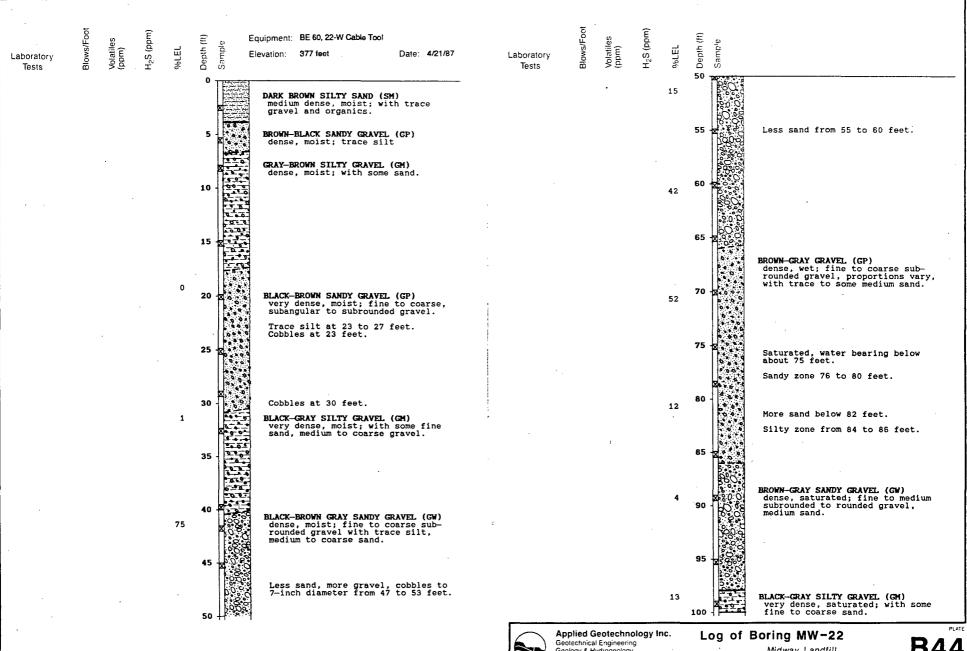
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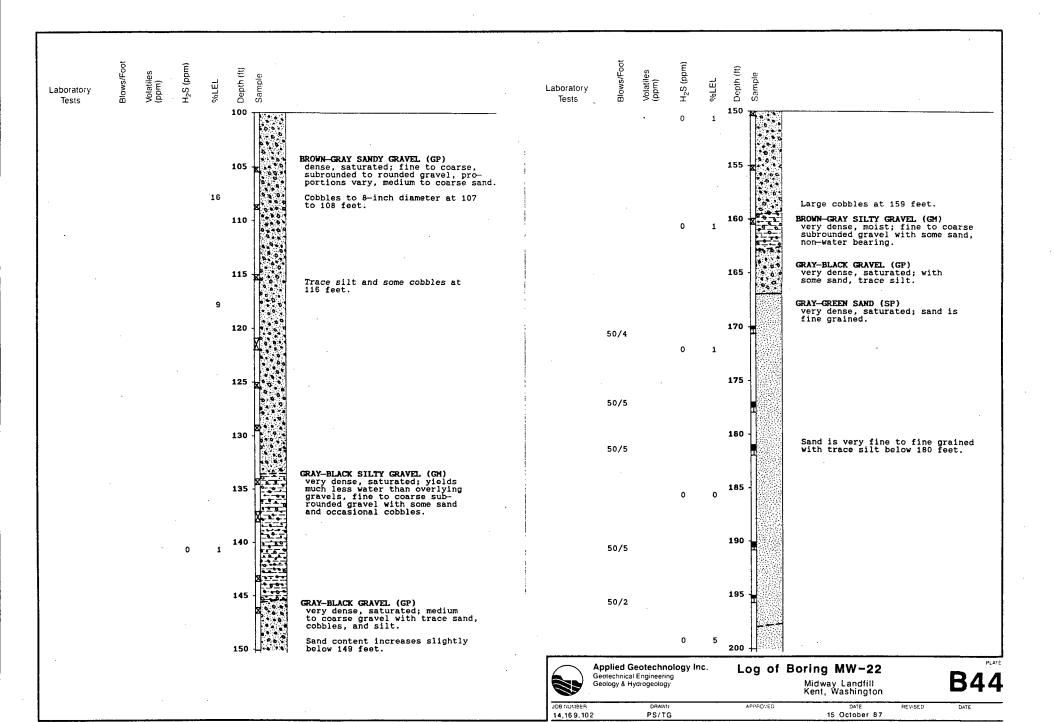
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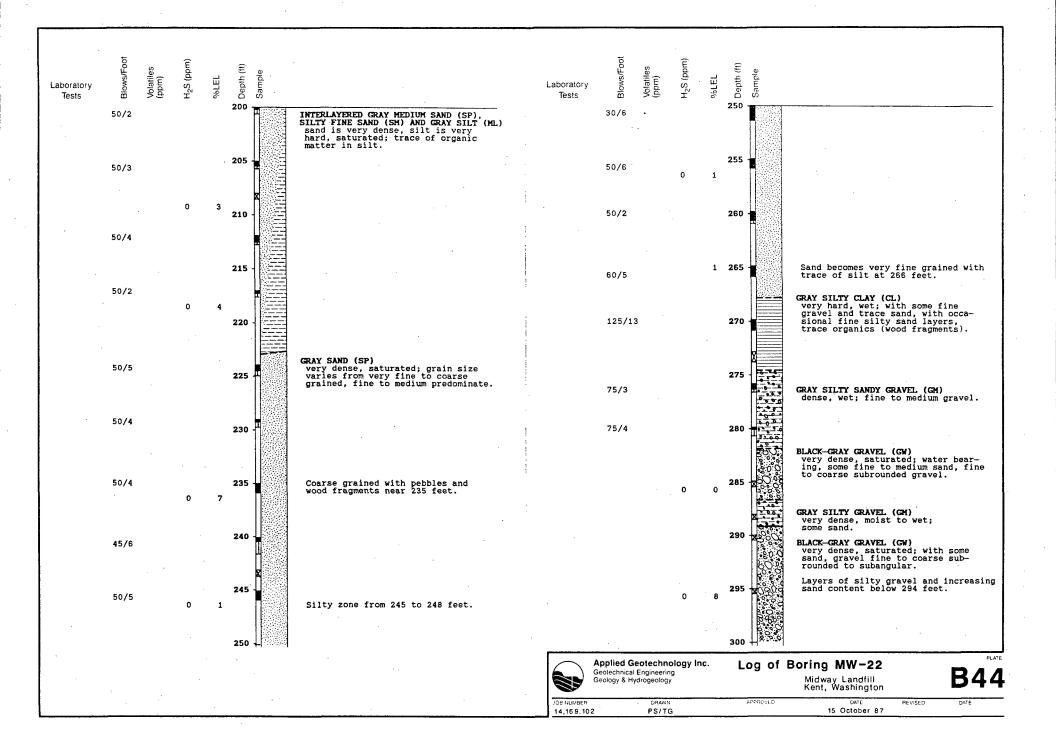
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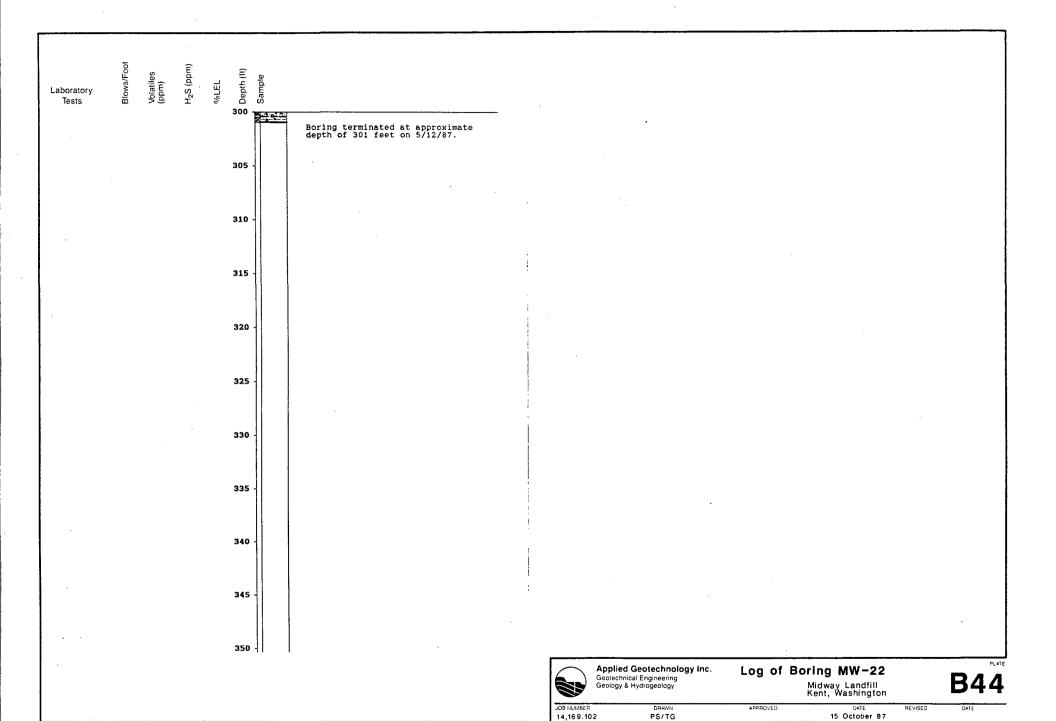
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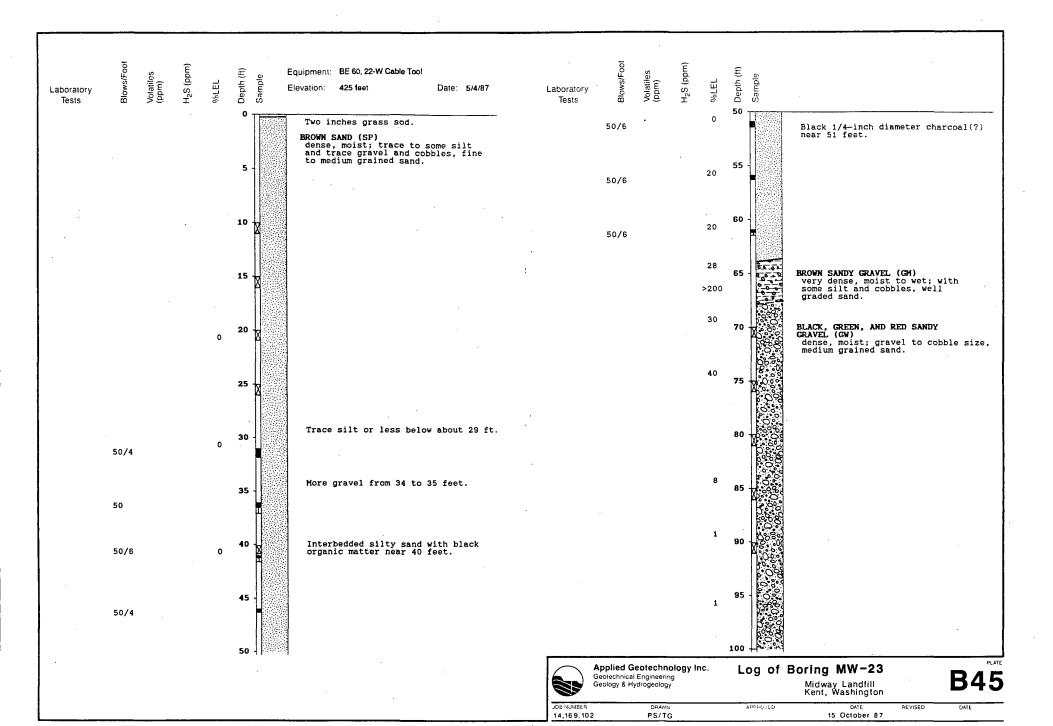
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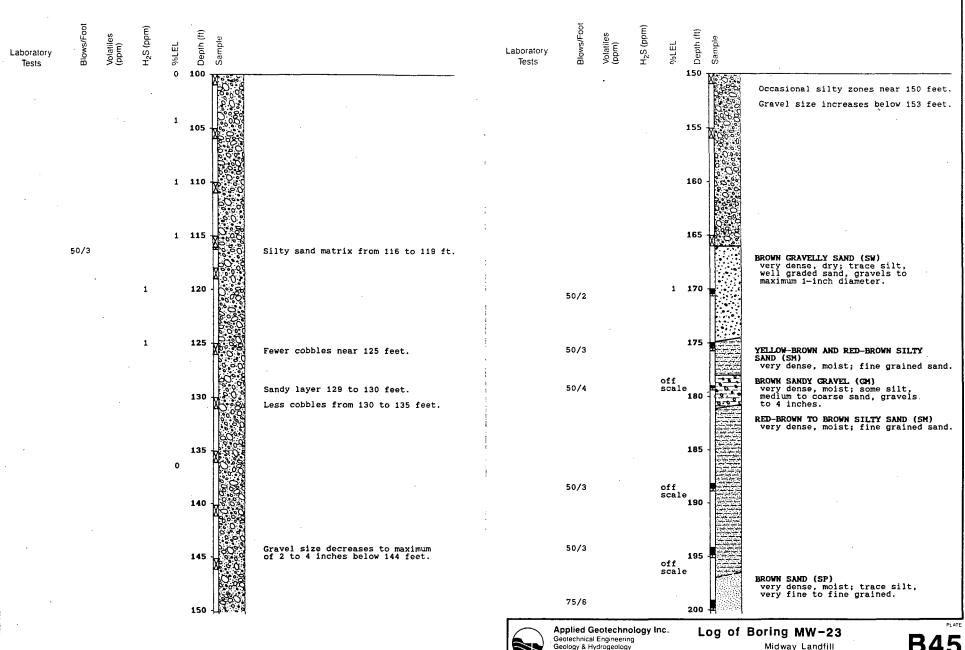
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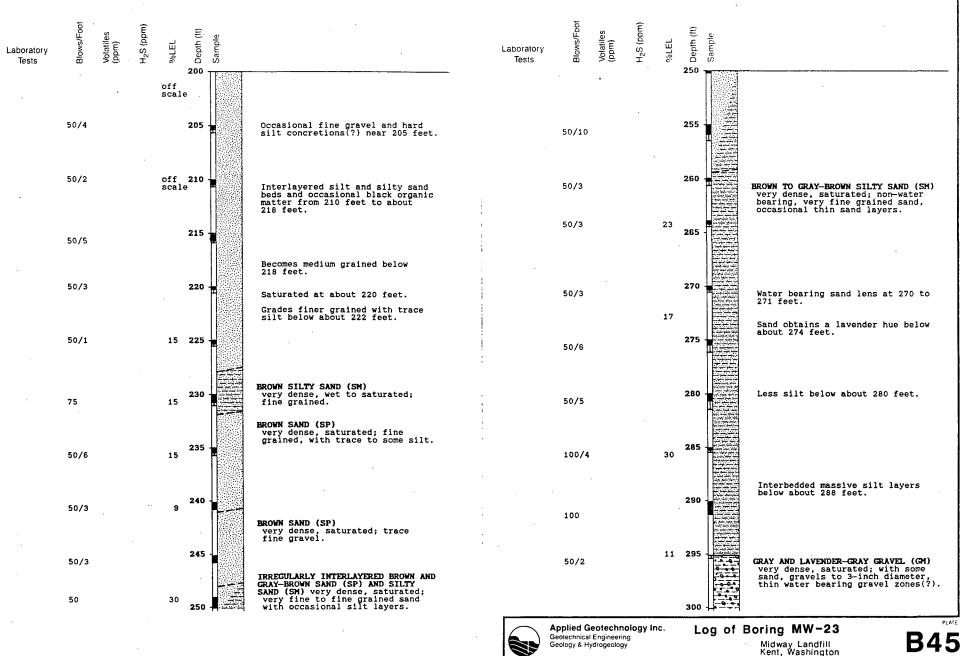
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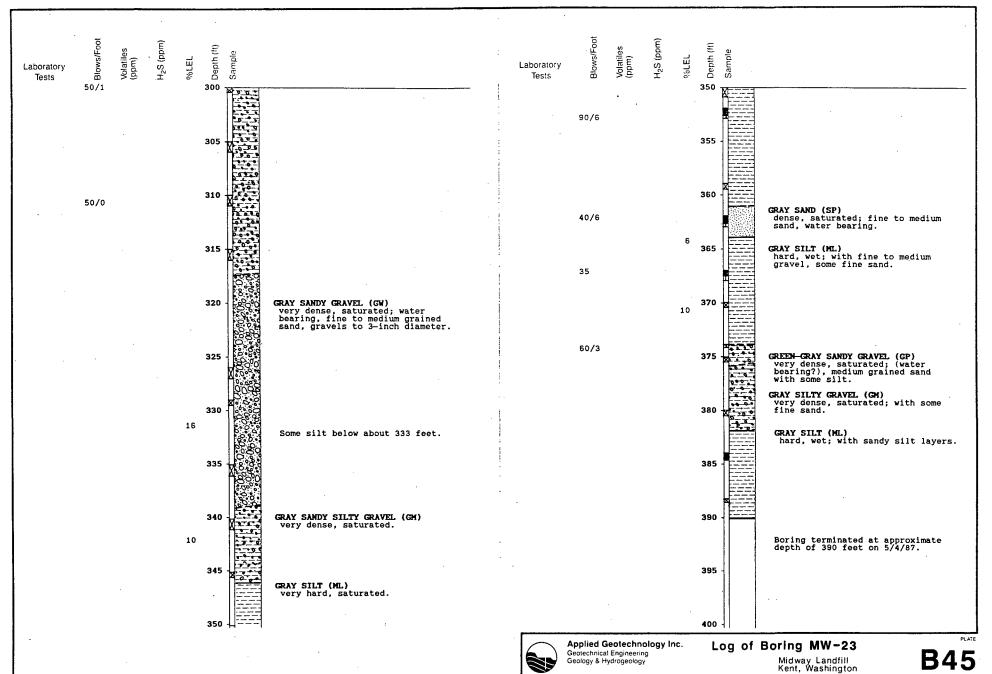
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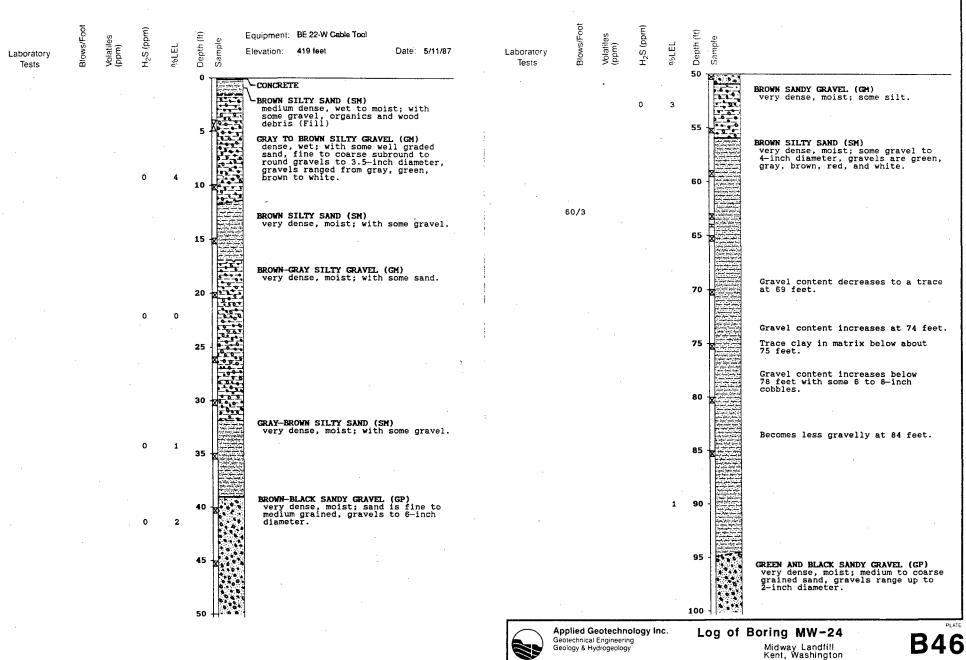
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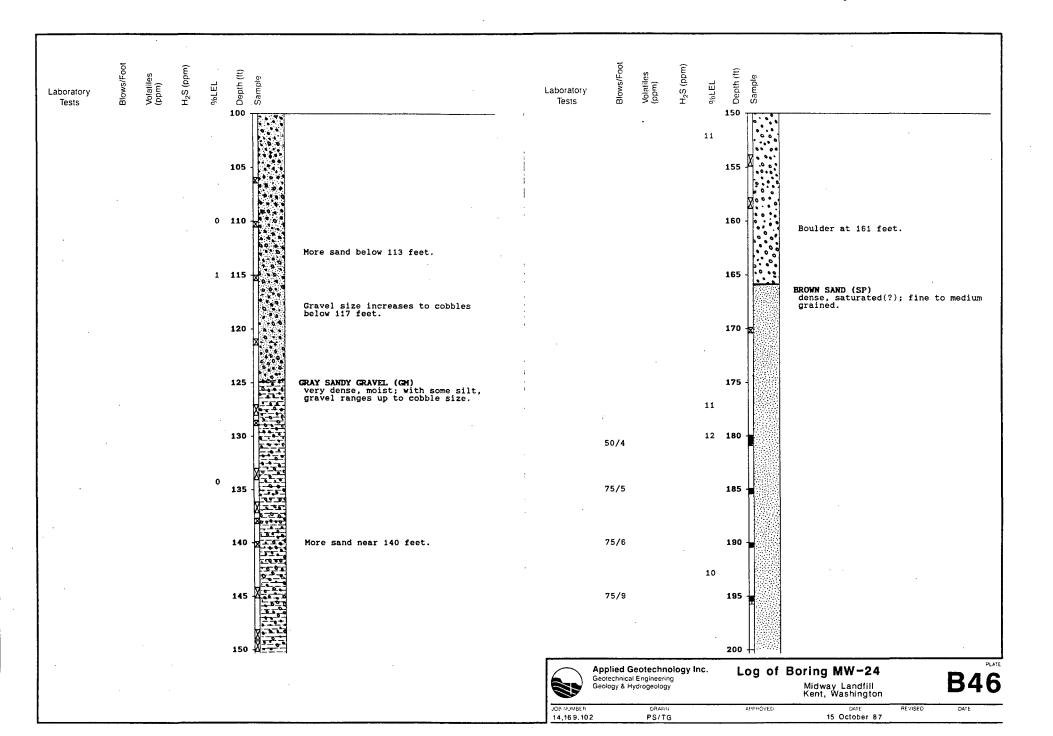


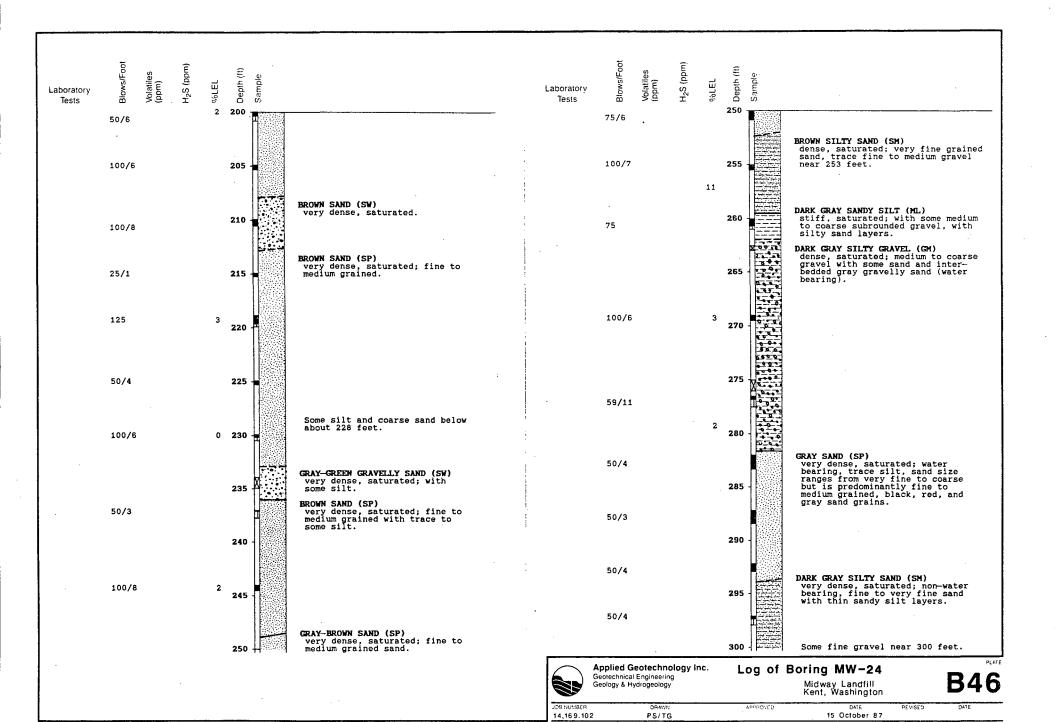
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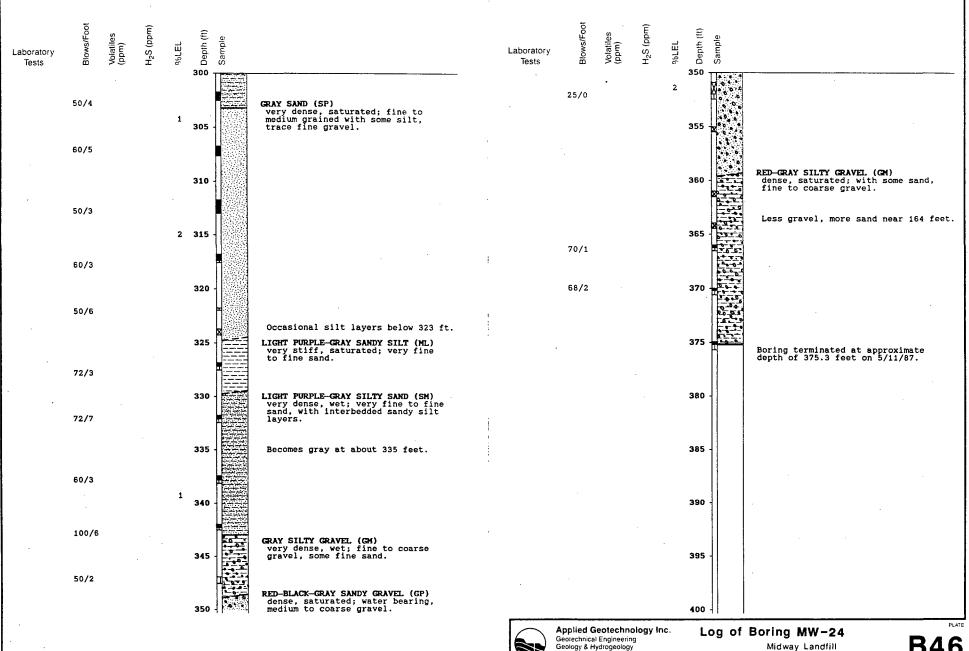
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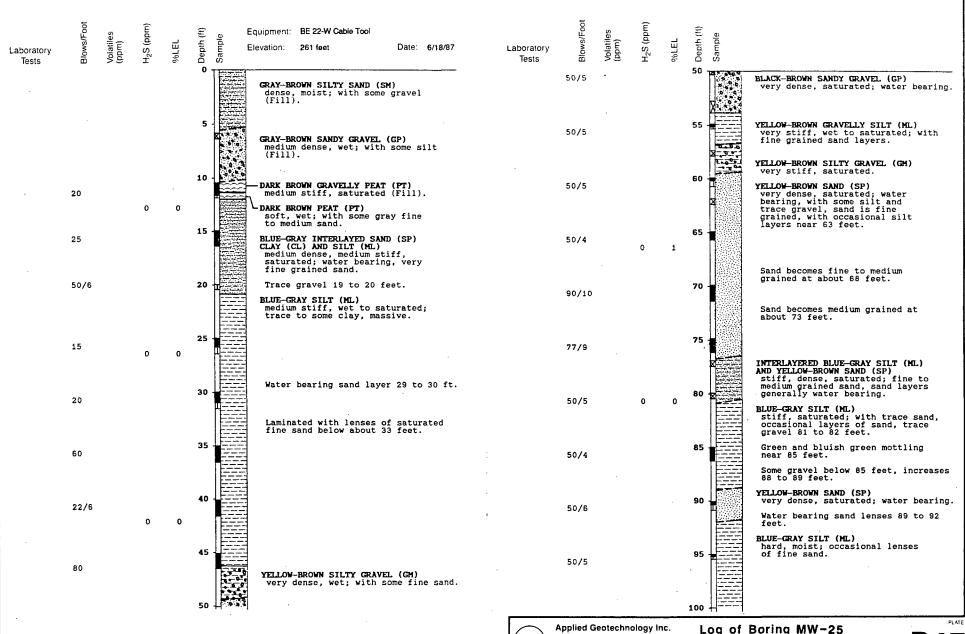






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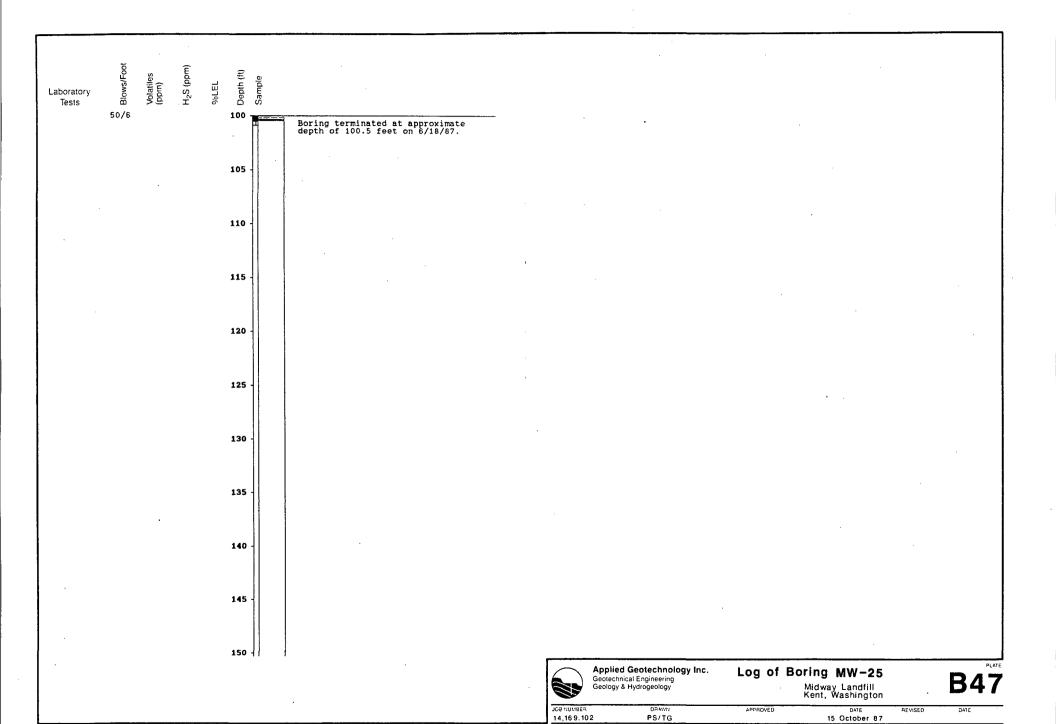
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# a	Equipment: BE 22-W Cable Tool Elevation: 369 feet Date: 3/26/87	Blows/Foot (ppm) H ₂ S (ppm) M ₂ S (ppm)	Sample
10	BLACK GRAVEL (GP) loose, wet; 4 to 6-inch gravel surfacing. BROWN SILTY SAND (SN) dense, moist; with some gravel (Fill). Becomes dark brown and medium dense at about 9 feet, with wood fragments.	32	GRAY-BROWN SILTY SANDY GRAVEL (GM) dense, moist: with trace clay and some cobbles, silt and sand proportions vary, sand is medium to coarse grained, angular to subrounded gravel. Becomes mottled yellow-brown and gray at approximately 57 feet.
25 -	Mottled brown and gray below approximately 18 feet. GRAY SILTY SAND (SM) dense, moist; with some gravel. Interlayered sandy silt lenses between approximately 23 and 28 feet. More gravel below 28 feet with occasional cobbles.	4	70 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
40	GRAY SANDY GRAVEL (GP) dense, saturated; water bearing, sand is medium to coarse grained with some silt.	75/3	Becomes mottled orange and brown at approximately 83 feet. 85 Becomes mottled lavender and green-gray at approximately 89 feet. Grades to blue-gray at approximately
45	BROWN-GRAY SILTY SANDY GRAVEL (GM) dense, moist; with trace clay. GRAY-BROWN SANDY GRAVEL (GM) WITH INTERBEDDED THIN WELL-SORTED SANDY GRAVEL LENSES (GW) very dense, wet to saturated; with some silt, water entering borehole.	125 Applied Geotechnology Inc.	Grades to blue-gray at approximately 91 feet. PURPLE-GRAY SAND (SP) dense, wet to saturated; with some silt and trace gravel, sand is very fine to medium grained. Saturated at about 97 feet(?); water entering borehole. Grades to greenish gray at about 98 feet and sand becomes well graded. Log of Boring MW-26

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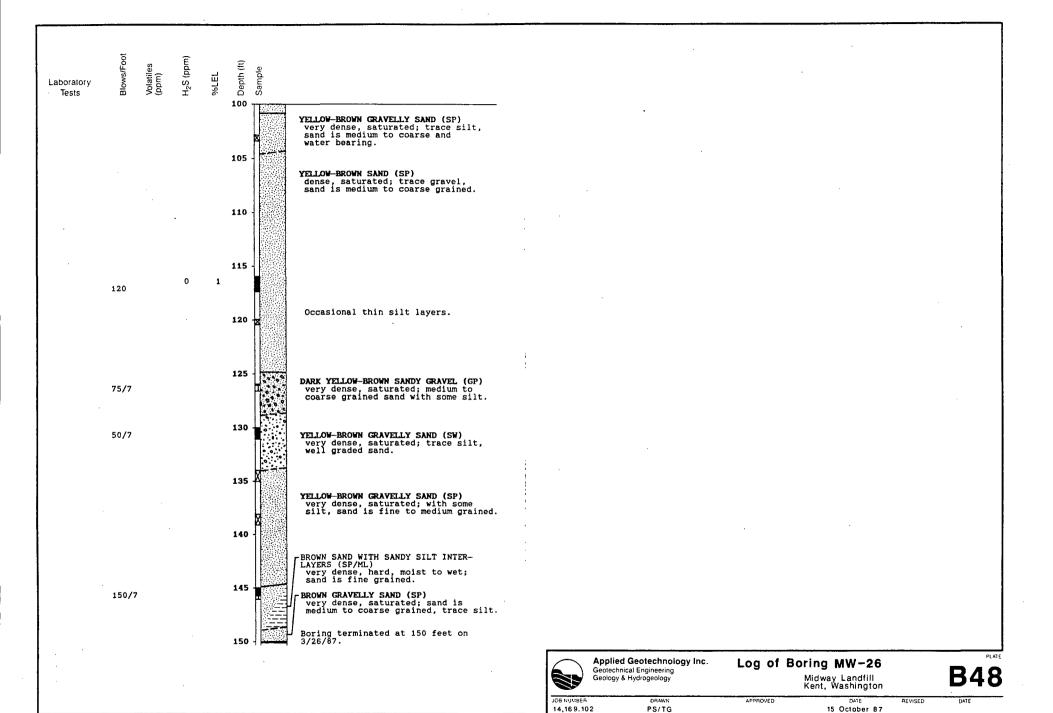
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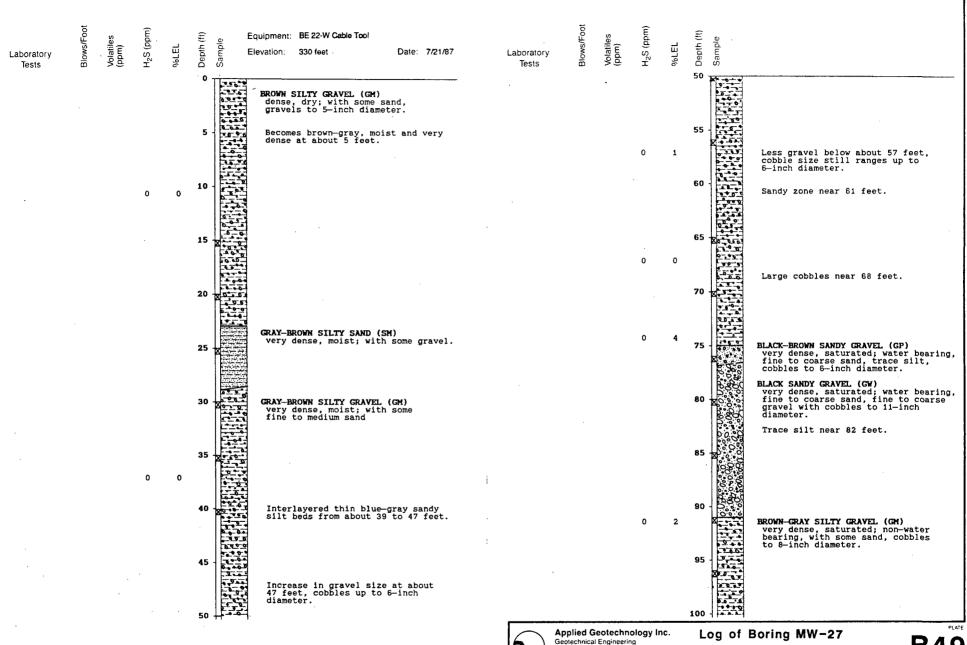
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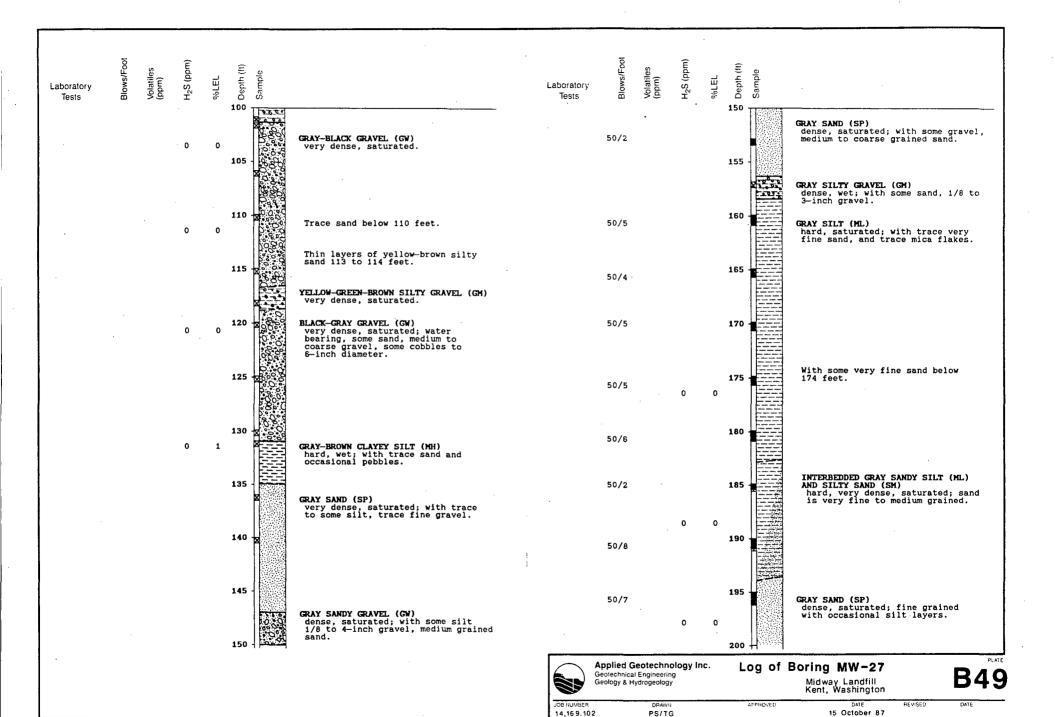
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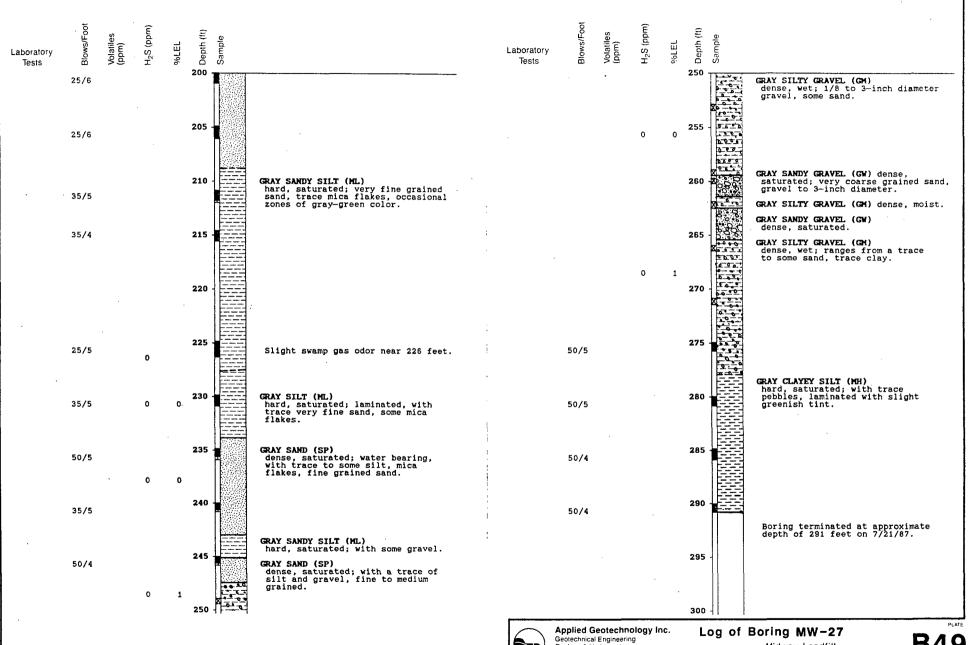
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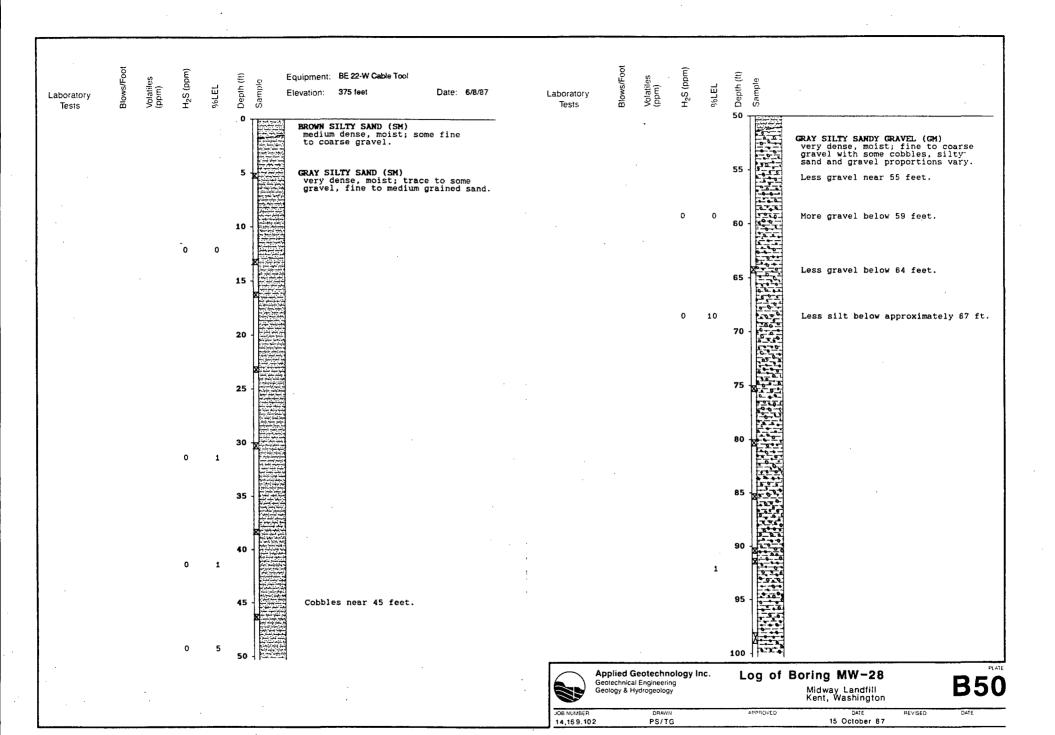


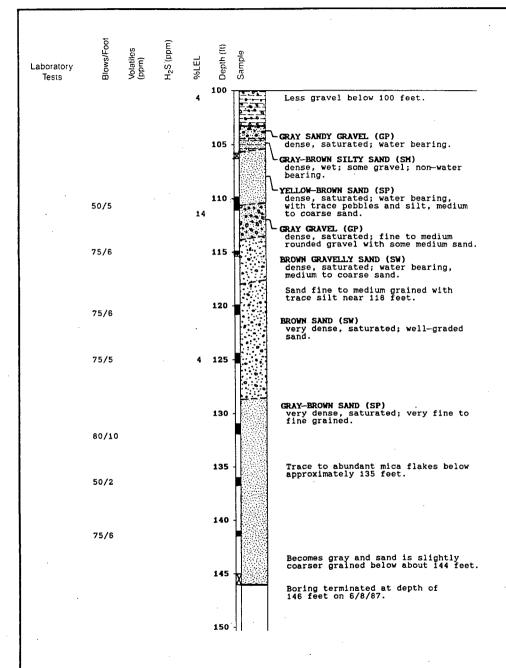
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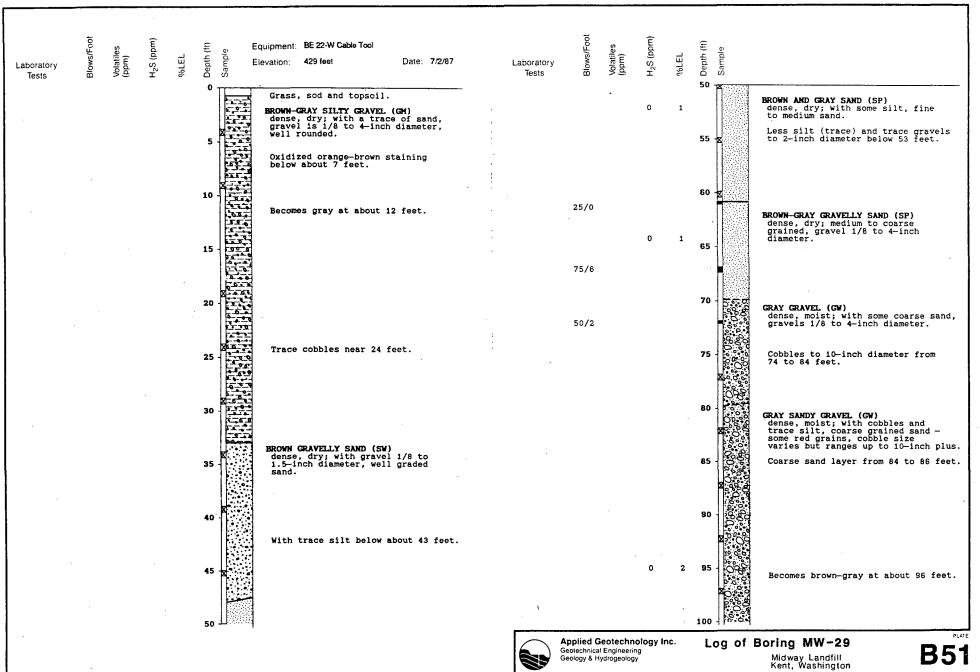
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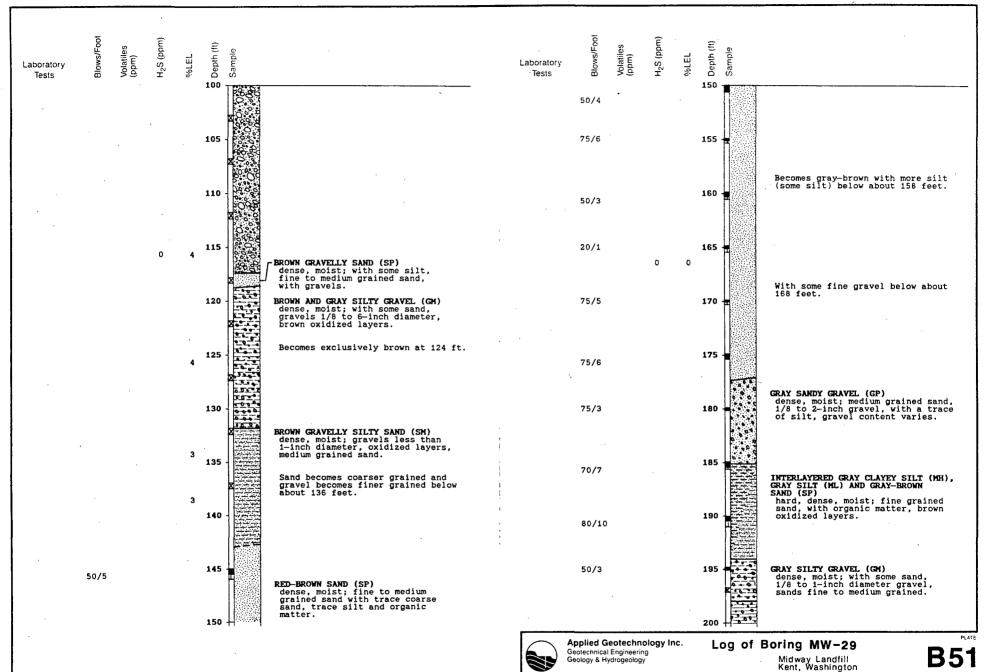
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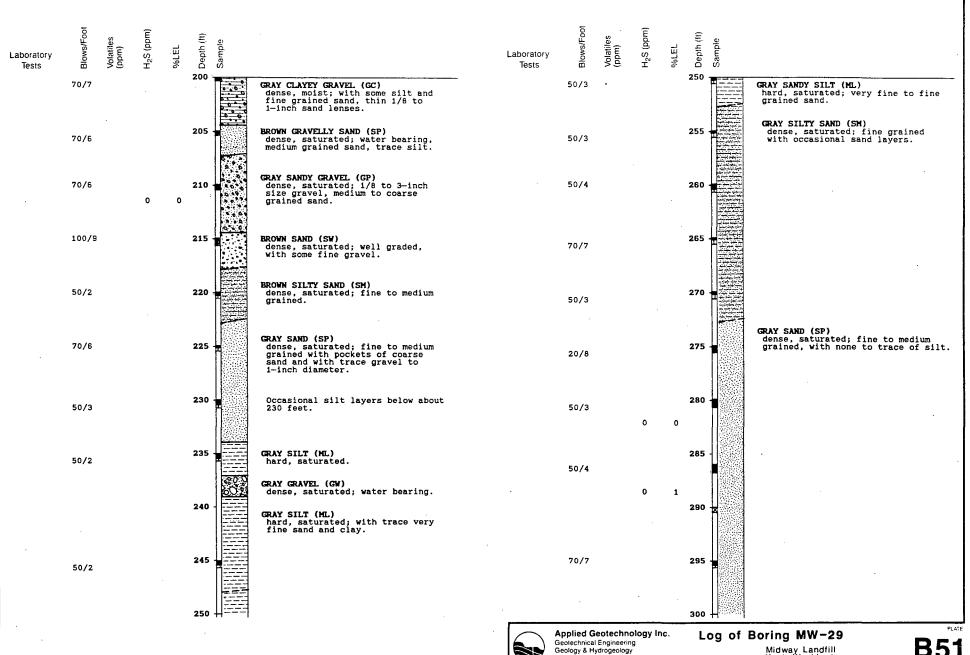
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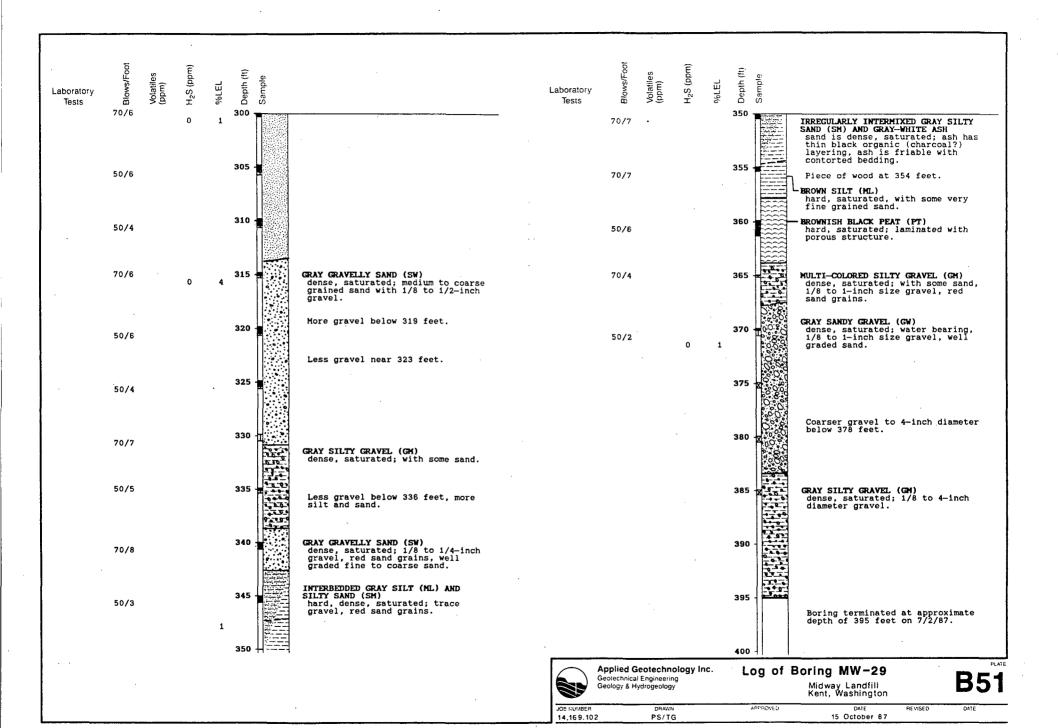


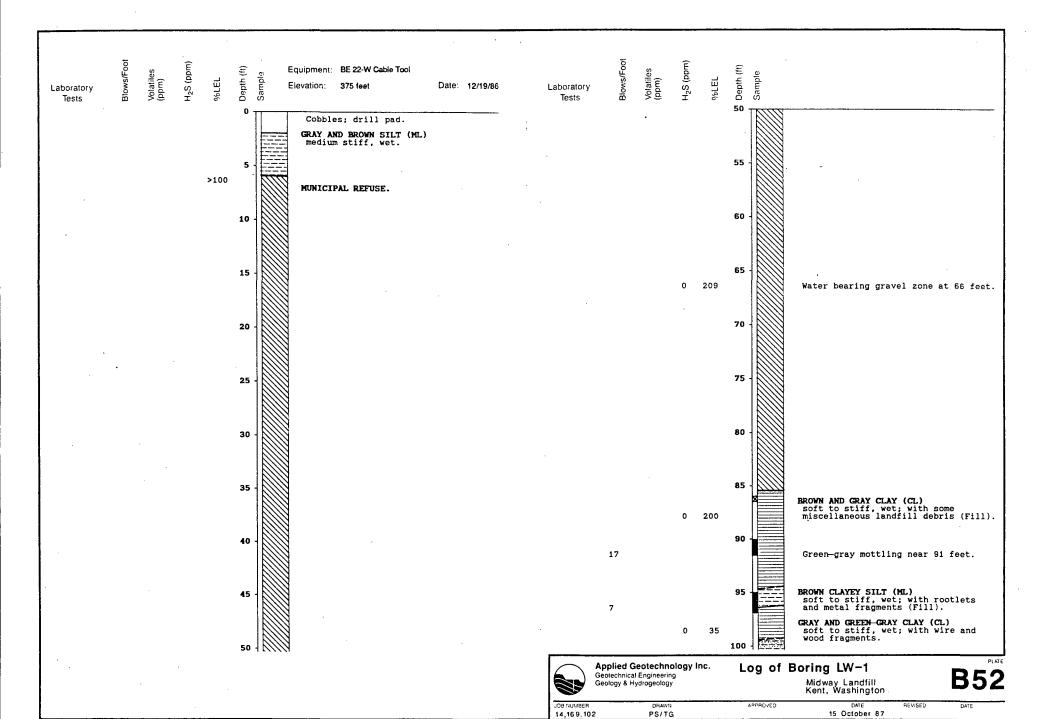
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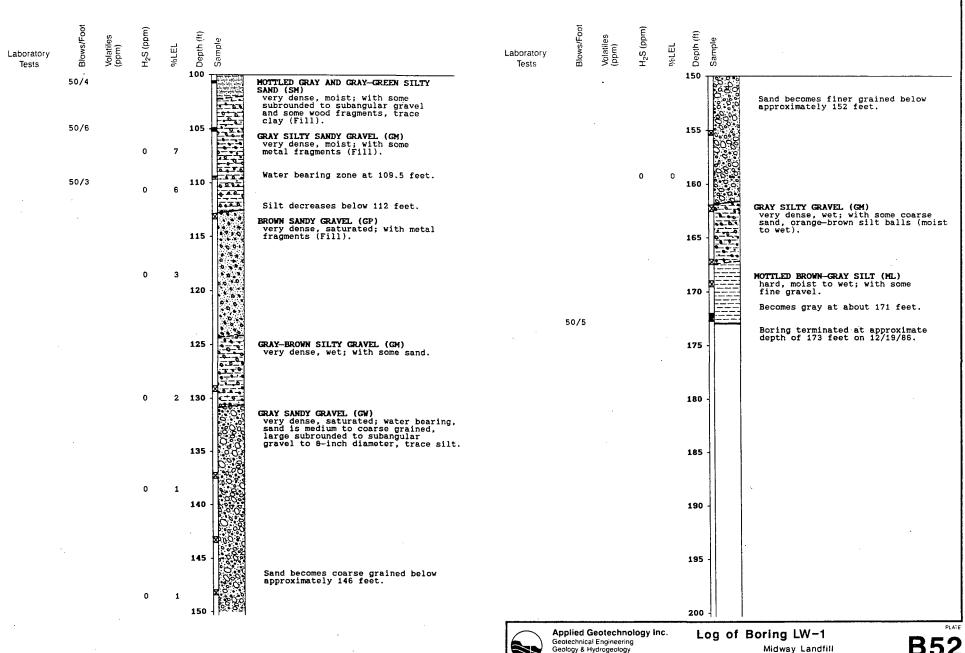


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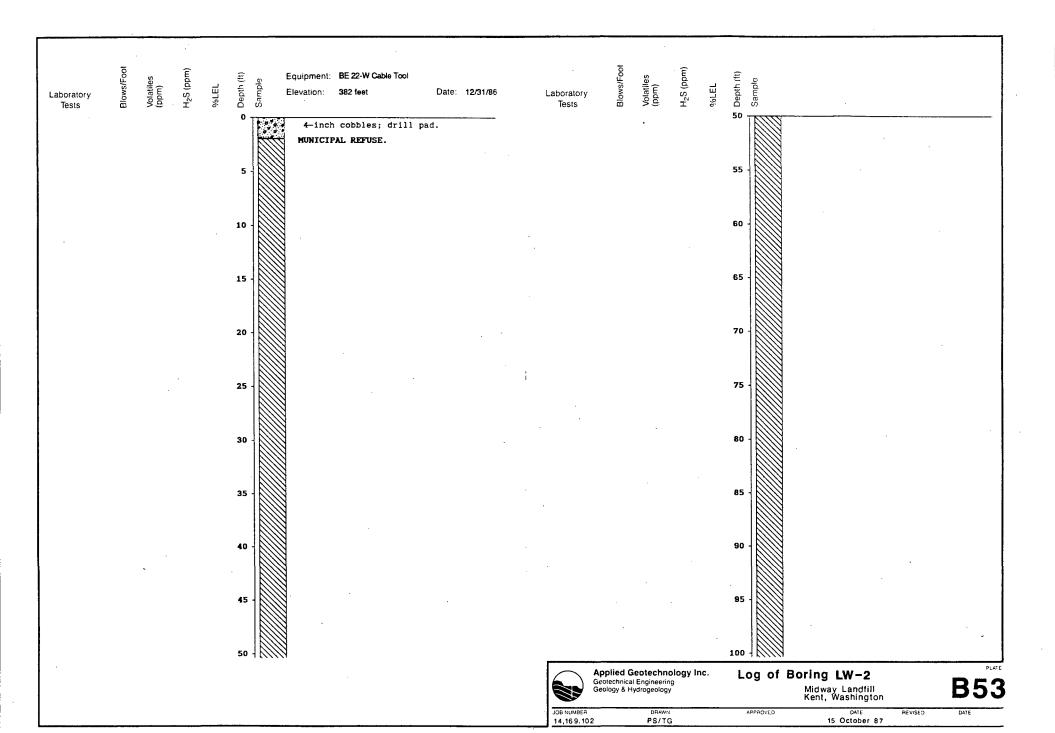


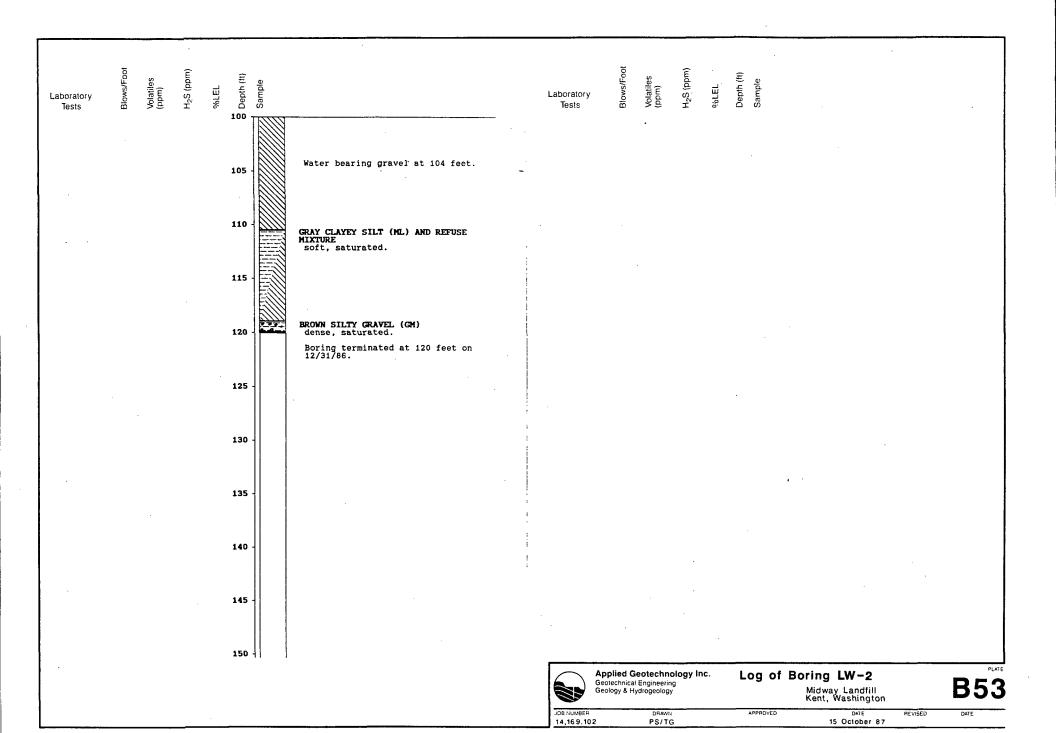
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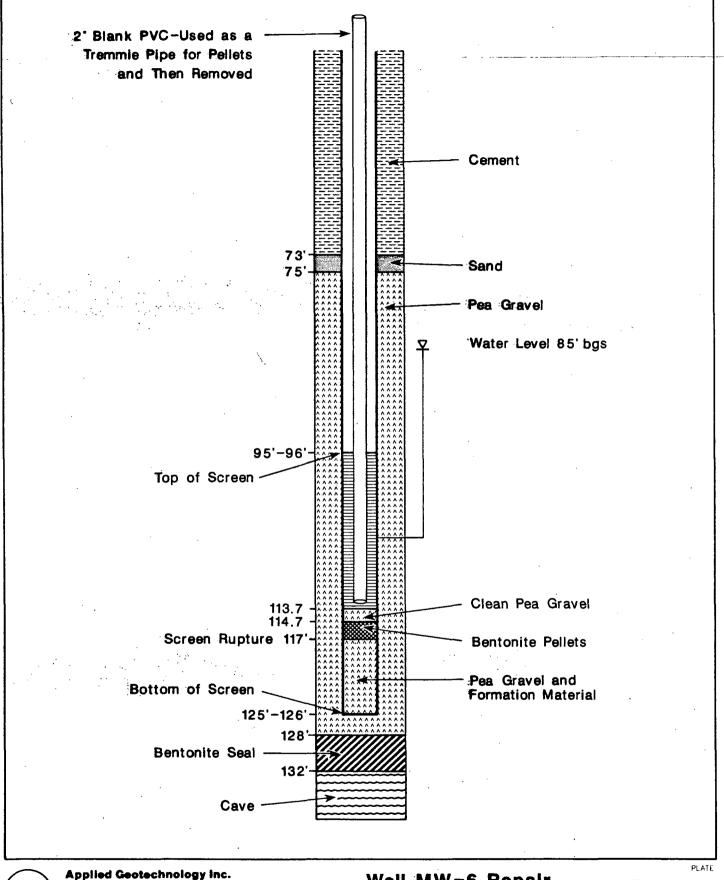
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Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

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APPENDIX C

Physical Properties Testing

APPENDIX C

Physical Properties Testing

General

A total of 165 soil samples recovered during drilling were tested to supplement field observations and to define the general physical and hydraulic properties of subsurface sediments. Basic classification tests (moisture density and particle size analyses) were performed on samples chosen as representative of the stratigraphic units encountered. Based on results of laboratory examination and initial classification tests, additional testing was performed (triaxial, and falling head permeability tests) to provide additional hydraulic conductivity data. A brief discussion of test methodology is provided below.

Following the test methodology discussion are Tables C1 and C2, which respectively summarize the laboratory testing schedule and the laboratory testing results. These are followed in turn by Plates C1 through C47, which present particle size analysis results.

Soil Classification

All soil samples were visually examined by our representative in the field at the time they were obtained. They were subsequently packaged and returned to our laboratory where they were re-examined and the original description verified or modified. They were not modified, however, to incorporate information obtained from the particle size analysis. The descriptions recorded in the detailed geologic logs (Appendix B) were based on the Unified Classification System and on our best field judgement. Classifications modified to incorporate particle size analysis results are shown on Plates C1 through C47.

Moisture Density

Moisture content and dry density tests were performed on 55 samples. The purpose of these tests is to determine the in-place moisture content and the associated dry unit weight (dry density) of the soil sample tested.

The moisture content is determined in general accordance with the ASTM Test Method D-2216-80 and the dry unit weight is computed on the basis of this result and the volume of the sample container. The information obtained provides data necessary to calculate porosity.

Specific Gravity

Specific gravity tests were performed on six samples in general accordance with ASTM Test Method D-854-83. The results of measured and estimated specific gravities were used with moisture density data to calculate porosity values.

Particle Size Analysis

Detailed grain size analyses were conducted on 161 samples. Mechanical analysis alone was performed on 99 samples, and mechanical analysis in combination with hydrometer analysis was performed on 62 samples.

Particle size analysis tests were performed in general accordance with ASTM Test Method D-422-63. Particle size and hydrometer analyses were used to classify sediments more accurately than possible in the field and to calculate hydraulic conductivity using Hazen's Approximation (Freeze & Cherry, 1979).

Permeability Testing

Permeability tests were performed on 40 samples. Two test methods were used to run the permeability tests. Finer-grained silts and clays were tested in a triaxial cell using back-pressure saturation and a constant head. Coarser-grained soils were tested in flexible wall permeameters using the falling head method. Several coarser-grained samples were also tested in the triaxial apparatus as a check of the falling head method. Twenty tests were run using each method.

Permeability testing was performed in general accordance with the department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Engineer Manual EM110-2-1906, 30 November 1970.

Triaxial Constant Head Testing

For the constant head tests in the triaxial cell, the testing procedure was as follows:

- Sample is extruded into flexible membrane holder, weighed, measured, and mounted in a triaxial cell.
- 2. Following cell assembly, the cell is filled with de-aired water, and an initial cell pressure is applied.
- 3. De-aired water is applied to the bottom of the sample through a gravity feed and is allowed to saturate the sample (gravity saturation).
- 4. System is replumbed so that back pressure can be applied to both top and bottom of sample. In this configuration, pore pressures can also be monitored.

The reason for back pressure saturation technique is as follows: gas bubbles in the pores of a compacted or undisturbed specimen of fine-grained soil will invalidate the results of permeability testing. It is known that an increase in pressure will cause a reduction in volume of gas bubbles, and also an increased weight of gas dissolved in water. To each degree of saturation, there corresponds a certain additional pressure (back pressure) which if applied to the pore fluid of the sample, will cause complete saturation.

- Sample is then saturated through application of cell pressure and back pressure until a minimum of 90% saturation is obtained (% saturation is measured by B Test).
- 6. Triaxial cell is replumbed to permit inflow of de-aired water to base of sample at 2 to 4 psi higher pressure (high back pressure) than pressure at top of sample (low back pressure). This induces flow through sample.
- 7. Flow exiting sample at top is routed through volume change device in which flow can be measured.
- 8. Sample permeability is calculated from flow data obtained under constant flow conditions using the relationship K = Q/Ia, where:
 - Q = flow rate
 - i = hydraulic gradient
 - a = cross sectional area of sample

Test Method for Falling Head Permeability in Flexible Wall Permeameter

General: Technique employed to run falling head permeability test is similar in initial stage to technique used for constant head test previously described.

- Sample is extruded into flexible membrane holder, weighed, and measured, and mounted in a triaxial cell.
- 2. Following assembly of cell, cell is filled with de-aired water, and cell pressure is applied.
- 3. De-aired water is applied to bottom of sample and allowed to gravity saturate
- 4. Following gravity saturation, system is plumbed into wall mounted calibrated burette filled with de-aired water. Water is allowed to flow from wall-mounted burette through sample into an overflow container maintained at a constant head. The water level is measured at constant time intervals as the test proceeds.
- 5. A minimum of 4 timed "trials" are run and averaged for each permeability determination.

Table C1 Laboratory Testing Schedule

Boring Number	Sample Depth (ft)	Hydrostrati- graphic Unit 1)	Moisture Content	Dry Density	Porosity	Specific Gravity	Hydrometer	Sieve Analysis	Triaxial Permeability	Falling Head Permeability
MW-7	145.0	Grav. Aquitard	*				,	*		
	170.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	190.0	Upper Gravel	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	195.0	Upper Gravel	*	*	*		*	*		
	210.0	Upper Gravel	*				*	*		
	220.0	Upper Gravel	*		_			*		
	225.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*	*		*	*		
	230.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*	*		•	-		•
	240.0	Sand Aquifer	*	-						-
	250.0	Sand Aquifer	•					•		
MW-8	94.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
MW-9	70.0	Grav. Aquitard	*				*	*		
	155.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	179.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*	* .			*		
MW-10	105.0	Sand Aquifer	*		*		-	*		
	148.25	Sand Aquifer	*				*	*		
	170.5	Sand Aquifer	*	*			*	*	*	
	202.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*	*			*		
	225.5	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
MW-11	80.0	Grav. Aquitard	*	*				*		
	141.0	Upper Gravel	*					*		
	171.0	Upper Silt	*	*			*	*	*	
	191.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*	*			*		*
	276.0	North Gravel	*					*		
MW-12	120.5	Sand Aquifer	*	*				*		* .
138 12	162.0	Sand Aquifer	*				*	*		
	176.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	205.0	Sand Aquifer	*				.*	*		
•	221.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	246.0	Sand Aquifer	*				*	÷		
MW-13	105.0	Grav. Aquitard	*				*	*		
11M 13	109.5	Upper Gravel	*	*	*	*	*	*		
	136.5	Upper Silt	*	*	*		*	*	*	
	165.0	Upper Silt	*				*	*		
	180.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*	*			*		*
	185.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*	*			*		
•	195.5	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	200.5	North Gravel	*	*	*		*	*		
	220.0	North Gravel	*					*		

Table C1 Laboratory Testing Schedule

Boring Number	Sample Depth (ft)	Hydrostrati- graphic Unit 1)	Moisture Content	Dry Density	Porosity	Specific Gravity	Hydrometer	Sieve Analysis	Triaxial Permeability	Falling Head Permeability
MW-14	50.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	110.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	150.5	Upper Silt	*					*		
	181.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	210.0	Sand Aquifer	*				*	*		
	231.0	Lower Silt	*	*	*		*	*		*
	275.0	South Gravel	*					*		
	305.0	South Gravel	*					*		
	315.0	South Gravel	*	*		*	*	*	*	
MW-15	90.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	176.0	Upper Silt	*				*	*		
	200.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	231.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*	*			*		*
	289.0	Sand Aquifer	*			•		*		
MW-16	85.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	135.0	Upper Gravel	*					*		
	155.0	Upper Gravel	*	*	*			*		
	188.5	Upper Silt	*				*	*		
MW-17	119.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		•
	125.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
MW-18	60.0	Grav. Aquitard						*		
	76.0	Upper Gravel	*	*		*		*		
	90.5	Upper Silt	*				*	* .		
	102.5	Upper Silt	*	*			*	*	*	
	121.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	151.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*				* .	*	
	175.5	Sand Aquifer	*					* '		
	265.5	North Gravel	*				*	*		
	277.0	North Gravel	*					*		
	284.0	North Gravel	*					*		
	298.0	North Gravel	*	*			*	*	*	
MW-19	69.0	Landfill	*					*		
	76.0	Landfill	*	*		*	*	*		
	82.4	Landfill	*					*		
	88.0	Landfill	*	*					*	
	125.0	Upper Gravel	*					*		
	150.0	Upper Gravel	*		_			*	*	
	180.0	Sand Aquifer	*	* .	*			*	*	
	230.0	Lower Silt	*				*	*		
	251.0	Lower Silt	*				*	*		
	295.0	South Gravel	*					*		*
	305.0	South Gravel	*					*		

Table C1 Laboratory Testing Schedule

Boring Number	Sample Depth (ft)	Hydrostrati- graphic Unit 1)	Moisture Content	Dry Density	Porosity	Specific Gravity	Hydrometer	Sieve Analysis	Triaxial Permeability	Falling Head Permeability
MW-20	94.0	Upper Gravel	*				*	*		
	115.0	Upper Gravel	*					*		
	135.5	Upper Silt	*	*			*	*	*	
	190.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*	*`			* -		*
	211.0	Lower Silt	*	*			*	*	*	
	226.0	Lower Silt	*				*	*		
	236.0	Lower Silt	*				*	. *		
	281.0	South Gravel	*	*				*		*
	301.0	South Gravel	*					*		
	320.0	South Gravel	*	*	*		*	*		
MW-21	41.5	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	89.0	Upper Gravel	*					*		
	137.0	Upper Gravel	*					*		
	177.5	Sand Aquifer	*	*				*		*
	205.5	Sand Aquifer	*				*	*		
	235.5	Sand Aquifer	*	*						
	270.0	Lower Silt	*	*		. *	*	*	*	
	290.0	North Gravel	*							
MW-22	105.0	Upper Gravel	*					*		
	121.0	Upper Gravel	*	*			*	*	*	
	165.5	Upper Silt	*				*	*		
	195.5	Sand Aquifer	*				*	*		
	270.0	North Gravel	*					*		
	284.0	North Gravel	*	*	*		*	*		
	300.0	North Gravel	*					*		
	328.0	North Gravel	*					*		
MW-23	51.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	70.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	210.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	240.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*				*		*
	260.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	310.0	South Gravel	*					*		
	352.0	South Gravel	*				*	*		
MW-24	154.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	205.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*				*		*
	237.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	250.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	260.0	Sand Aquifer	*				*	*		
	282.0	Sand Aquifer	*					. *		
	302.0	Sand Aquifer	*	•				*		
	307.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*				*		*
	327.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	332.0	Lower Silt	*	*			*	*	*	

Table C1 Laboratory Testing Schedule

Boring Number	Sample Depth (ft)	Hydrostrati- graphic Unit 1)	Moisture Content	Dry Density	Porosity	Specific Gravity	Hydrometer	Sieve Analysis	Triaxial Permeability	Falling Head Permeability
MW-24	332.5	Lower Silt	*				*	*		
(cont)	337.5	Lower Silt	*				*	*		
·	355.0	South Gravel	*					*		
	366.5	South Gravel	*	,			*	*		
MW-25	16.0	Recent Allluv.	*	*			*	*		*
	36.0	Recent Allluv.	*				*	*		
	55.0	Upper Gravel	*				*	*		
	71.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	86.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*			*	*	*	
	100.5	Sand Aquifer	*				*	*		
MW-26	68.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	76.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	98.0	Upper Gravel	*	*				*		*
	117.0	Upper Gravel	*					*		
MW-27	80.0	Upper Gravel	*					*		
	153.0	Upper Gravel	*					*	•	
	160.0	Upper Silt	*	*			*	*	*	
	180.0	Upper Silt	*				*	*		
	225.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*			*	*	*	
	260.0	North Gravel	*					*		
	280.0	North Gravel	*				*	*		
MW-28	5.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	48.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*	•	
	98.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	110.0	Sand Aquifer	*	*				*		*
	136.0	Sand Aquifer	*	· *				*		*
MW-29	9.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	103.0	Grav. Aquitard	*					*		
	185.0	Grav. Aquitard	*	*			*	*	*	
	200.0	Grav. Aquitard	*				*	*		
	215.0	Upper Gravel	*					*		
	270.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	305.0	Sand Aquifer	*					*		
	325.0	South Gravel	*		•			*	•	
	345.0	South Gravel	*	*						*
	355.0	South Gravel	*	*			*	. *		*
	375.0	South Gravel	*					*		

Table C1 Laboratory Testing Schedule

Boring Number	Sample Depth (ft)	Hydrostrati- graphic Unit 1)	Moisture Content	Dry Density	Porosity	Specific Gravity	Hydrometer	Sieve Analysis	Triaxial Permeability	Falling Head Permeability
LW-1	91.0	Landfill	*	*			*	*		
	96.0	Landfill	*				*	*	*	
	143.0	Upper Gravel	*					*		
	172.5	Upper Silt	*	*			*	*		*

Table C2 Summary of Laboratory Testing Results

Boring Number	Sample Depth (ft)	Hydrostrati- graphic Unit 1)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Porosity (%)	Specific Gravity	Triaxial Permeability (cm/sec)	Falling Head Permeability (cm/sec)
MW-7	145.0	Grav. Aquitard	16.6					
	170.0	Grav. Aquitard	1.2				*	
	190.0	Upper Gravel	11.0	127.6	24	2.76		
	195.0	Upper Gravel	17.5	113.0	32			
	210.0	Upper Gravel	5.0					
	220.0	Upper Gravel	10.2					
	225.0	Sand Aquifer	22.9	97.6	42			
	230.0	Sand Aquifer	19.4	108.0	35			7 0- 04
	240.0	Sand Aquifer	20.7	108.4	31			3.2E-06
•	250.0	Sand Aquifer	11.6					
8-WM	94.0	Grav. Aquitard	8.4					
MW-9	70.0	Grav. Aquitard	8.5					
	155.0	Sand Aquifer	6.9					
	179.0	Sand Aquifer	15.0	102.3	39			
MW-10	105.0	Sand Aquifer	21.2	105.1	37			
	148.25	Sand Aquifer	20.5					
	170.5	Sand Aquifer	30.8	91.7			9.8E-07	
	202.0	Sand Aquifer	26.1	93.2	44			
	225.5	Sand Aquifer	16.9					
MW-11	80.0	Grav. Aquitard	10.3					
	141.0	Upper Gravel	12.3					
	171.0	Upper Silt	27.6	89.5			8.5E-07	
	191.0	Sand Aquifer	25.1	98.1	38			3.0E-04
	276.0	North Gravel	21.9					
MW-12	120.5	Sand Aquifer	23.8	106.4				3.3E-04
	162.0	Sand Aquifer	30.6	•				
	176.0	Sand Aquifer	22.9					
	205.0	Sand Aquifer	28.4					
	221.0	Sand Aquifer	30.8					
	246.0	Sand Aquifer	32.7					
MW-13	105.0	Grav. Aquitard	12.1					
	109.5	Upper Gravel	12.6	125.5	25	2.82		
	136.5	Upper Silt	23.0	96.3	42		1.8E-07	
	165.0	Upper Silt	34.8					
	180.0	Sand Aquifer	18.3	106.3	33			1.9E-03
	185.0	Sand Aquifer	I .	. 105.5	37			
	195.5	Sand Aquifer	13.1					
	200.5	North Gravel	20.7	106.8	36			
	220.0	North Gravel	4.6					

Table C2 Summary of Laboratory Testing Results

Boring Number	Sample Depth (ft)	Hydrostrati- graphic Unit 1)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Porosity (%)	Specific Gravity	Triaxial Permeability (cm/sec)	Falling Head Permeability (cm/sec)
MW-14	50.0 110.0 150.5 181.0 210.0 231.0	Grav. Aquitard Grav. Aquitard Upper Silt Sand Aquifer Sand Aquifer Lower Silt	4.7 5.1 11.9 9.4 29.3 9.4	98.9	47			6.3E-05
	275.0 305.0 315.0	South Gravel South Gravel South Gravel	15.7 25.5 26.7	97.5	••	2.80	2.68E-06	0.32 03
MW-15	90.0 176.0 200.0 231.0 289.0	Grav. Aquitard Upper Silt Sand Aquifer Sand Aquifer Sand Aquifer	3.2 31.2 10.8 19.3 25.0	98.9	36			1.2E-04
MW-16	85.0 135.0 155.0 188.5	Grav. Aquitard Upper Gravel Upper Gravel Upper Silt	5.7 2.5 7.9 28.2	111.9	33			
MW-17	119.0 125.0	Sand Aquifer Sand Aquifer	5.3 16.6					
MW-18	60.0 76.0 90.5 102.5 121.0 151.0 175.5 265.5 277.0 284.0 298.0	Grav. Aquitard Upper Gravel Upper Silt Upper Silt Sand Aquifer Sand Aquifer Sand Aquifer North Gravel North Gravel North Gravel	0.4 30.1 30.9 18.9 23.9 13.3 22.1 5.7 6.7 31.8	88.5 100.3 84.6			3.4E-06 1.1E-03 3.1E-07	
MW-19	69.0 76.0 82.4 88.0 125.0 150.0 180.0 230.0	Landfill Landfill Landfill Landfill Upper Gravel Upper Gravel Sand Aquifer Lower Silt Lower Silt	25.0 22.3 21.3 27.4 2.3 13.6 17.4 22.6	104.2 97.6 106.9	36	2.80	2.8E-07 8.3E-05 7.5E-05	
	251.0 295.0 305.0	South Gravel	22.5 9.8 15.3					1.3E-04

Table C2 Summary of Laboratory Testing Results

Boring Number	Sample Depth (ft)	Hydrostrati- graphic Unit 1)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Porosity (%)	Specific Gravity	Triaxial Permeability (cm/sec)	Falling Head Permeability (cm/sec)
MW-20	94.0	Upper Gravel	21.3					
	115.0	Upper Gravel	9.9	04.7			2 05 07	
	135.5	Upper Silt	28.6	91.3	75		2.0E-07	2.05.04
	190.0 211.0	Sand Aquifer	18.1 50.8	104.2 68.8	35		7.2E-07	2.0E-04
	226.0	Lower Silt Lower Silt	20.3	00.0			1.26-01	
	236.0	Lower Silt	14.0					
	281.0	South Gravel	8.1	113.6				1.2E-04
	301.0	South Gravel	1.0					
	320.0	South Gravel	22.3	99.5	41			
MW-21	41.5	Grav. Aquitard	1.2					
	89.0	Upper Gravel	6.9					
	137.0	Upper Gravel	0.5					
	177.5	Sand Aquifer	24.5	100.2				1.0E-03
	205.5	Sand Aquifer	21.4	05.7				
	235.5	Sand Aquifer	23.9	95.3	a.	2.81	4.3E-07	
*	270.0 290.0	Lower Silt North Gravel	22.4 16.3	105.5		2.01	4.36-07	
	270.0	NOI LII GI AVEL	10.5					
MW-22	105.0	Upper Gravel	21.1					
	121.0	Upper Gravel	13.3	125.9			2.8E-08	
	165.5	Upper Silt	30.2					
	195.5	Sand Aquifer	23.5					,
	270.0	North Gravel	9.4					
	284.0	North Gravel	26.6	97.6	43			
	300.0	North Gravel	0.9					
	328.0	North Gravel	3.8					
MW-23	51.0	Grav. Aquitard	15.2					
	70.0	Grav. Aquitard	0.7					
	210.0	Sand Aquifer	5.3					
	240.0	Sand Aquifer	26.1	101.6				8.5E-04
	260.0	Sand Aquifer	13.5				·	
	310.0 352.0	South Gravel South Gravel	1.9 25.0					
	372.0	South dravet	25.0					
MW-24	154.0	Grav. Aquitard	4.1					
	205.0	Sand Aquifer	18.5	111.1				3.1E-04
	237.0	Sand Aquifer	11.0					
	250.0	Sand Aquifer	11.6					
	260.0	Sand Aquifer	12.5					
	282.0	Sand Aquifer	20.7					
	302.0	Sand Aquifer	11.2	104 F				2.6E-05
	307.0 327.0	Sand Aquifer Sand Aquifer	19.4 13.2	106.5				2.00-00
	332.0	Lower Silt	11.6	109.4			7.4E-06	•
	332.0	LONGI SILL	11.0	107.4			1.46.00	

Table C2 Summary of Laboratory Testing Results

Boring Number	Sample Depth (ft)	Hydrostrati- graphic Unit 1)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Porosity (%)	Specific Gravity	Triaxial Permeability (cm/sec)	Falling Head Permeability (cm/sec)
MW-24 (cont)	332.5 337.5 355.0	Lower Silt Lower Silt South Gravel	21.4 11.7 7.8					
	366.5	South Gravel	1.8					
MW-25	16.0	Recent Alluv.	17.5	110.6				2.2E-06
	36.0	Recent Alluv.	22.9					
	55.0	Upper Gravel	11.4					
	71.0	Sand Aquifer	19.0					
	86.0	Sand Aquifer	19.3	113.0			3.1E-07	
	100.5	Sand Aquifer	32.9					
MW-26	68.0	Grav. Aquitard	14.4					
	76.0	Grav. Aquitard	3.9					
	98.0	Upper Gravel	18.9	101.3				3.8E-05
	117.0	Upper Gravel	15.4					
MW-27	80.0	Upper Gravel	0.6					
	153.0	Upper Gravel	19.5					
	160.0	Upper Silt	23.6	103.8			2.0E-07	
	180.0	Upper Silt	29.8					
	225.0	Sand Aguifer	28.4	96.0			1.6E-05	
	260.0	North Gravel	0.7				.,	
	280.0	North Gravel	28.6					
MW-28	5.0	Grav. Aquitard	11.3				•	
	48.0	Grav. Aquitard	21.0					
	98.0	Grav. Aquitard	17.3					
	110.0	Sand Aguifer	16.0	114.3				1.8E-04
	136.0	Sand Aquifer	22.2	101.7				3.8E-04
MW-29	9.0	Grav. Aquitard	0.7					
	103.0	Grav. Aquitard	1.2					
	185.0	Grav. Aquitard	31.8	88.0			2.3E-08	
	200.0	Grav. Aquitard	12.1					
	215.0	Upper Gravel	14.4	ŧ				
	270.0	Sand Aquifer	15.2					
	305.0	Sand Aquifer	14.1					
	325.0	South Gravel	12.5					
	345.0	South Gravel	21.5	105.1				3.5E-05
	355.0	South Gravel	23.2	95.4				3.0E-05
	375.0	South Gravel	6.7					-

Table C2 Summary of Laboratory Testing Results

Boring Number	Sample Depth (ft)	Hydrostrati- graphic Unit 1)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Porosity (%)	Specific Gravity	Triaxial Permeability (cm/sec)	Falling Head Permeability (cm/sec)
LW-1	91.0	Landfill	73.9	52.7				
	96.0	Landfill	29.7				3.5E-07	
	143.0	Upper Gravel	0.6					
	172.0	Upper Silt	21.2	100.7				1.0E-05

Note: Laboratory moisture content values for samples collected from saturated zones may not represent actual field values.

Table C3 Landfill Aquifer Grain Size and Hydraulic Conductivity Data

		Soil) Type						Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/sec)			
Boring Number	Sample Depth (ft)		Porosity (%)	% +#4	Grair % -#200	n Size d10 (mm)	d50 (mm)	Hazen's 1) Approximation	2) Vertical		
MW-19	69.0	SM		0	10	0.075	0.25	5.60E-03			
	76.0	SM		0	13	0.015	0.14	2.2E-04			
	82.4	SM		0	12		0.2				
	88.0	CL?							2.8E-07 (T)		
LW-1	91.0	ML		0	97	<0.001	0.0035				
	96.0	ML		9	67	0.0014	0.035		3.5E-07 (T)		

Notes: 1) Hazen's Permeability Approximation ($k = d10^2$) was calculated for gravels and sands with less than 20% fines. 2) Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity Test type: (T) - Triaxial Permeability; (F) Falling Head Permeability.

Table C4 Recent Alluvium Grain Size and Hydraulic Conductivity Data

Boring Number	Sample Depth (ft)	Soil Type	Porosity (%)	% +#4	Grain % -#200		d50 (mm)	Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/sec)	
								Hazen's 1) Approximation	2) Vertical
MW-25	16.0 36.0	ML ML		0 0	61 93	0.008 0.0028	0.058 0.012		
Moom	30.0	ML		Ū	73	0.0020	0.012		

Mean

Standard Deviation

Notes: 1) Hazen's Permeability Approximation ($k = d10^2$) was calculated for gravels and sands with less than 20% fines. 2) Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity Test type: (T) - Triaxial Permeability; (F) Falling Head Permeability.

Table C5
Upper Gravel Aquitard Grain Size and Hydraulic Condutivity Data

Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/sec)

Boring	Sample	Soil	Porosity							
				Grain Size				Hazen's 1)	2)	
Number	Depth (ft)	Type	(%)	% +#4	% -#200	d10 (mm)	d50 (mm)	Approximation	Vertical	
=======					*****	========	=========			
MW-7	145.0	SM		0	34		0.12			
	170.0	GW		93	1	5.8	21	34		
8-WM	94.0	SM		38	15		2.6			
MW-9	70.0	SM		5	29	0.0054	0.25			
MW-11	80.0	SM		24	18		0.7			
MW-13	105.0	SM		22	31	0.017	0.47			
MW-14	50.0	GM		46	15		3.4			
	110.0	GM		45	17		3.5	<u>.</u> .		
MW-15	90.0	GM	•	45	14		3.2			
MW-16	85.0	GM		53	12		5.5			
MW-18	60.0	GP		87	3	3.1	23	9.6	-	
MW-21	41.5	GW		76	1	0.85	48	7.2E-01		
MW-23	51.0	SP		0	8	0.09	0.29	8.1E-03		
	70.0	G₩		74	1	0.74	15	5.5E-01		
MW-24	154.0	SW		43	1	0.82	3.8	6.7E-01		
MW-26	68.0	SM		7	27		0.53			
	76.0	SM		24	28		0.44			
MW-28	5.0	SM		12	18		1.7			
	48.0	SM		4	30		.0.35			
	98.0	SM		8	27		0.82			
MW-29	9.0	GP		87	6	0.4	35	1.6E-01		
	103.0	GP		87	Ō	1.5	35	2.2		
	185.0	ML		0	97	<0.001	0.009	•	2.3E-08 (T)	
	200.0	SM		31	32	0.0035	0.41			

Notes: 1) Hazen's Permeability Approximation (k = d10²) was calculated for gravels and sands with less than 20% fines. 2) Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity Test type: (T) - Triaxial Permeability; (F) Falling Head Permeability.

Table C6
Upper Gravel Aguifer Grain Size and Hydraulic Conductivity Data

Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/sec) ---- Grain Size -----Boring Soil Porosity Hazen's 1) 2) Sample Number Depth (ft) Type (%) % -#200 Approximation Vertical Clean Sands and Gravels (<9% fines) MW-7 220.0 GP 51 2 0.22 19 4.8E-02 MW-11 141.0 SP 11 0.17 0.45 2.9E-02 MW-16 135.0 G₩ 79 5 2 13 13 7 33 1.2 2.2E-02 155.0 SP 0.15 MW-18 76.0 G₩ 89 5.0 30 25 6 MW-20 115.0 SW 8 0.6 1.0E-02 0.1 45 2 6.1E-01 89.0 SP 0.78 2.9 MW-21 MW-22 105.0 0.09 8.1E-03 SP 6 0.14 2 5 0.57 4.0E-02 MW-26 117.0 SP 0.2 MW-27 80.0 GW 68 0.44 15 1.9E-01 153.0 SP 0 2 0.21 0.5 4.4E-02 SP 21 0.69 2.9E-02 MW-29 215.0 0.17 LW-1 143.0 GW 82 3 13 9 3 Mean 6.8 Standard Deviation Soils With >9% Fines MW-7 190.0 SM 24 19 18 0.023 0.37 5.3E-02 195.0 32 10 3.6E-03 SM 12 0.06 0.24 210.0 47 2.9 8.1E-03 GM 10 0.09 MW-13 109.5 10 0.9 4.9E-03 SM 0.07 21 8.1E-03 MW-19 125.0 SM 0.09 2.5 150.0 SM 34 9 0.12 0.8 1.4E-02 8.3E-05 (T) MW-20 94.0 54 1 0.06 ML. 0.011 59 MW-21 137.0 GM 12 11 MW-22 121.0 SM 13 49 < 0.001 0.081 2.8E-08 (T) 39 48 0.0042 MW-25 55.0 GM 0.09 98 SM 6.6E-03 MW-26 0.081 0.3 1.4E-02 Mean 1.6E-02 Standard Deviation

Notes: 1) Hazen's Permeability Approximation ($k = 1010^2$) was calculated for gravels and sands with less than 20% fines.

2) Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity Test type: (T) - Triaxial Permeability; (F) Falling Head Permeability.

Table C7
Upper Silt Aquitard Grain Size and Hydraulic Conductivity Data

Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/sec) 2) Soil Porosity Boring Sample ---- Grain Size ------Hazen's 1) % -#200 d10 (mm) d50 (mm) Depth (ft) Type (%) Approximation Vertical Number 8.5E-07 (T) MW-11 171.0 0 <0.001 0.015 MW-13 136.5 ML 42 0 91 0.0023 0.025 1.8E-07 (T) 165.0 0 78 0.03 ML 0.011 MW-14 150.5 SP 7 0.091 0.2 8.3E-03 MW-15 176.0 2 ML 90 <0.001 0.0095 188.5 98 0.0094 MW-16 ML 0.0019 MW-18 90.5 ML 100 0.0022 0.012 102.5 MŁ 99 <0.001 0.0094 3.4E-06 (T) MW-20 135.5 ML 99 <0.001 0.0046 2.0E-07 (T) MW-22 165.5 ML 98 0.0022 0.007 93 0.0095 2.0E-07 (T) MW-27 160.0 ML 0.0017 96 180.0 ML 0.0034 0.025 LW-1 172.5 ML 92 0.0026 0.015 1.0E-05 (F) Mean 2.5E-06 Standard Deviation 3.6E-06

Notes: 1) Hazen's Permeability Approximation ($k = d10^2$) was calculated for gravels and sands with less than 20% fines.

2) Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity Test type: (T) - Triaxial Permeability; (F) Falling Head Permeability.

Table C8
Sand Aquifer Grain Size and Hydraulic Conductivity Data

Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/sec) Soil Porosity ----- Grain Size Hazen's 1) 2) Boring Sample Number Depth (ft) Type (%) % +#4 % -#200 d10 (mm) d50 (mm) Approximation Vertical Clean Sands (<9% Fines) 37 MW-10 105.0 SP 0.09 0.15 8.1E-03 0 MW-12 120.5 SP 0.17 0.35 2.9E-02 3.3E-04 (F) 0 3 2.2E-02 176.0 SP 0.15 0.25 180.0 33 1 3 3.2E-02 1.9E-03 (F) MW-13 SP 0.18 0.48 195.5 SP 31 0.21 0.66 4.4E-02 0 2.2E-02 MW-15 200.0 SP 0.15 0.3 36 0 6.4E-03 1.2E-04 (F) 231.0 SP 8 0.08 0.16 0.083 6.9E-03 MW-17 125.0 SP 0.18 MW-18 121.0 SP 0.19 0.34 3.6E-02 151.0 SP 0 0.017 0.32 2.9E-04 1.1E-03 (T) 3 1.2E-01 175.5 SP 0.35 0.7 0 MW-21 177.5 SP 0.085 0.23 7.2E-03 1.0E-03 (F) MW-23 240.0 SP 0 0.16 0.31 2.6E-02 8.5E-04 (F) 0 3.1E-04 (F) 205.0 SP 2.0E-02 MW-24 0.14 0.4 250.0 SP 5 0.13 0.34 1.7E-02 282.0 0 SP 0.13 1.7E-02 0.33 302.0 SP 0 0.13 0.43 1.7E-02 307.0 SP Ω 0.14 0.56 2.0E-02 2.6E-05 (F) 327.0 SP 0.092 0.37 8.5E-03 MW-25 71.0 SP 0.098 0.27 9.6E-03 MW-28 110.0 SP 0.2 4.0E-02 0.54 Mean 2,4E-02 7.0E-04 5.9E-04 Standard Deviation 2.4E-02 Soils with >9% Fines MW-7 225.0 SM 42 0 14 0.018 0.16 3.2E-04 230.0 35 0 13 SM 0.025 0.16 6.2E-04 240.0 31 0 12 SM 0.16 22 240.0 SM 3.2E-06 (F) 250.0 0 SM 21 0.17 MW-9 155.0 GM 44 20 3 179.0 SM 39 0 10 0.12 0 MW-10 148.25 85 0.0028 ML 0.014 170.5 MĻ 0 100 0.0015 9.8E-07 (T) 0.013 202.0 SM 44 39 0.099 225.5 SM 0 13 0.16 38 0 MW-11 191.0 18 3.0E-04 (F) SM 0.11 MW-12 162.0 ML 0 99 0.0029 0.017 0.0058 205.0 ML 0 97 0.031 0 221.0 17 SM 0.1

97

0.007

0.08

246.0

ML

Table C8 (Continued) Sand Aquifer Grain Size and Hydraulic Conductivity Data

Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/sec) Boring Samole Soil Porosity ------ Grain Size Hazen's 1) 2) % -#200 d10 (mm) Number Depth (ft) Type (%) d50 (mm) Approximation Vertical MW-13 185.0 37 17 0.21 MW-14 181.0 18 0.3 SM 210.0 0 98 0.0059 0.016 MW-15 289.0 13 SM 0.16 MW-17 119.0 39 0.13 SM MW-19 180.0 SM 20 0.17 7.5E-05 (T) MW-20 190.0 35 21 0.22 2.0E-04 (F) SM MW-21 205.5 59 0.0054 0.055 MW-22 195.5 62 0.011 0.056 MW-23 210.0 SM 15 0.28 260.0 35 0.17 SM 237.0 10 MW-24 SM 0.36 35 21 260.0 SM 0.0045 0.23 MW-25 86.0 SM 25 45 0.0032 0.15 3.1E-07 (T) 100.5 99 0.012 0.0024 MW-27 225.0 ML 81 0.0047 0.033 1.6E-05 (T) MW-28 136.0 11 0.18 SM 270.0 MW-29 SM 28 0.15

Notes: 1) Hazen's Permeability Approximation (k = d10²) was calculated for gravels and sands with less than 20% fines.
2) Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity Test type: (T) - Triaxial Permeability; (F) Falling Head Permeability.

20

0.18

5.4E-05

9.7E-05

305.0

Standard Deviation

Mean

Table C9
Lower Silt Aquitard Grain Size and Hydraulic Conductivity Data

Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/sec) Boring Sample Soil Porosity ---- Grain Size -----2) (%) % -#200 d10 (mm) d50 (mm) Number Depth (ft) Type Approximation Vertical 47 MW-14 231.0 77 0.0091 0.04 6.3E-05 (F) Ó MW-19 230.0 SM 45 0.0085 0.096 251.0 57 0.0025 0.053 211.0 92 MW-20 ML <0.001 0.01 7.2E-07 (T) 226.0 62 0.0022 0.06 ML 236.0 19 52 ML 0.01 0.07 MW-21 270.0 ML 0 96 0.0021 0.02 4.3E-07 (T) 332.0 37 MW-24 SM 0.012 0.1 7.4E-06 (T) 332.5 SM 39 0.016 0.09 337.5 45 SM 0.006 0.094 Mean 1.8E-05 Standard Deviation 2.6E-05

Notes: 1) Hazen's Permeability Approximation ($k = d10^2$) was calculated for gravels and sands with less than 20% fines.

2) Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity Test type: (T) - Triaxial Permeability; (F) Falling Head Permeability.

Table C10 Northern Gravel Aquifer Grain Size and Hydraulic Conductivity Data

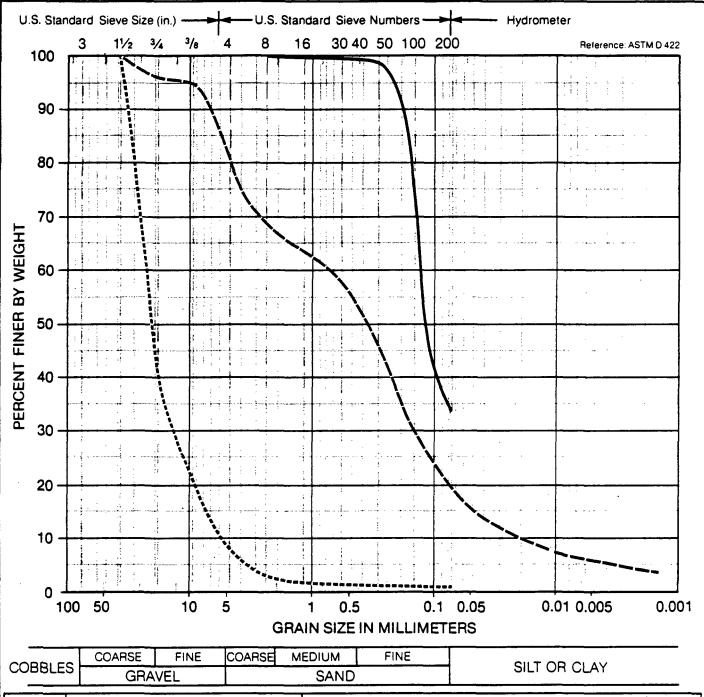
								Hydraulic Conduct	ivity (cm/sec)
Boring Number	Sample Depth (ft)	Soil Type	Porosity (%)	% +#4	Grai	n Size d10 (mm)		Hazen's 1) Approximation	2) Vertical
Clean Gr	avels and Sand	ls (<9% F	ines)						
MW-13	200.5 220.0	SP GP	36	3 62	4	0.16 0.3	0.3 14	2.56E-02 9.0E-02	
MW-18	277.0 284.0	GW Sw		65 47	3 3	0.55 0.25	12 4.7	3.0E-01 6.2E-02	
MW-22	270.0 300.0 328.0	SP GP GP		33 65 74	4 1 1	0.27 2.14 2.4	1.6 7 13	7.3E-02 5.8 5.8	
MW-27	260.0	GP		60	Ö	0.45	18	2.0E-01	
Mean Standa	ard Deviation							1.5 2.5	
Soils Wi	th >9% Fines								
MW-11 MW-18	276.0 265.5 298.0	SM ML GM		3 0 43	30 57 43	0.0024 0.0023	0.12 0.044 1.5		3.1E-07 (T)
MW-22 MW-27	284.0 280.0	ML ML	43	0 8	99 89	0.0013 <0.001	0.0091 0.0053		

Notes: 1) Hazen's Permeability Approximation ($k = d10^2$) was calculated for gravels and sands with less than 20% fines. 2) Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity Test type: (T) - Triaxial Permeability; (F) Falling Head Permeability.

Table C11
Southern Gravel Aquifer Grain Size and Hydraulic Conductivity Data

								Hydraulic Conduct	ivity (cm/sec)
Boring Number	Sample Depth (ft)	Soil Type	Porosity (%)	% +#4	Grair % -#200	Size d10 (mm)	d50 (mm)	Hazen's 1) Approximation	2) Vertical
Clean Gra	avels and Sand	s (<9% Fi	nes)						
					_				
MW-14	275.0	SP		9	5 2	0.12	0.5	1.4E-02	
	305.0	SP		0	2	0.19	0.3	3.6E-02	
MW-19	295.0	SP		5	4	0.21	0.8	4.4E-02	
	305.0	SP		0	6	0.18	0.53	3.2E-02	
MW-20	281.0	SP		40	8	0.13	3.3	1.7E-02	1.2E-04 (F)
	301.0	G₩		55	2	0.53	5.8	2.8E-01	
MW-23	310.0	SW		21	5	0.34	2.3	1.2E-01	
MW-24	355.0	S₩		33	4	0.43	2.8	1.8E-01	
MW-29	375.0	GW		62	4	0.85	8	7.2E-01	
Mean								1.6E-01	
Standa	ard Deviation							2.2E-01	
Soils Wit	th >9% Fines								
	745.0			•		0.0055			
MW-14	315.0	ML		0	99	0.0055	0.022		2.68E-06 (T)
MW-20	320.0	ML	41	23	75	0.0034	0.025		
MW-23	352.0	ML		0	98	0.002	0.011		
MW-24	366.5	SM		39	15	0.03	2.4	9.0E-04	
MW-29	325.0	SM		0	15		0.35		
	345.0	ML?							3.5E-05 (F)
	355.0	ML		0	72	0.0097	0.044		3.0E-05 (F)
Mean									2.3E-05
Standa	ard Deviation								1.4E-05

Notes: 1) Hazen's Permeability Approximation ($k = d10^2$) was calculated for gravels and sands with less than 20% fines. 2) Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity Test type: (T) - Triaxial Permeability; (F) Falling Head Permeability.



	GRAVEL	SAND	3.2. 3.1 3.1
Symbol	Sample Source		Classification
	MW-7 at 145.0 feet	Silty fine sand	(SM)

Fine to coarse gravel (GW) some sand MW-7 at 190.0 feet Silty gravelly sand (SM) trace clay



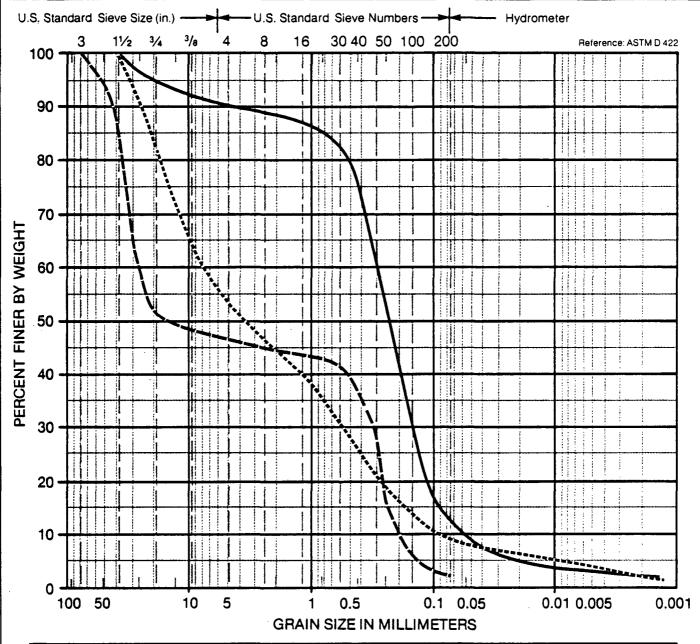
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COBBLES	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CHT OD CLAY
	GRAVEL			SAND		SILT OR CLAY

Sample Source	Classification
MW-7 at 195.0 feet	Fine to medium sand (SM) some silt and gravel
MW-7 at 210.0 feet	Sandy gravel (GM) some silt
MW-7 at 220.0 feet	Sandy coarse gravel (GP) trace silt
	·
	MW-7 at 195.0 feet MW-7 at 210.0 feet



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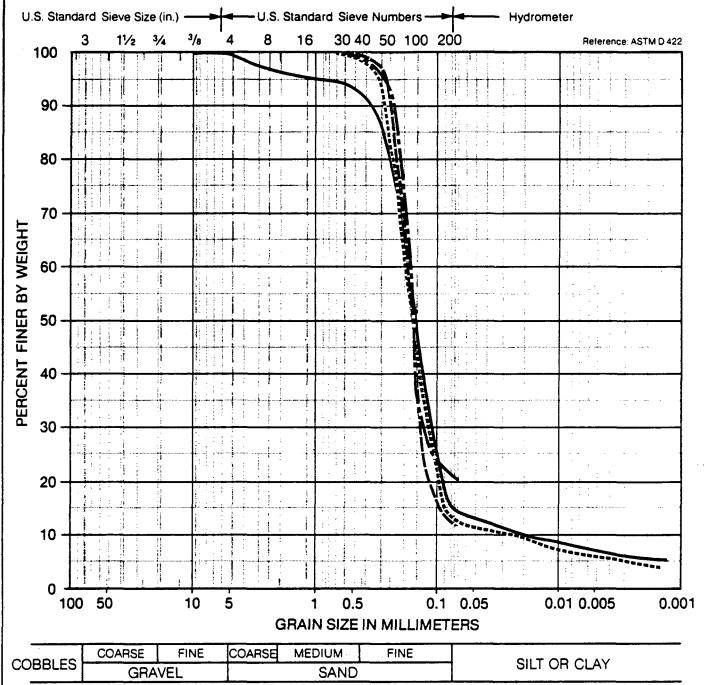
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Symbol Sample Source	Classification
MW-7 at 225.0 feet MW-7 at 230.0 feet MW-7 at 240.0 feet MW-7 at 250.0 feet	Silty fine sand (SM) trace gravel and clay Silty fine sand (SM) trace clay Fine sand (SM) some silt Silty sand (SM)



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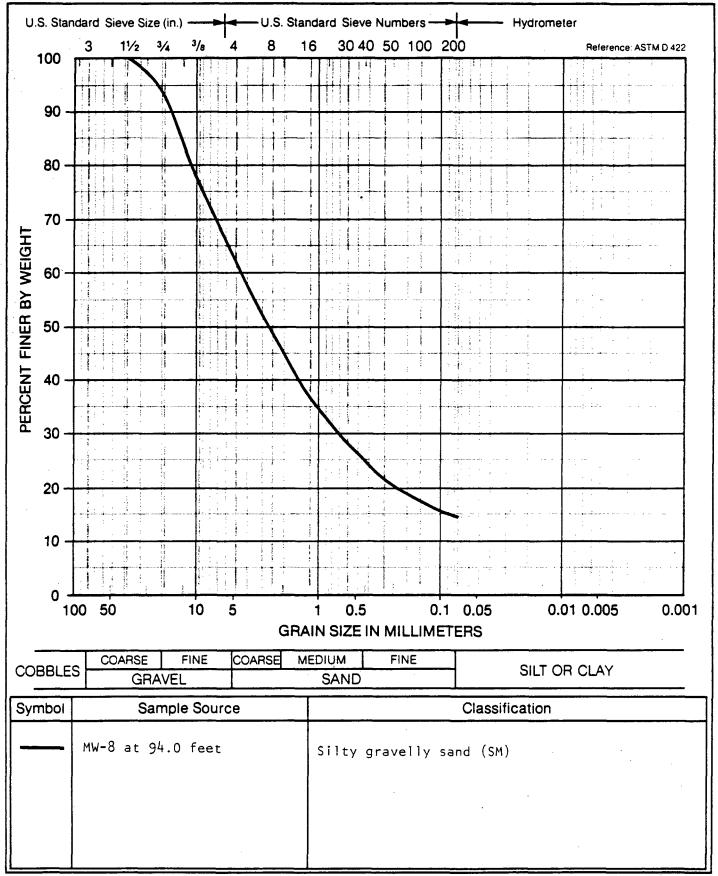
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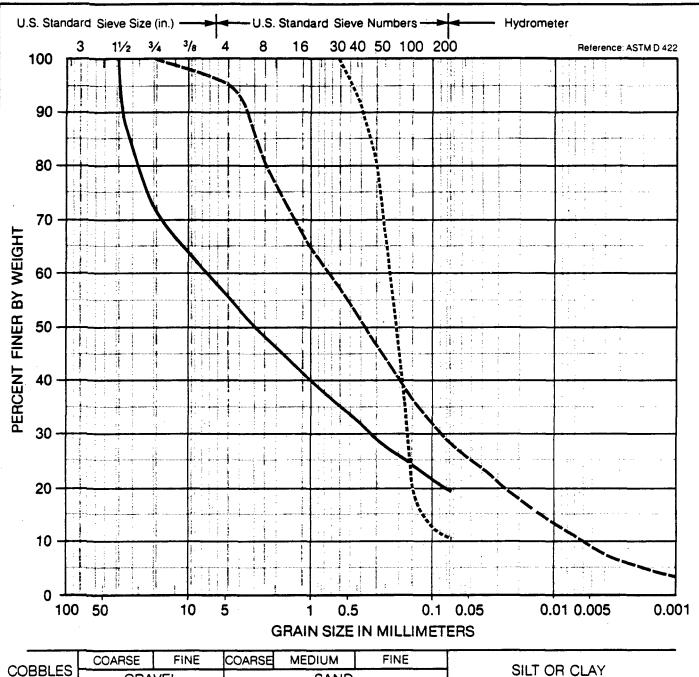
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COBBLES	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SUT OR CLAY
	GRAVEL			SAND		SILT OR CLAY

Symbol Sample Source	Classification
MW-9 at 70.0 feet MW-9 at 155.0 feet MW-9 at 179.0 feet	Silty sand (SM) trace gravel and clay Silty sandy gravel (GM) Fine sand (SM) some silt

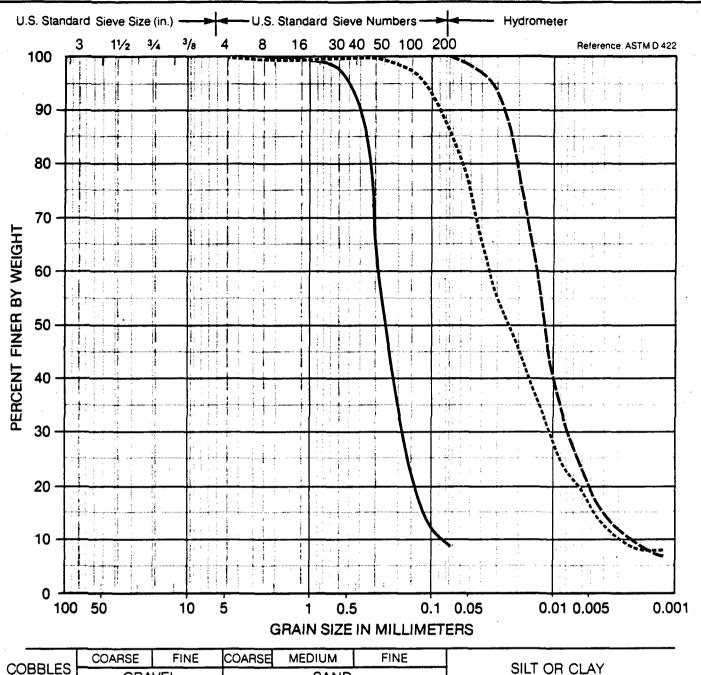


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COBBLES	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SUIT OR OLAY
	GRAVEL			SAND	-	SILT OR CLAY

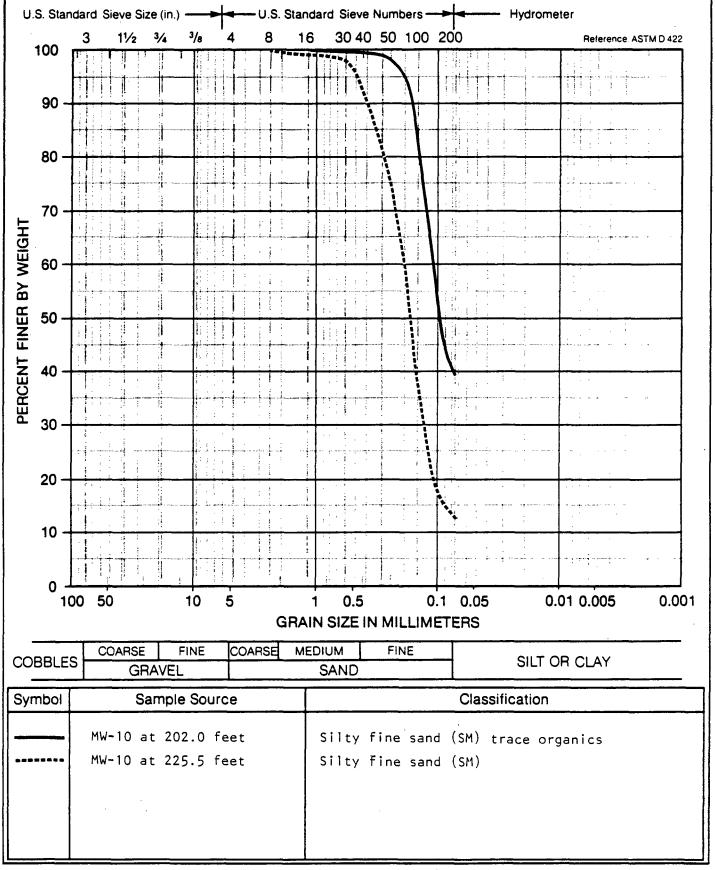
Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	MW-10 at 105.0 feet	Fine sand (SP) some silt
	MW-10 at 148.25 feet	Sandy silt (ML) some clay
	MW-10 at 170.5 feet	Silt (ML) some clay
<u>.</u>		



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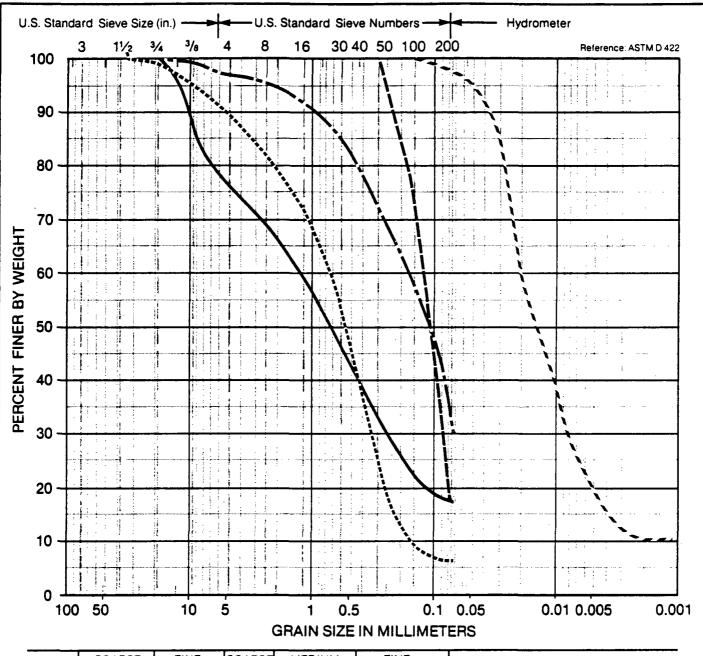


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COBBLES	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SHE OD OLAY	_
	GRAVEL			SAND		SILT OR CLAY	

Symbol	Sample Source	ample Source Classification				
	MW-11 at 80.0 feet MW-11 at 141.0 feet MW-11 at 171.0 feet MW-11 at 191.0 feet INV-11 at 276.0 feet	Silty gravelly sand (SM) Fine to coarse sand (SP) some gravel and silt Silt (ML) some clay, trace sand Silty fine sand (SM) Silty sand (SM) trace gravel				



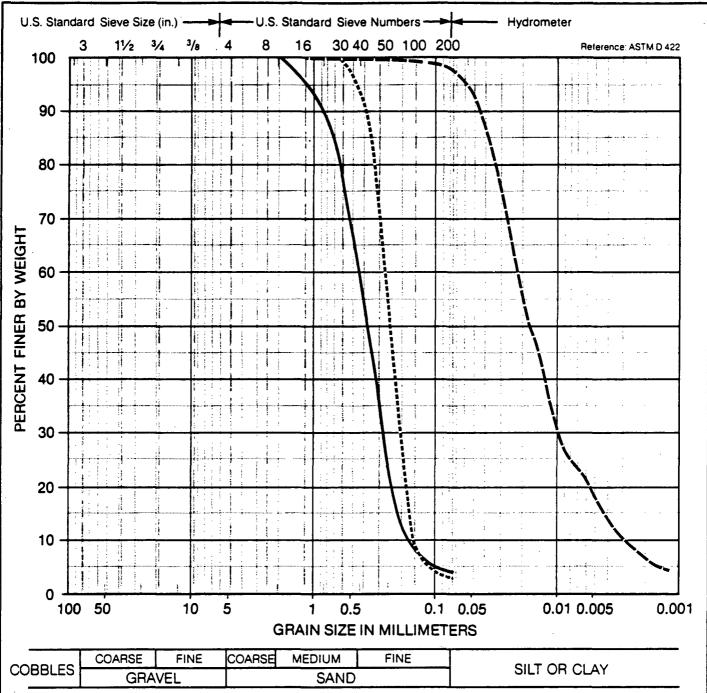
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COBBLES	GRAVEL	SAND	SILT OR CLAY
Symbol	Sample Sou	rce	Classification

Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	MW-12 at 120.5 feet	Medium to fine grained sand (SP) trace silt
	MW-12 at 176.0 feet	Fine sand (SP) trace silt
	MW-12 at 162.0 feet	Silt (ML) some clay, trace sand

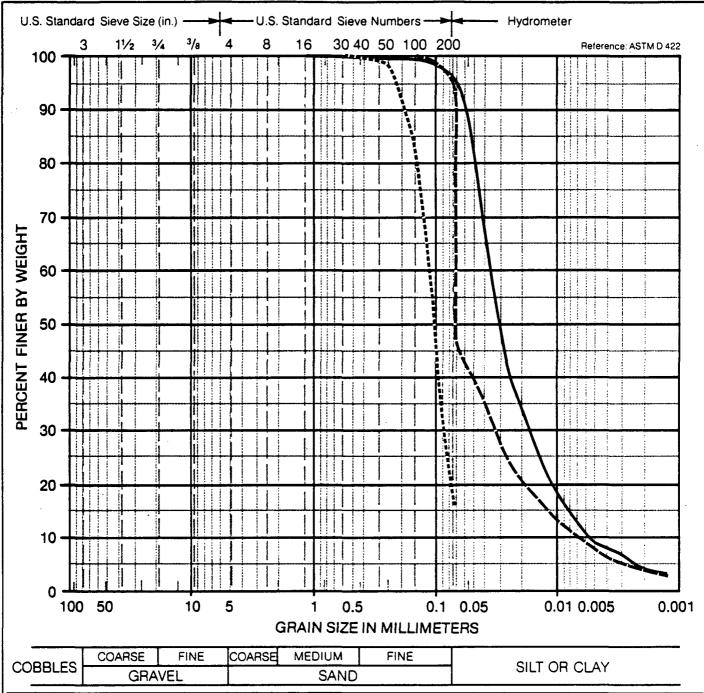


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	GHAVEL	SANU		
Symbol	Sample Source	Classification		
	MV 12 205 0 5	C:3. (W)		

MW-12 at 205.0 feet
Silt (ML) trace sand and clay
Silty fine sand (SM)

MW-12 at 246.0 feet
Silt (ML) trace sand and clay
Silty fine sand (SM)
Silt (ML) trace sand and clay

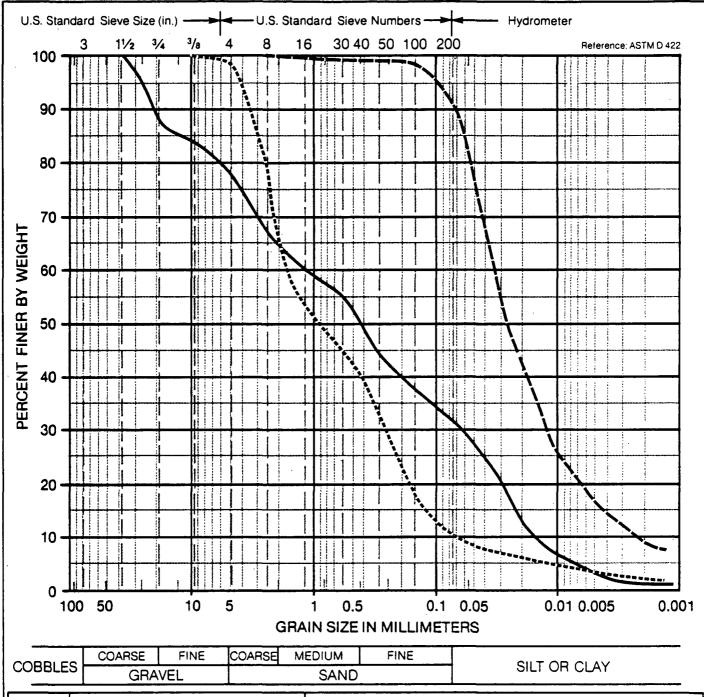


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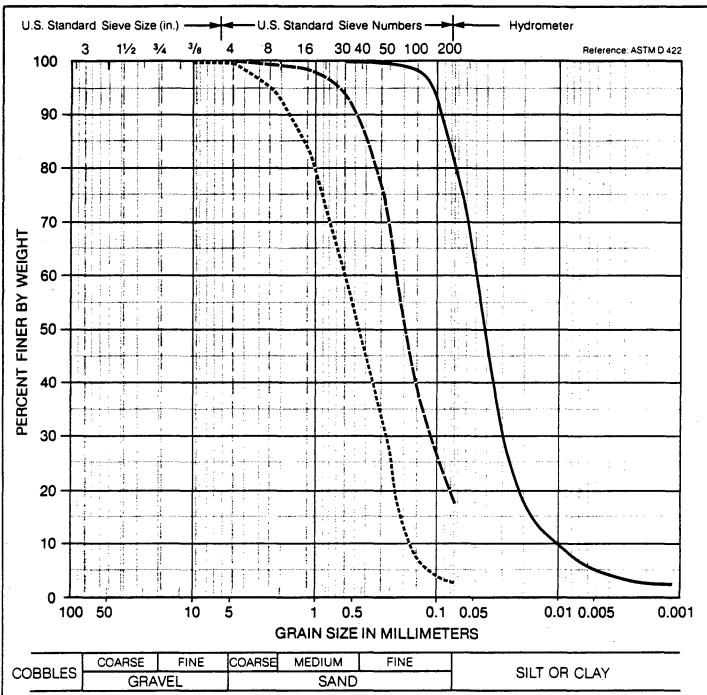
Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	MW-13 at 105.0 feet	Gravelly silty sand (SM)
******	MW-13 at 109.5 feet	Fine to coarse sand (SM) some silt, trace clay
	MW-13 at 136.5 feet	Silt (ML) some sand and clay



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Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	MW-13 at 165.0 feet MW-13 at 180.0 feet MW-13 at 185.0 feet	Sandy silt (ML) trace clay Fine to medium sand (SP) trace silt and gravel Silty fine sand (SM)



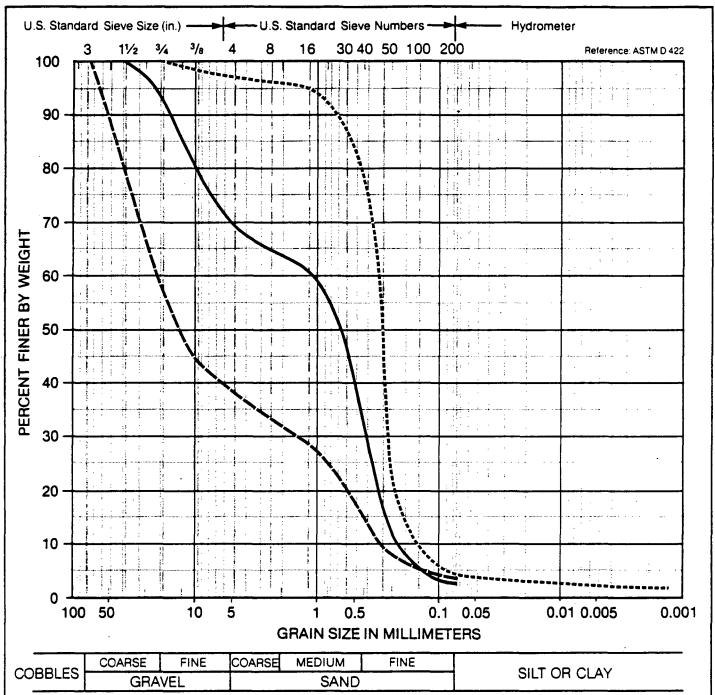
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Symbol	Sample Source	Sample Source Classification			
MW	V-13 at 195.5 feet V-13 at 200.5 feet V-13 at 220.0 feet	Gravelly fine to medium sand (SP) trace silt Fine to medium sand (SP) trace silt and gravel Sandy gravel (GP) trace silt			



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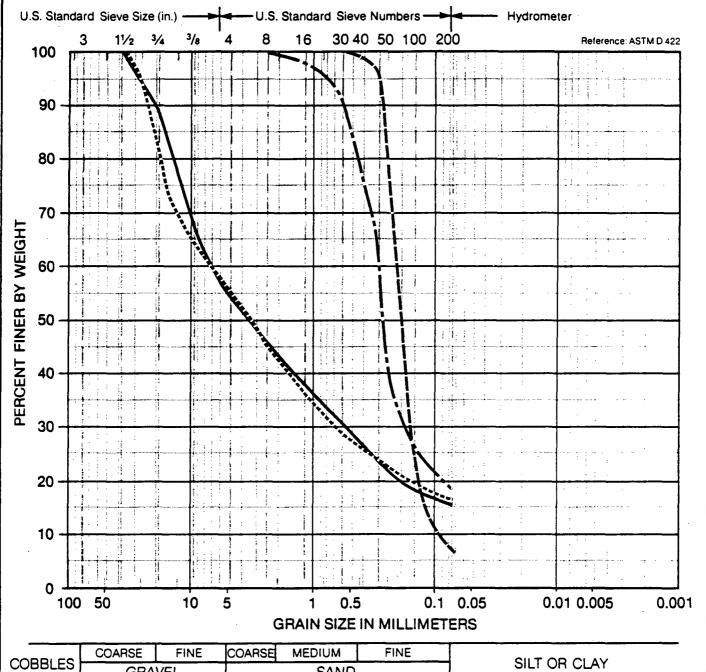
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COBBLES	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CUT OR CLAY
	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	-					

Sample Source Classification			
MW-14 at 50.0 feet	Silty sandy gravel (GM)		
MW-14 at 110.0 feet	Silty sandy gravel (GM)		
MW-14 at 150.5 feet	Fine sand (SP) some silt		
MW-14 at 181.0 feet	Silty sand (SM)		
	MW-14 at 50.0 feet MW-14 at 110.0 feet MW-14 at 150.5 feet	MW-14 at 50.0 feet MW-14 at 110.0 feet Silty sandy gravel (GM) Silty sandy gravel (GM) Fine sand (SP) some silt	

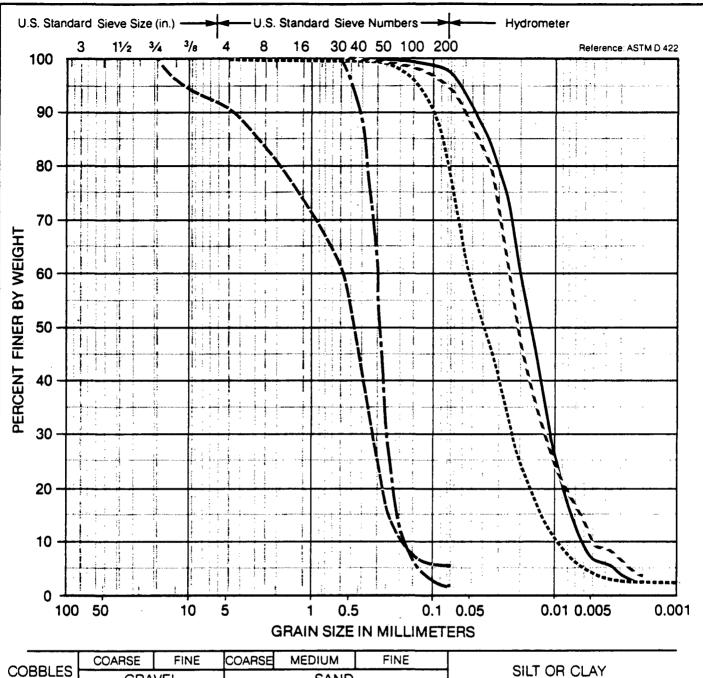


Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

PLATE

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0000150	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CUT OD OLAV
COBBLES	GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT OR CLAY

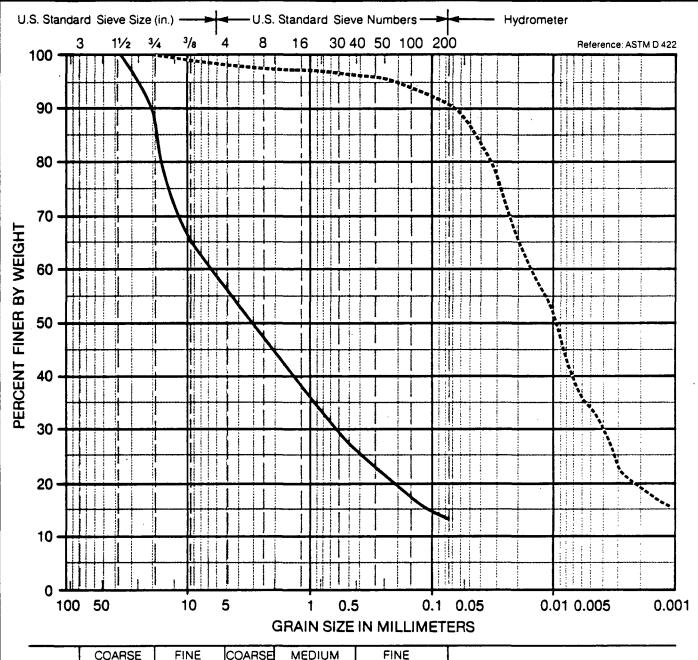
Symbol	Sample Source	Sample Source Classification			
	MW-14 at 210.0 feet	Silt (ML) trace sand and clay			
	MW-14 at 231.0 feet	Sandy silt (ML) trace clay			
	MW-14 at 275.0 feet	Coarse to fine sand (SP) some gravel, trace silt			
	MW-14 at 305.0 feet	Fine sand (SP) trace silt			
	MW-14 at 315.0 feet	Silt (ML) trace sand			
L					



Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

DRAWN JOB NUMBER APPROVED DATE REVISED 10 October 87 WJ 14,169.102



0000150	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	0117.00.01.47
COBBLES	GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT OR CLAY

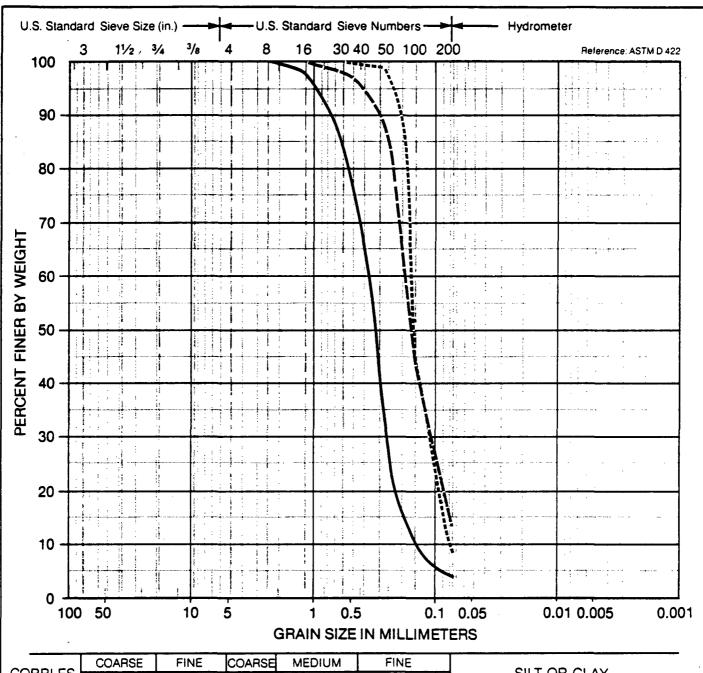
Symbol	Sample Source Classification			
	MW-15 at 90.0 feet	Silty sandy gravel (GM)		
	MW-15 at 176.0 feet	Clayey silt (ML) some sand, trace gravel		
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Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington 16

JOB NUMBER DRAWN APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE
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0000150	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CHT OR CLAY
COBBLES	GRA	VEL		SAND	<u></u>	SILT OR CLAY

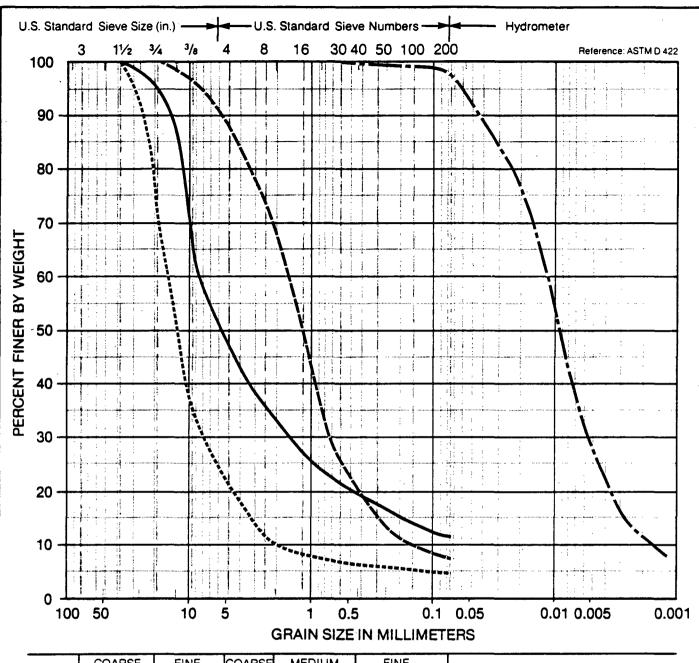
Sample Source	Classification		
MW-15 at 200.0 feet	Fine to medium sand (SP) trace silt		
MW-15 at 231.0 feet	Fine sand (SP) some silt		
MW-15 at 289.0 feet	Silty sand (SM)		
	MW-15 at 200.0 feet		



Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

DRAWN JOB NUMBER APPROVED DATE REVISED October 15, 1987 AM 14,169.102



0000150	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CHT OD OLAY
COBBLES	GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT OR CLAY

Symbol Sample	Source	Classification		
MW-16 at 85.0 MW-16 at 135. MW-16 at 155. MW-16 at 188.	O feet Sa O feet Fi	andy gravel (GM) some silt andy gravel (GW) trace silt ine to coarse sand (SP) some gravel and silt ilt (ML) some clay, trace sand		

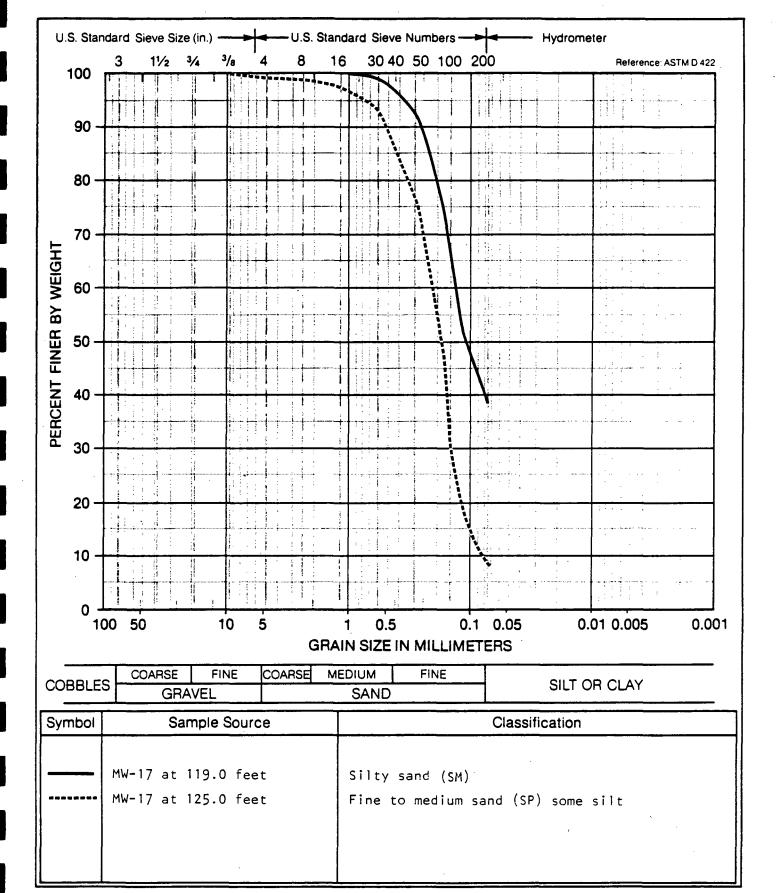


Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington C18

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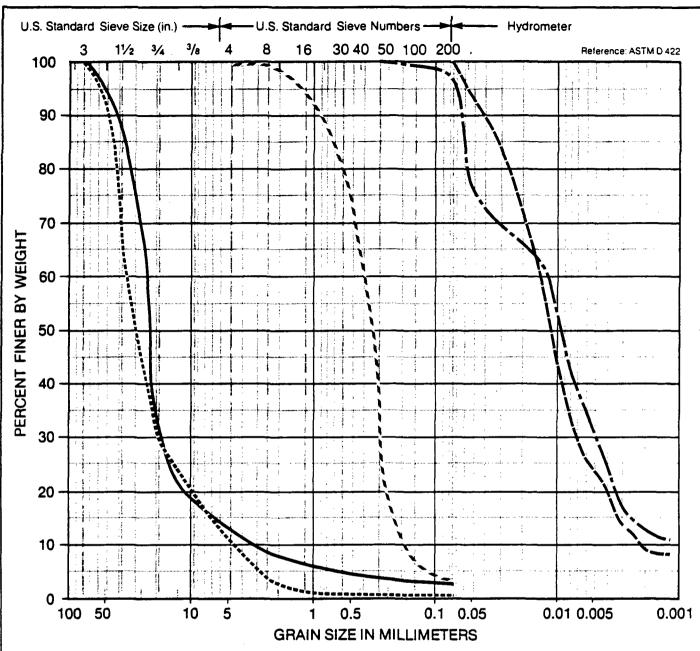


Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

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DRAWN JOB NUMBER APPROVED DATE 10 October 87 WJ 14,169.102



0000150	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CHT OD OLAY
COBBLES	GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT OR CLAY

Symbol	Sample Source	Classification					
	MW-18 at 60.0 feet	Fine to coarse gravel (GP) some sand, trace silt					
	MW-18 at 76.0 feet	Fine to coarse gravel (GW) some sand					
	MW-18 at 90.5 feet	Silt (ML) some clay					
	MW-18 at 102.5 feet	Silt (ML) some clay, trace sand					
	MW-18 at 121.0 feet	Fine to medium sand (SP) trace silt					



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Particle Size Analysis

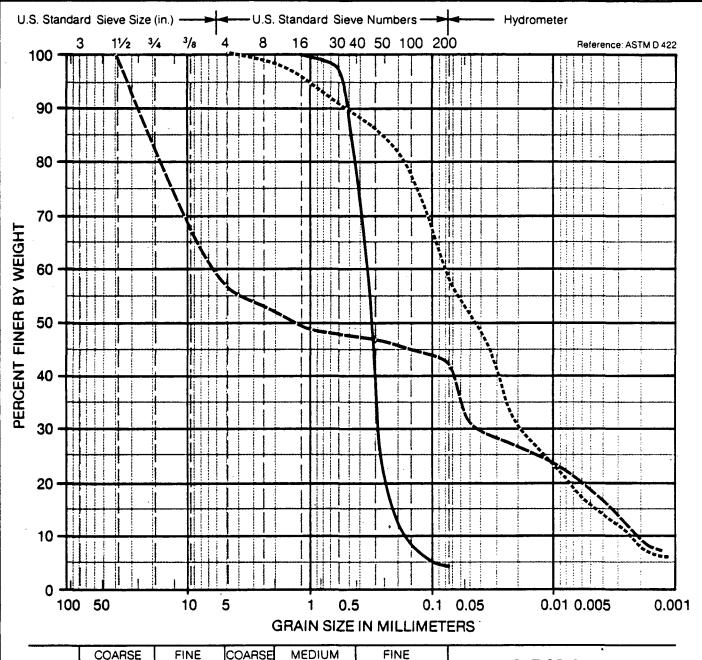
Geology & Hydrogeology

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

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JOB NUMBER 14,169.102 APPROVED

DATE October 15, 1987 REVISED



00001.50	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SUT OR CLAY
COBBLES	GRA'	VEL		SAND		SILT OR CLAY

Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	MW-18 at 151.0 feet	Fine to medium sand (SP) trace silt
	MW-18 at 265.5 feet	Sandy silt (ML) some clay
	MW-18 at 298.0 feet	Sandy silty gravel (GM) some clay

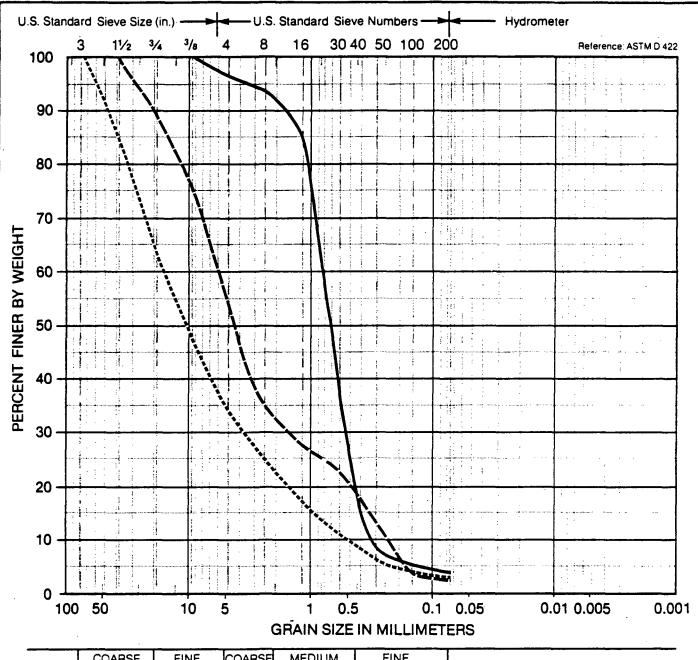


Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington 21

JOB NUMBER DRAWN APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE
14,169.102 WJ October 15, 1987

PLATE



0000150	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CILT OD OLAY
COBBLES	GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT OR CLAY

Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	MW-18 at 175.5 feet	Fine to medium sand (SP) trace silt and gravel
	MW-18 at 277.0 feet	Sandy gravel (GW) trace silt
	MW-18 at 284.0 feet	Gravelly sand (SW) trace silt
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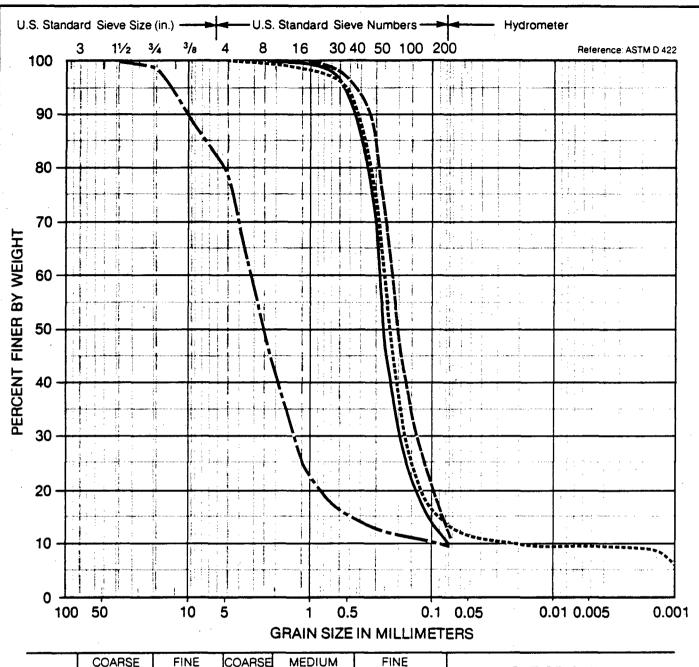


Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

PLATE

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0000150	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CUT OD OLAY
COBBLES	GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT OR CLAY

Sample Source	Classification		
MW-19 at 69.0 feet	Fine sand (SM) some silt		
MW-19 at 76.0 feet	Fine sand (SM) some clay, trace silt		
MW-19 at 82.4 feet	Fine sand (SM) some silt		
MW-19 at 125 feet	Gravelly sand (SM) some silt		
	MW-19 at 69.0 feet MW-19 at 76.0 feet MW-19 at 82.4 feet		



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Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

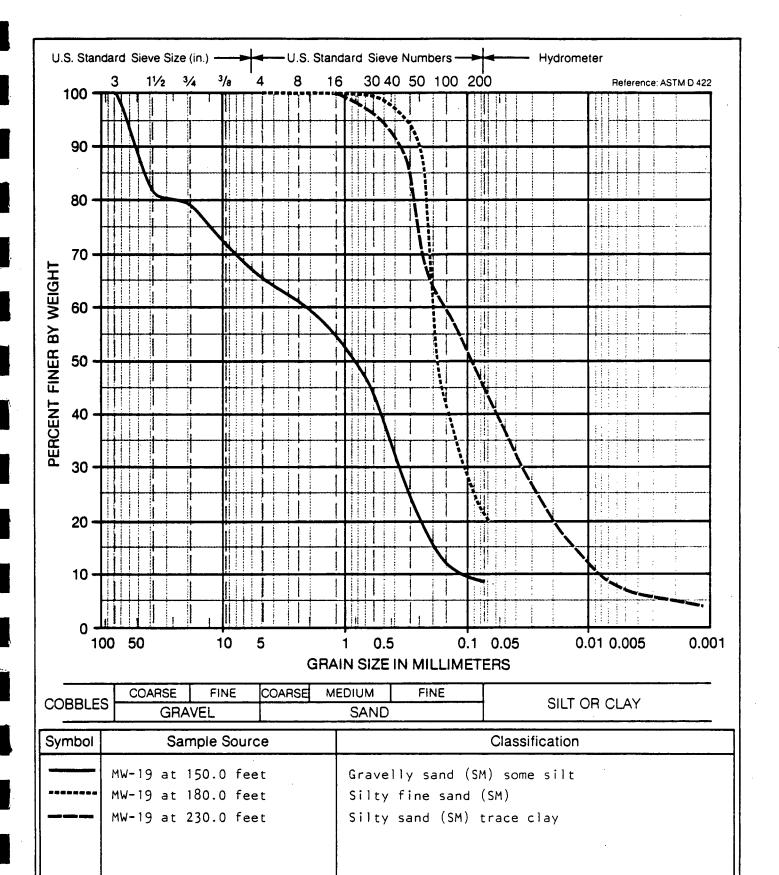
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JOB NUMBER 14,169.102 APPROVED

October 15, 1987

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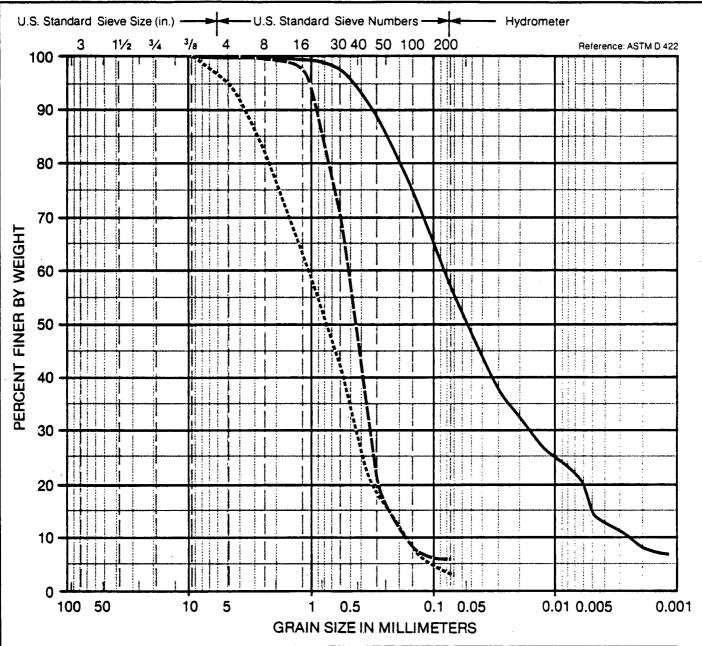




Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington 24

JOB NUMBER DRAWN APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE
14,169.102 WJ October 15, 1987



COBBLES	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CUT OD CLAY
	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY

Symbol	Sample Source	Classification				
	MW-19 at 251.0 feet	Sandy silt (ML) some clay				
	MW-19 at 195.0 feet	Fine to coarse sand (SP) trace silt and gravel				
	MW-19 at 305.0 feet	Fine to medium sand (SP) some silt				



Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington PLATE

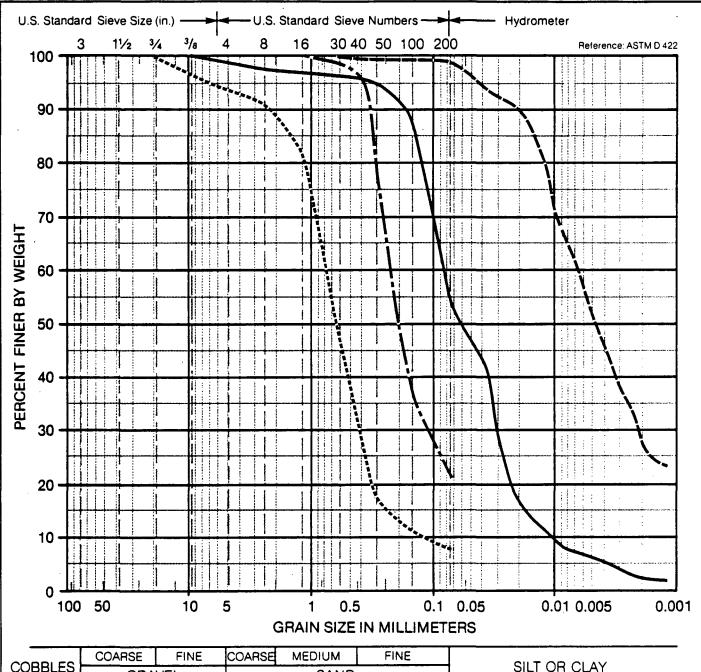
C25

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DATE



COBBLES	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CUT OR CLAY
	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY

Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	MW-20 at 94.0 feet	Sandy silt (ML) trace gravel and clay
	MW-20 at 115.0 feet	Fine to coarse sand (SW) some silt and gravel
	MW-20 at 135.0 feet	Clayey silt (ML)
	MW-20 at 190.0 feet	Silty fine sand (SM)



Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

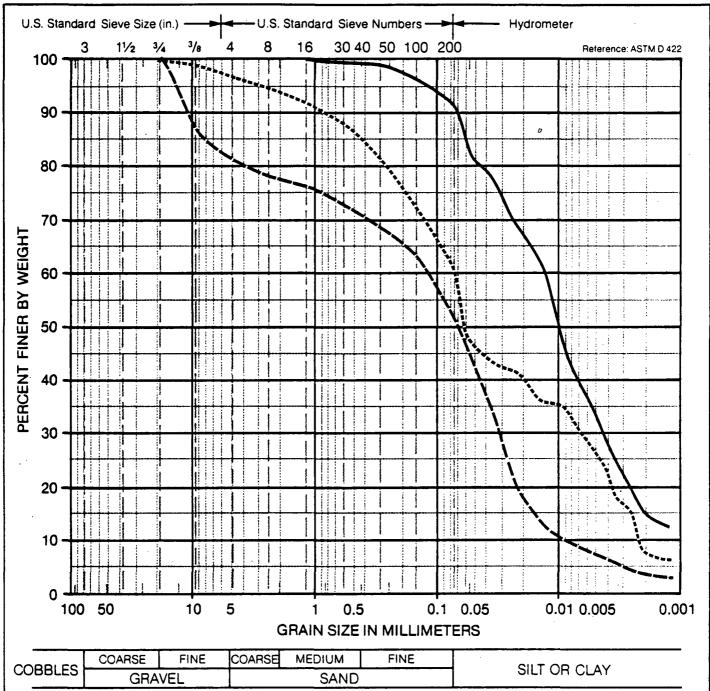
PLATE

DATE REVISED

JOB NUMBER 14,169.102 DRAWN WJ

APPROVED

October 15, 1987



Sample Source	Classification
MW-20 at 211.0 feet	Clayey silt (ML) some sand
MW-20 at 226.0 feet	Sandy silt (ML) some clay, trace gravel
MW-20 at 236.0 feet	Gravelly sandy silt (ML) trace clay
	MW-20 at 211.0 feet MW-20 at 226.0 feet

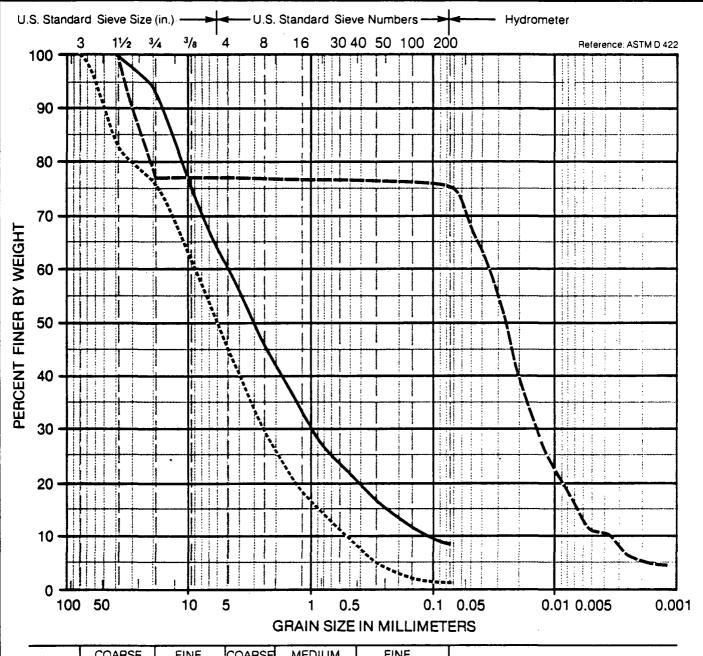


Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington PLATE

C27

JOB NUMBER DRAWN APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE
14,169.102 WJ October 15, 1987



COBBLES	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CH F OR CLAY
	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY

Symbol	Sample Source	Classification		
	MW-20 at 281.0 feet MW-20 at 301.0 feet MW-20 at 320.0 feet	Gravelly sand (SP) some silt Sandy gravel (GW) trace silt Gravelly silt (ML) trace sand and clay		

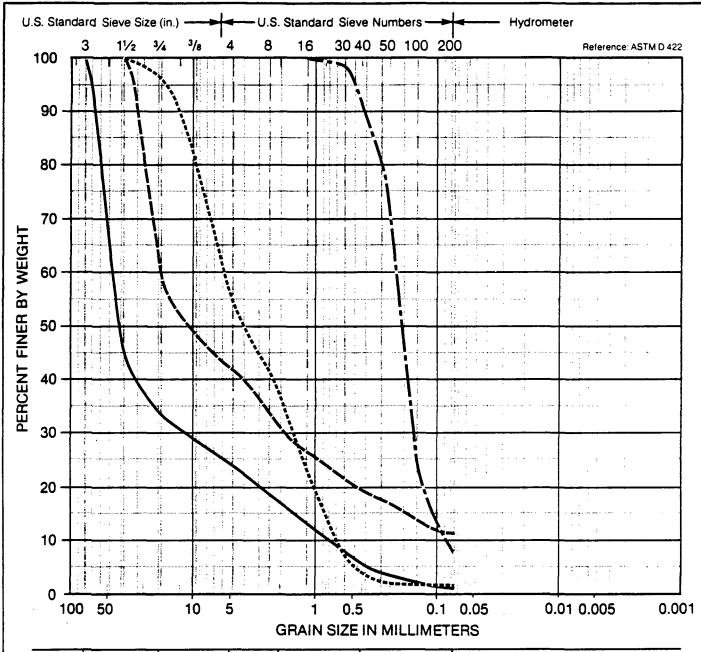


Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington PLATE

C28

JOB NUMBER DRAWN APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE
14,169.102 WJ October 15, 1987



COBBLES	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SULT OD OLAY
	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY

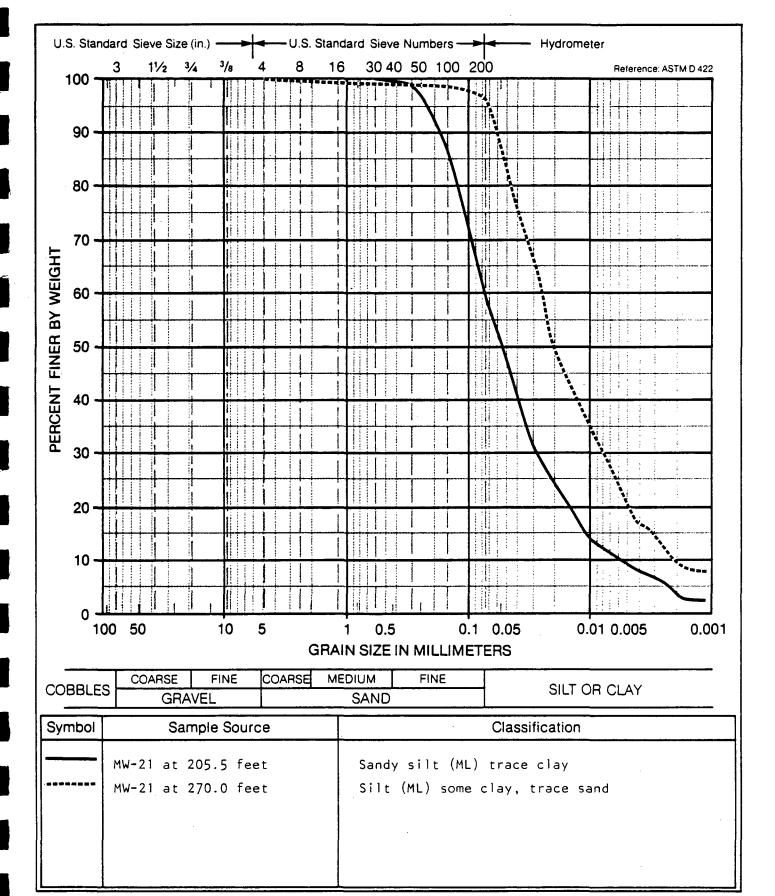
Symbol	Sample Source	Classification	
	MW-21 at 41.5 feet	Sandy gravel (GW)	
	MW-21 at 89.0 feet	Gravelly sand (SP) trace silt	
	MW-21 at 137.0 feet	Sandy gravel (GM) some silt	
	MW-21 at 177.5 feet	Fine sand (SP) some silt	



Particle Size Analysis

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DRAWN JOB NUMBER APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE
WJ 14,169.102 10 October 87

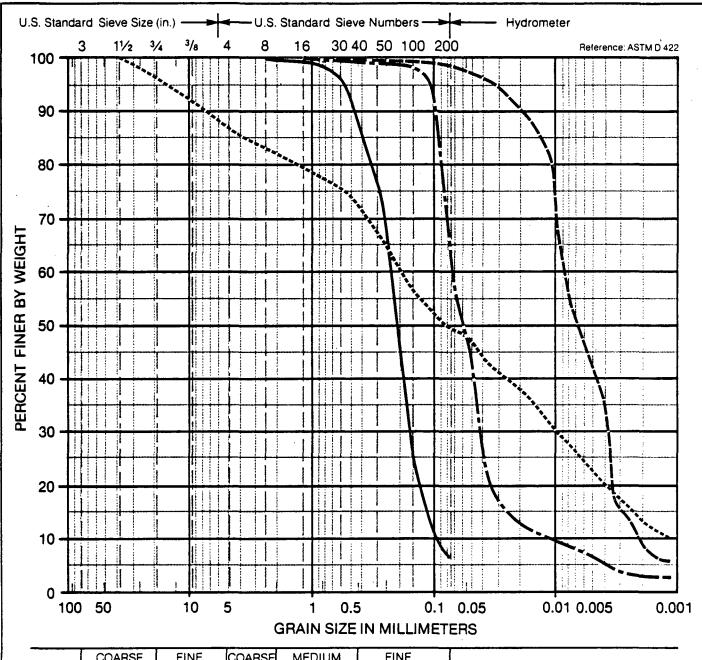




Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington 30

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CORDITE	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CHT OD CLAY	
COBBLES	GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT OR CLAY	

Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	MW-22 at 105.0 feet	Fine sand (SP) some silt
*******	MW-22 at 121.0 feet	Gravelly silty sand (SM) some clay
	MW-22 at 165.5 feet	Silt (MŁ) some clay, trace sand
	MW-22 at 195.5 feet	Sandy silt (ML) trace clay

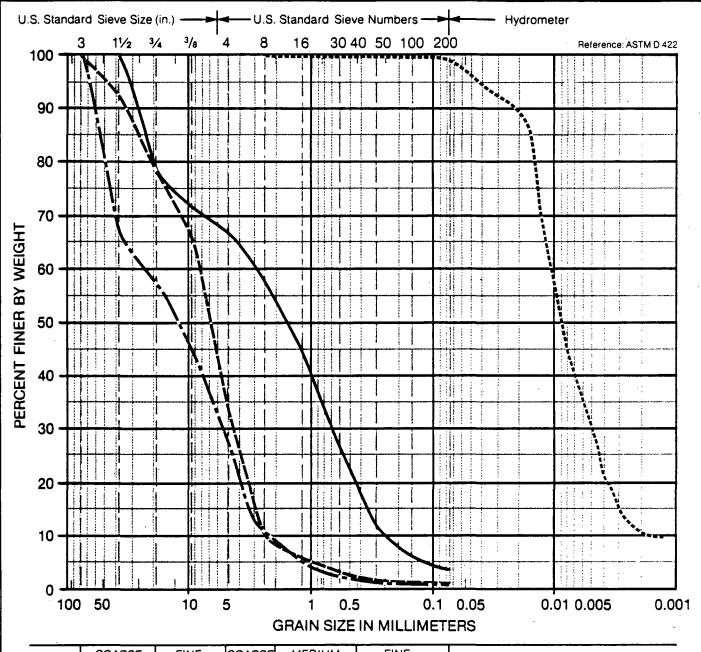


Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington PLATE

C31

JOB NUMBER DRAWN APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE 14,169.102 WJ 10 October 87



0000150	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CHTODOLAY
COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY

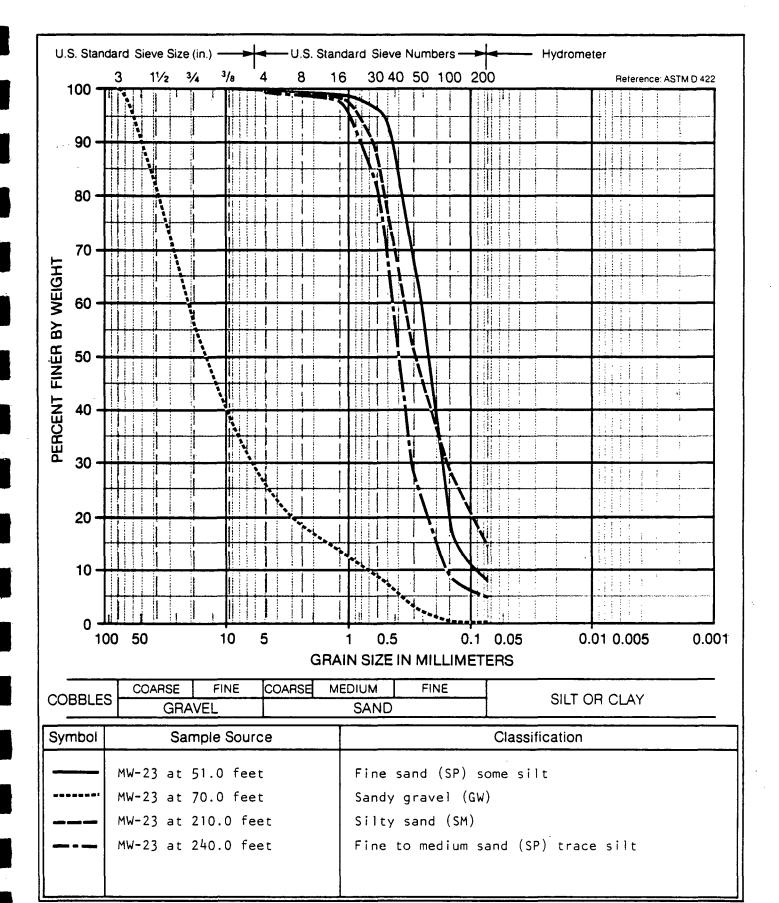
Sample Source	Classification	
MW-22 at 270.0 feet	Gravelly sand (SP) trace silt	
MW-22 at 284.0 feet	Silt (ML) some clay	
MW-22 at 300.0 feet	Sandy gravel (GP)	
MW-22 at 328.0 feet	Sandy gravel (GP)	
		ſ
	MW-22 at 270.0 feet MW-22 at 284.0 feet MW-22 at 300.0 feet	MW-22 at 270.0 feet Gravelly sand (SP) trace silt MW-22 at 284.0 feet Silt (ML) some clay MW-22 at 300.0 feet Sandy gravel (GP)



Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington 32

JOB NUMBER DRAWN APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE
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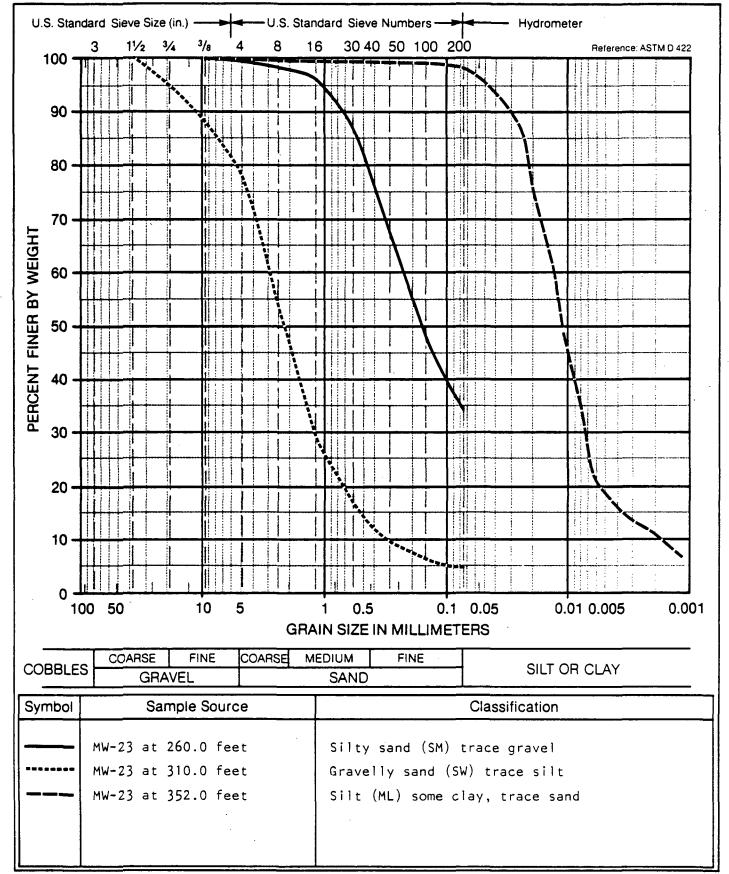




Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington **7 3**

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Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington PLATE

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JOB NUMBER 14,169.102 DRAWN

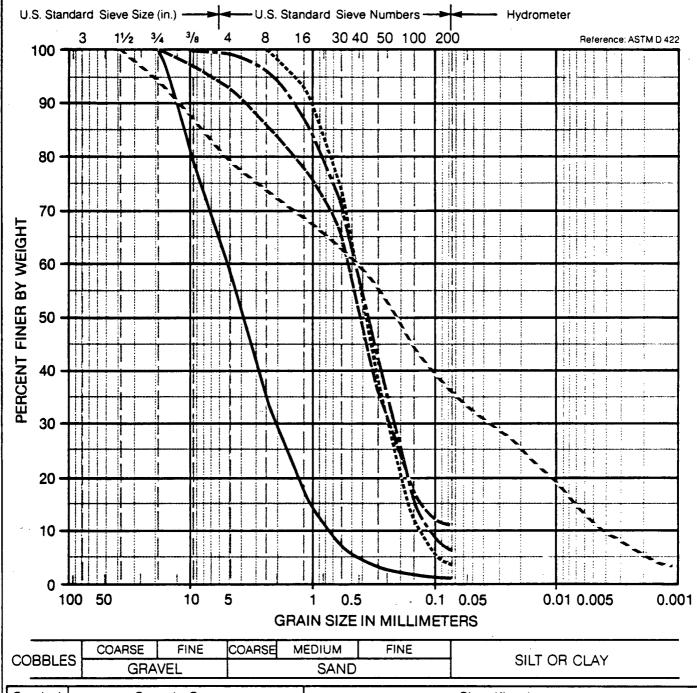
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10 October 87



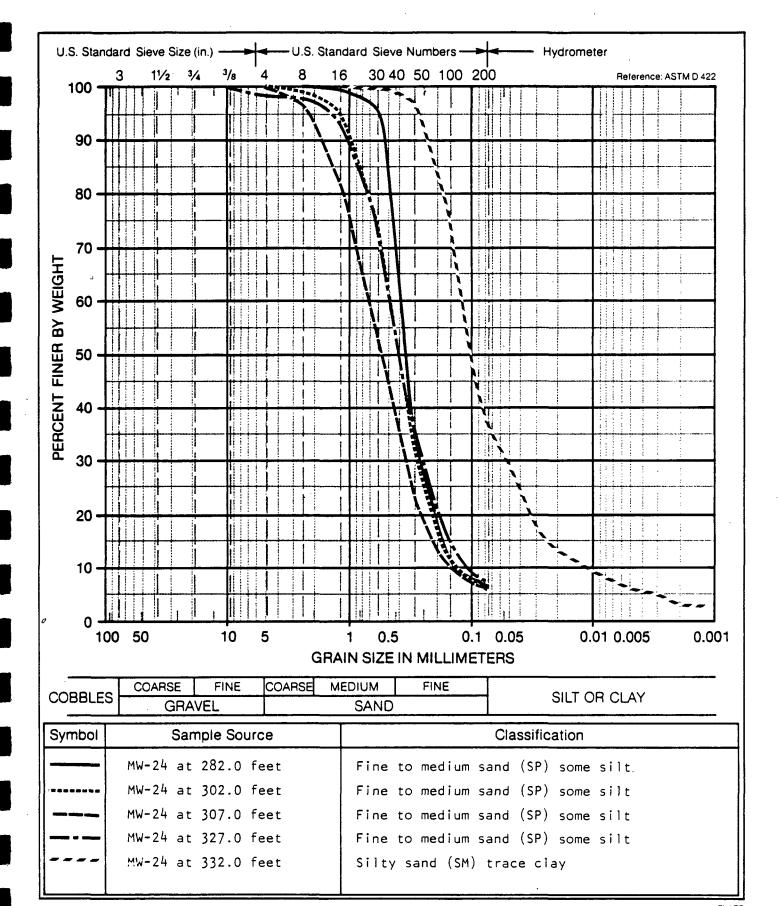
Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	MW-24 at 154.0 feet	Gravelly sand (SW) trace silt
. *********	MW-24 at 205.0 feet	Fine to medium sand (SP) trace silt
	MW-24 at 237.0 feet	Fine to medium sand (SM) some silt
	MW 24 at 250.0 feet	Fine to medium sand (SP) some silt
	MW 24 at 260.0 feet	Gravelly silty sand (SM) trace clay



Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington C35

JOB NUMBER DRAWN APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE 14,169.102 WJ 10 October 87

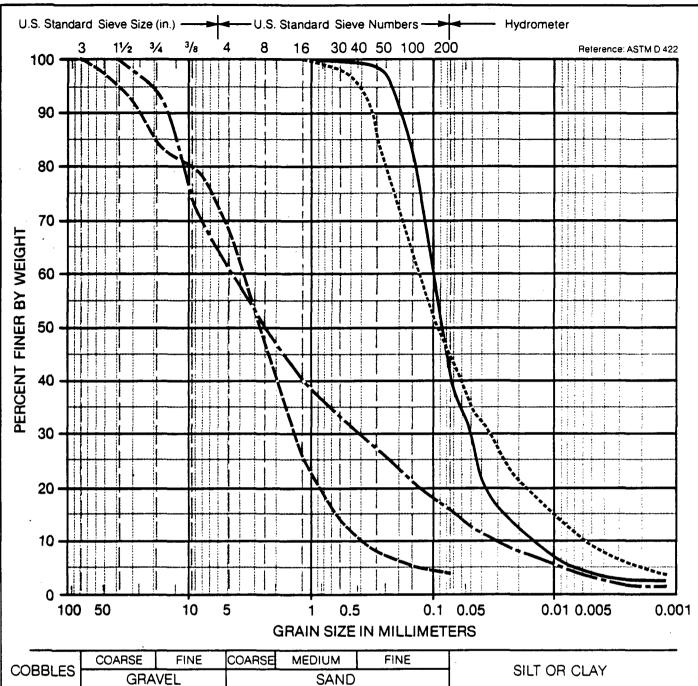




Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington 36

JOB NUMBER DRAWN APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE 14,169.102 WJ 10 October 87



CODD: 50	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CHTODOLAY
COBBLES		VEL		SAND		SILT OR CLAY

Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	MW-24 at 332.5 feet	Silty sand (SM) trace clay
	MW-24 at 337.5 feet	Silty sand (SM) trace clay
	MW-24 at 355.0 feet	Gravelly sand (SW) trace silt
	MW-24 at 366.5 feet	Silty gravelly sand (SM) trace clay



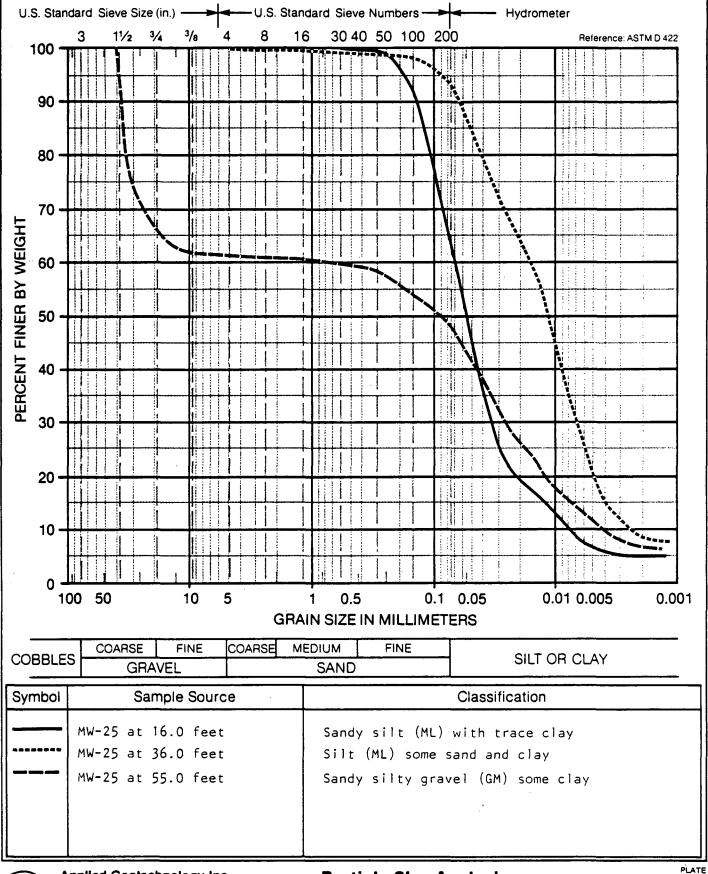
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Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

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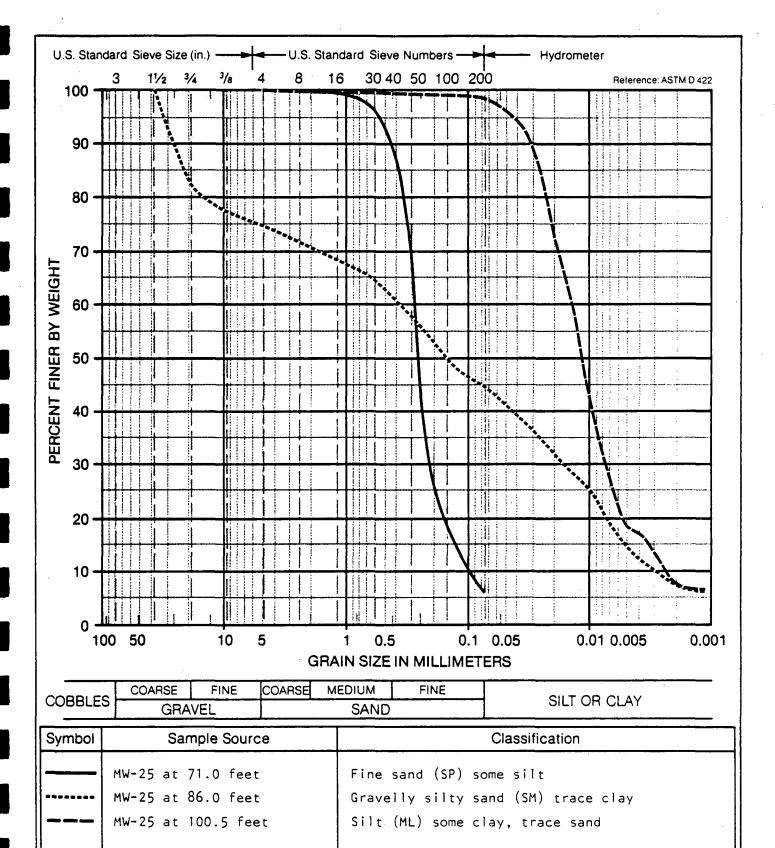




Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington 2 0

JOB NUMBER DRAWN APPROVED DATE REVISED DATE 14,169.102 WJ OCTOBER 15, 1987





Particle Size Analysis

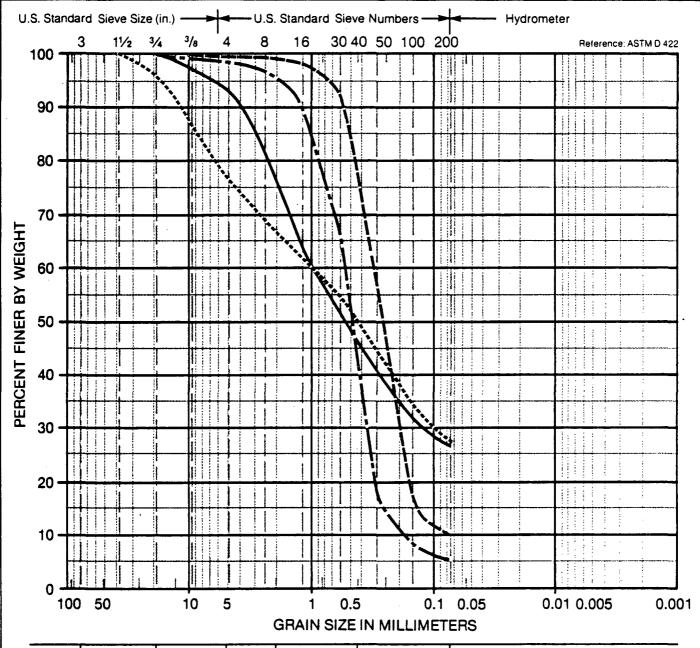
Midway Landfill Kent, Washington PLATE

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Kent, Washington

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COBBLES	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SUT OR CLAY
		VEL		SAND		SILT OR CLAY

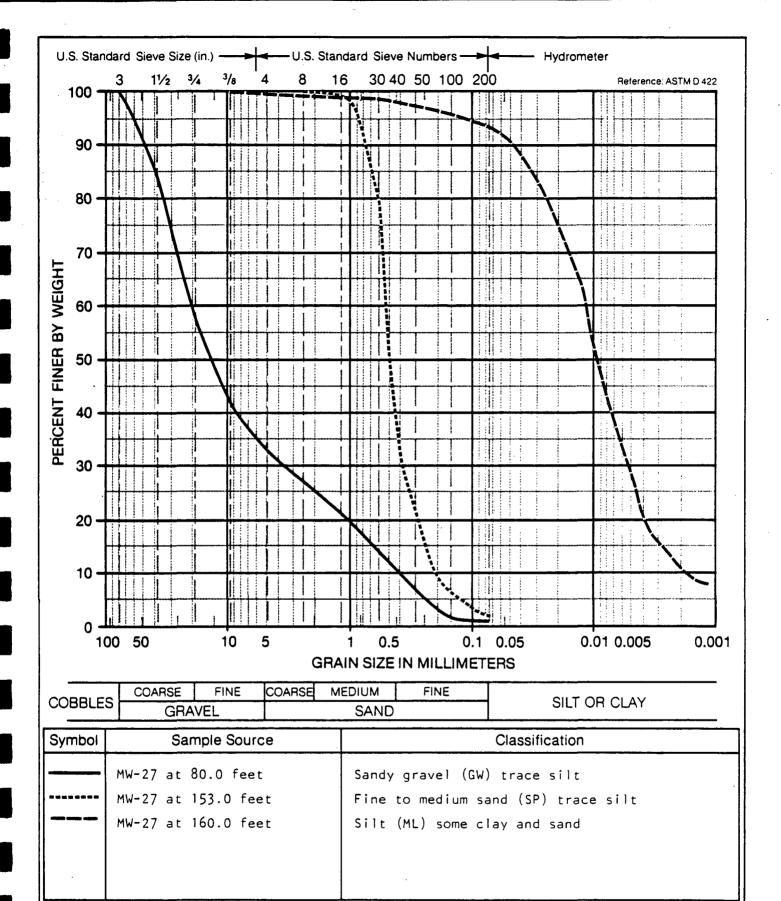
Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	MW-26 at 68.0 feet	Silty sand (SM) some gravel
	MW-26 at 76.0 feet	Gravelly silty sand (SM)
	MW-26 at 98.0 feet	Fine to medium sand (SM) some silt, trace gravel
	MW-26 at 117.0 feet	Fine to medium sand (SP) trace silt and gravel



Particle Size Analysis

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Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

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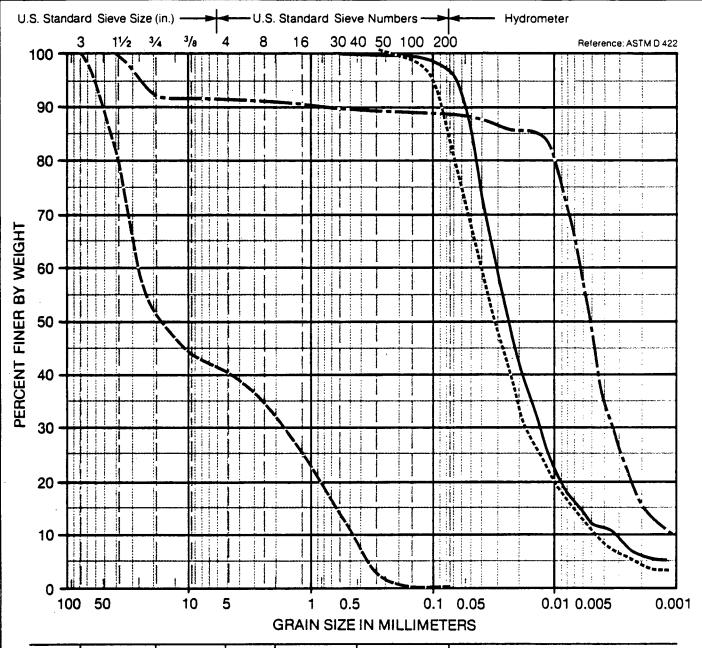
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0000150	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CUT OD OLAV
COBBLES	GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT OR CLAY

Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	MW-27 at 180.0 feet	Silt (ML) trace clay and sand
	MW-27 at 225.0 feet	Sandy silt (ML) trace clay
	MW-27 at 260.0 feet	Sandy gravel (GP)
	MW-27 at 280.0 feet	Clayey silt (ML) some gravel, trace sand



Particle Size Analysis

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C42

JOB NUMBER 14,169.102

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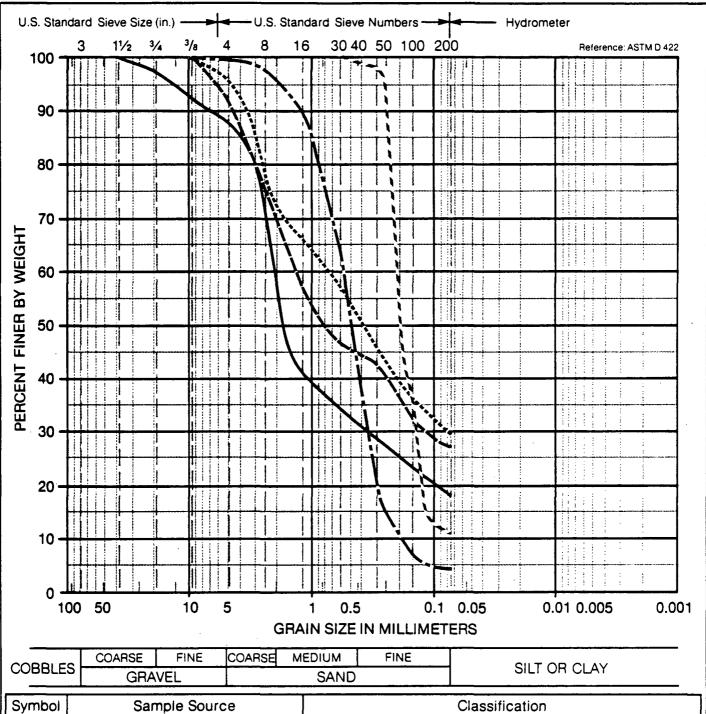
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October 15, 1987



Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	MW-28 at 5.0 feet MW-28 at 48.0 feet	Silty sand (SM) some gravel Silty sand (SM) trace gravel
	MW-28 at 98.0 feet	Silty sand (SM) some gravel
	MW-28 at 110.0 feet	Fine to medium sand (SP) trace silt
	MW-28 at 136.0 feet	Fine sand (SM) some silt



Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington PLATE

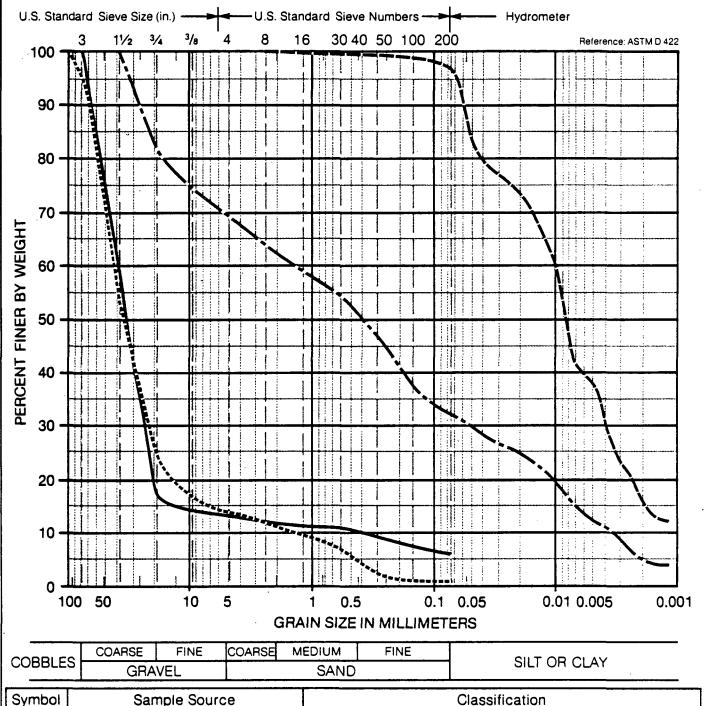
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Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	MW-29 at 9.0 feet MW-29 at 103.0 feet	Coarse gravel (GP) some sand and silt Sandy gravel (GP) trace silt
	MW-29 at 185.0 feet	Clayey silt (ML) trace sand
	MW-29 at 200.0 feet	Silty gravelly sand (SM) trace clay

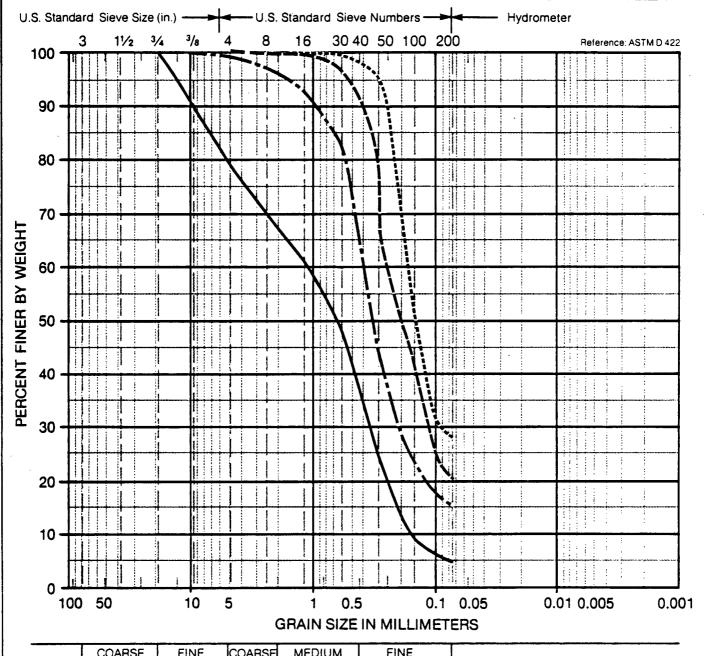


Particle Size Analysis

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0000150	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CILT OD OLAY
COBBLES	GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT OR CLAY

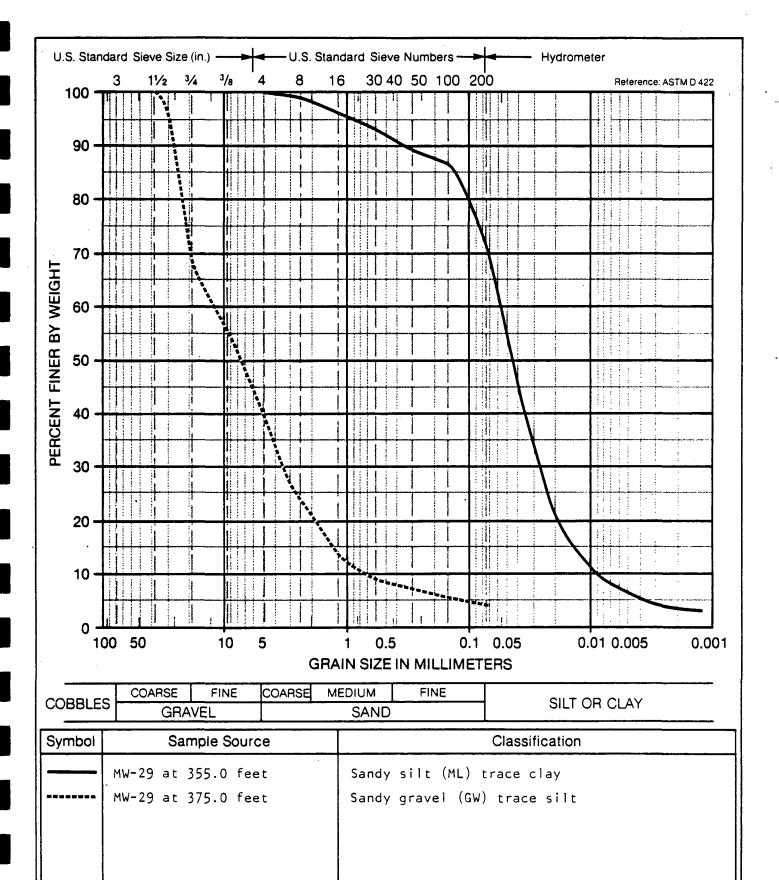
Symbol	Sample Source Classification								
	MW-29 at 215.0 feet	Gravelly sand (SP) trace silt							
	MW-29 at 270.0 feet	Silty fine sand (SM)							
	MW-29 at 305.0 feet	Silty sand (SM)							
	MW-29 at 325.0 feet	Silty fine to medium sand (SM)							
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Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington C45

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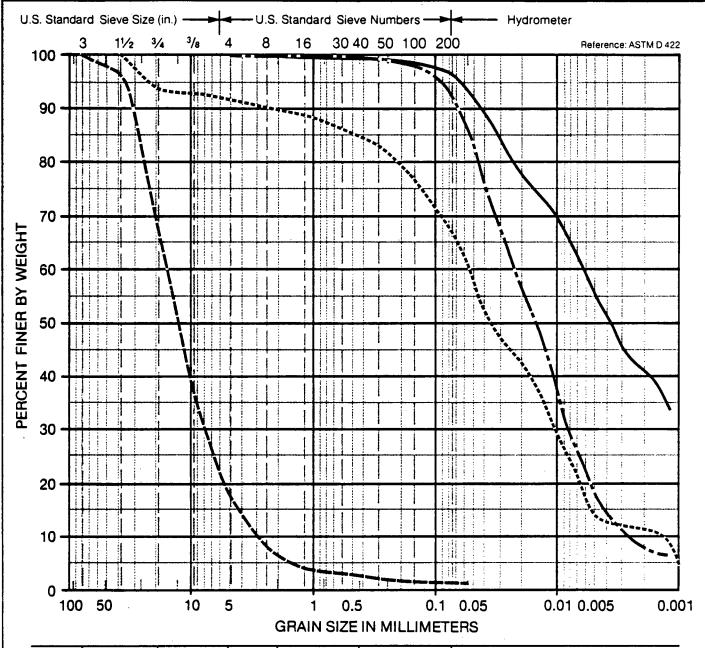


Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington 246

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PLATE



00001.50	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	CHT OD OLAY
COBBLES	GRA	VFI		SAND		SILT OR CLAY

Symbol	Sample Source	Classification
	LW-1 at 91.0 feet LW-1 at 96.0 feet LW-1 at 143.0 feet	Clayey silt (ML) trace sand Sandy silt (ML) some clay and gravel Sandy gravel (GW) trace silt
	LW-1 at 172.5 feet	Silt (ML) some sand and clay



Particle Size Analysis

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

JOB NUMBER DRAWN APPROVED REVISED DATE 14169.102 WJ October 15, 1987

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APPENDIX D

Groundwater Elevation Data

APPENDIX D

Groundwater Elevation Data

This Appendix summarizes most water level data collected for this and previous hydrogeologic investigations at the Midway Landfill. The water level data are summarized in the following three tables:

Table D1: Groundwater Elevation Records: Selected BH and MW Monitor Wells January 1984 to Present

Table D2: Groundwater Elevation Records: All Wells August 1986 to Present

Table D3: Gas Extraction Well or Gas Probe Water Level Data From Landfill

Table D1 summarizes groundwater elevation data from wells installed prior to 1986 during previous investigations by Golder Associates. Water level data included in the Table date from January 1984 to the present. Data available from as early as 1981 were excluded in part because of the sheer volume of data and in part because it did not provide any information beyond that already available from examining the post-1984 data. Wells included in Table D1 are BH-2A, BH-2B, BH-3, BH-4, BH-5, BH-6, BH-8, MW-1, MW-2, MW-4, and MW-5. Wells BH-1B and BH-7 were excluded because they have always been dry and Well MW-6 was excluded because water level data from it cannot be readily correlated with study area water levels.

Table D2 is a complete summary of all water level data and includes all wells installed during our hydrogeologic investigation and previous investigations. Water level records included in Table D2 extend from August 13, 1986 to the present for all the wells included in Table D1, plus Wells BH-1B, BH-7, and MW-6 through MW-29. Wells MW-7 through MW-29 were installed by AGI.

Water level monitoring began in the first Golder BH wells in 1982 or 1983. Monitoring of the first five AGI wells (MW-7, MW-10, MW-13, MW-15, and MW-17) began in December 1986. New AGI monitor wells were added to the monitoring program as they were installed. The last well, MW-27, was included in the monitoring program in October 1987.

Table D3 is a summary of one water level measurement round made during February 1987, in all accessible gas probes and gas extraction wells in and immediately adjacent to the Landfill. No other water level data from the landfill is available, to our knowledge, except that obtained from Wells BH-7, BH-5, LW-1, LW-2 and MW-19A.

All three tables were compiled using Lotus Version 2.1 software. The tables were constructed to simplify the addition of more water level data as it becomes available.

Most of the wells installed by AGI are double or triple completions. The relative depths of the screen zones in the multiple completions are designated by the letters A, B, or C attached to the well number. The shallowest well is designated by the letter A, such as MW-7A, while the deeper well or wells are designated by the following letters B and C. MW-27C would be the deepest of three wells placed in the Boring MW-27.

Most of the water level data included in Tables D1 and D2 was collected by City of Seattle personnel. Measurement frequency for any given well varied slightly, but in general the wells were measured on a weekly basis. Raw field data is compiled by the City of Seattle Midway Landfill staff, and then transferred to Seattle Solid Waste Utility headquarters. This data is then made available to AGI and other contractors working on the Midway RI. A few measurements listed in the tables were obtained by AGI staff.

All well survey elevations were surveyed by Parametrix Inc. The City of Seattle instructed Parametrix to initiate their survey from a benchmark located south of the southwest corner of the Midway Landfill at the corner of Highway 99 and South 252nd Street (phone conversation with Clark Rowland of Parametrix, 10/6/87). The datum for this benchmark is unknown (phone conversation with Bill Blackenchip, Seattle Engineering, 10/19/87). For each well, the top of casing, top of monument, and ground surface were surveyed. Water level measurements are generally depth below top of casing.

Following Tables D1, D2, and D3 are hydrographs of most wells showing water level variations with time.

Table D1 Groundwater Elevation Records: Selected BH and MW Monitor Wells January 1984 to Present

: Well No. :	: BH-2A	• • • • • • • • •	вн-2в		вн-3	• • • • • • • • •	Вн-4		вн-5		вн-6	•
: Meas. Pt. : : Elevation : : Screen :			377.18		379.68		380.54		392.73		386.53	
: Elevation :	252.9 -	250.9	326.9 -	324.9	263.9 -	261.9	297.7 -	295.7	304.3 -	302.3	255.5 -	245.5
: Date	Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water
: . :	: to	Level	to	Level	to	Level	to	Level	to	Level	to	Level
:	: Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.
: :	: (feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)
: 03-Jan-84 :		NA	NA	NA	112.73	266.95	81.46	299.08	79.15	313.58	NA.	NA
: 01-Feb-84 :		NA	NA	NA	112.67	267.01	71.68	308.86	79.19	313.54	115.33	271.20
: 01-Mar-84 :		NA	NA	NA	114.00	265.68	71.38	309.16	78.89	313.84	115.38	271.15
: 02-Apr-84 :		NA	NA	NA	113.74	265.94	71.21	309.33	78.67	314.06	115.14	271.39
: 01-May-84 :		NA	NA	NA	114.60	265.08	70.73	309.81	77.80	314.93	117.63	268.90
: 01-Jun-84 :		NA	NA	NA	114.42	265.26	70.90	309.64	78.34	314.39	NA NA	NA NA
: 02-Jul-84 :		NA	NA	NA	114.74	264.94	71.05	309.49	78.30	314.43	121.39	265.14
: 01-Aug-84 :		NA	NA	NA	115.84	263.84	71.28	309.26	78.14	314.59	123.81	262.72
: 31-Aug-84 :		351.95	48.83	328.35	115.86	263.82	71.63	308.91	78.43	314.30	128.89	257.64
: 01-0ct-84 :		351.62	49.82	327.36	115.85	263.83	71.93	308.61	78.76	313.97	129.00	257.53
: 01-Nov-84 :		351.61	50.16	327.02	115.82	263.86	71.74	308.80	78.47	314.26	131.48	255.05
: 30-Nov-84 :		360.62	50.08	327.10	114.76	264.92	71.72	308.82	78.62	314.11	130.00	256.53
: 02-Jan-85 :		359.21	49.07	328.11	112.84	266.84	71.55	308.99	79.15	313.58	121.08	265.45
: 31-Jan-85 :		355.59	49.38	327.80	115.08	264.60	71.07	309.47	79.04	313.69	123.60	262.93
: 01-Mar-85 :		357.40	49.82	327.36	115.48	264.20	71.07	309.47	78.75	313.98	126.14	260.39
: 01-Apr-85 :		361.45	50.29	326.89	115.66	264.02	71.55	308.99	79.14	313.59	129.78	256.75
: 01-May-85 :		354.47	50.55	326.63	115.75	263.93	71.22	309.32	78.97	313.76	130.69	255.84
: 29-May-85 :		352.92	51.31	325.87	115.71	263.97	71.44	309.10	78.89	313.84	134.24	252.29
: 19-Jun-85 :		352.13	51.35	325.83	115.69	263.99	71.52	309.02	79.15	313.58	135.51	251.02
: 31-Oct-85 : : 05-Dec-85 :		365.72 369.73	51.32 51.34	325.86 325.84	115.59 115.50	264.09 264.18	72.58 72.21	307.96 308.33	79.78 79.92	312.95 312.81	135.72 134.12	250.81 252.41
26-Dec-85		363.91	50.84	326.34	114.89	264.79	72.08	308.46	79.51	313.22	131.13	255.40
: 28-Jan-86 :		366.03	48.50	328.68	109.08	270.60	71.65	308.89	79.65	313.08	129.68	256.85
: 25-Feb-86 :		365.76	47.29	329.89	110.48	269.20	71.58	308.96	79.61	313.08	116.84	269.69
09-Apr-86		362.28	47.30	329.88	112.21	267.47	71.85	308.69	80.36	312.37	120.66	265.87
30-May-86		358.74	50.34	326.84	115.46	264.22	72.25	308.29	79.68	313.05	132.42	254.11
: 20-Jul-86 :		354.19	51.30	325.88	115.00	264.68	72.79	307.75	79.80	312.93	Dry	386.53
13-Aug-86		352.38	51.39	325.79	115.40	264.28	72.71	307.83	80.43	312.30	Dry	386.53
20-Aug-86		352.23	51.31	325.87	115.44	264.24	72.77	307.77	78.78	313.95	Dry	386.53
27-Aug-86		352.14	51.36	325.82	115.40	264.28	72.73	307.81	80.07	312.66	Dry	386.53
: 03-Sep-86 :		352.14	51.36	325.82	115.42	264.26	72.74	307.80	80.10	312.63	Dry	386.53
: 17-Sep-86 :		352.03	51.50	325.68	115.40	264.28	72.81	307.73	79.35	313.38	Dry	386.53
: 24-Sep-86 :		352.16	51.39	325.79	115.40	264.28	72.44	308.10	79.82	312.91	Dry	386.53
15-0ct-86		352.12	51.38	325.80	115.27	264.41	73.19	307.35	80.55	312.18	Dry	386.53
12-Nov-86		351.47	51.40	325.78	114.98	264.70	72.81	307.73	80.57	312.16	Dry	386.53
19-Nov-86		351.70	51.41	325.77	115.11	264.57	72.47	308.07	80.24	312.49	Dry	386.53
17-Nov-86		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA
02-Dec-86		356.54	51.40	325.78	115.82	263.86	72.36	308.18	80.33	312.40	Dry	386.53
11-Dec-86		NA	NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA
31-Dec-86 :		357.76	51.41	325.77	109.30	270.38	68.00	312,54	80.09	312.64	Dry	386.53
07-Jan-87		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA	NA NA	NA
: 14-Jan-87 :	18.31	358.60	51.38	325.80	109.18	270.50	68.19	312.35	80.32	312.41	Dry	386.53

Table D1 (Continued)
Groundwater Elevation Records: Selected BH and MW Monitor Wells
January 1984 to Present

: Well No.	BH-2A		BH-2B		вн-3		BH-4		вн-5		вн-6	
: Meas. Pt. : : Elevation : : Screen			377.18		379.68		380.54		392.73		386.53	
: Elevation	252.9 -	250.9	326.9 -	324.9	263.9 -	261.9	297.7 -	295.7	304.3 -	302.3	255.5 -	245.5
: Date	: Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water
:	: to	Level	to	Level	to	Level	to	Level	to	Level	to	Level
:	: Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.
: :	: (feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)
: 15-Jan-87											_	
: 21-Jan-87		358.60	51.36	325.82	109.58	270.10	67.68	312.86	79.91	312.82	Dry	386.53
: 10-Feb-87			51.27	325.91	104.87	274.81	66.00	314.54	79.64	313.09	Dry	386.53
: 17-Feb-87		360.48	51.26	325.92	105.70	273.98	66.25	314.29	80.09	312.64	Dry	386.53
: 25-Feb-87		359.81	52.32	324.86	107.14	272.54	66.04	314.50	79.69	313.04	Dry	386.53
: 05-Mar-87 :		360.65	51.33	325.85	107.59	272.09	66.53	314.01	81.25	311.48	Dry	386.53
: 10-Mar-87 :		361.19	51.12	326.06	105.16	274.52	66.09	314.45	78.99	313.74	Dry	386.53
: 24-Mar-87		360.98	51.13	326.05	106.38	273.30	66.72	313.82	79.61	313.12	Dry	386.53
: 31-Mar-87 :		359.60	51.05	326.13	107.70	271.98	66.26	314.28	79.24	313.49	Dry	386.53
: 14-Apr-87 :		359.54	51.17	326.01	, NA	NA	NA	NA	79.23	313.50	Dry	386.53
: 28-Apr-87 :		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 15-May-87 :		750 77	£4 0/	705 04	440 70	2// 00	47.00	740 //	70.04	742.02		70/ 57
: 12-May-87 :		358.77	51.24	325.94	112.70	266.98	67.88	312.66	79.81	312.92	Dry	386.53
: 19-May-87 :		357.93	51.31	325.87	113.43	266.25	68.35	312.19	79.72	313.01	Dry	386.53
: 26-May-87 :		357.05	58.31	318.87	114.02	265.66	68.46	312.08 NA	79.70	313.03	Dry	386.53
: 01-Jun-87 : 02-Jun-87 :		NA 356.55	NA 51.30	NA 325.88	NA 113.88	NA 265.80	NA 69.06	311.48	NA 80.13	NA 312.60	NA D=14	NA 386.53
: 02-Jun-87		355.82	51.35	325.83	114.46	265.22	68.80	311.74	80.02	312.71	Dry	386.53
: 16-Jun-87		355.29	51.32	325.86	114.46 NA	205.22 NA	NA	311.74 NA	NA	312.71 NA	Dry Dry	386.53
: 23-Jun-87		354.75	51.33	325.85	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	Dry	386.53
: 30-Jun-87		NA NA	NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA
: 07-Jul-87		353.86	51.33	325.85	115.24	264.44	69.27	311.27	NA NA	NA NA	DLA	386.53
: 20-Jul-87		353.31	51.22	324.69	115.10	264.58	69.53	311.01	81.00	311.73	Dry	250.63
: 27-Jul-87		NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA NA	NA.	NA
: 03-Aug-87		NA.	NA NA	NA.	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 11-Aug-87		352.91	51.00	324.91	115.00	264.68	69.95	310.59	81.00	311.73	Dry	250.81
: 17-Aug-87		352.91	51.00	324.91	110.00	269.68	62.00	318.54	81.00	311.73	Dry	252.88
: 31-Aug-87		352.51	81.30	294.61	115.00	264.68	70.00	310.54	77.00	315.73	Dry	252.85
: 08-Sep-87		352.51	51.20	324.71	115.20	264.48	77.00	303.54	77.00	315.73	Dry	250.80
: 11-Sep-87			NA	NA.	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA NA	NA
: 14-Sep-87			NA.	NA.	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA.	NA.	NA
: 21-Sep-87		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 29-Sep-87			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
•												

Table D1 (Continued)
Groundwater Elevation Records: Selected BH and MW Monitor Wells
January 1984 to Present

Well No.	: BH-8		MW-1		MW-2		MW-4		MW-5	
:Meas. Pt. :Elevation			365.99		384.39		362.82		321.94	
Screen Elevation	: : 261.0 -	251.0	280.4 -	244.4	256.0 -	226.0	252.8 -	219.1	274.8 -	244.9
Date	Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water
:	: to	Level	to	Level	to	Level	to	Level	to	Level
:	: Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.
ł	: (feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)
:03-Jan-84			, NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
01-Feb-84		276.93	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
01-Mar-84			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
02-Apr-84			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
01-May-84			NA	NA	NA	NA	- NA	NA	NA	NA
01-Jun-84			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
02-Jul-84		273.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
01-Aug-84		270.63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31-Aug-84		267.83	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
01-0ct-84		265.03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
01-Nov-84		263.97	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	, NA	NA
30-Nov-84		269.77	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
02-Jan-85		274.23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31-Jan-85			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
01-Mar-85			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	· NA
01-Apr-85			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
01-May-85		270.32	57.28	308.71		384.39	106.31	256.51	NA	NA
29-May-85	: 94.80	267.81	57.69	308.30	144.10	240.29	106.38	256.44	NA	NA
19-Jun-85		267.43	58.15	307.84	144.10	240.29	106.51	256.31	NA	NA
31-0ct-85		261.60	61.62	304.37	146.90	237.49	107.93	254.89	70.15	251.79
05-Dec-85		268.39	61.04	304.95	147.46	236.93	108.15	254.67	69.21	252.73
26-Dec-85		270.69	61.06	304.93	146.92	237.47	107.84	254.98	68.89	253.05
28-Jan-86			58.73	307.26	146.26	238.13	107.46	255.36	63.13	258.81
25-Feb-86			58.08	307.91	145.63	238.76	107.46	255.36	62.00	259.94
09-Apr-86			57.70	308.29	144.00	240.39	107.31	255.51	59.62	262.32
30-May-86			58.31	307.68	144.34	240.05	106.95	255.87	61.43	260.51
20-Jul-86			59.04	306.95	145.25	239.14	107.33	255.49	63.70	258.24
13-Aug-86		261.21	60.04	305.95	146.41	237.98	107.46	255.36	66.34	255.60
20-Aug-86		260.30	60.23	305.76	146.52	237.87	107.40	255.42	66.46	255.48
27-Aug-86		259.86	60.44	305.55	146.81	237.58	107.50	255.32	67.17	254.77
03-Sep-86	: 102.88	259.73	60.54	305.45	146.98	237.41	107.59	255.23	67.53	254.41
17-Sep-86	: 104.56	258.05	61.00	304.99	147.52	236.87	107.81	255.01	68.35	253.59
24-Sep-86		257.85	60.83	305.16	147.53	236.86	107.63	255.19	68.83	253.11
15-0ct-86			61.57	304.42	148.04	236.35	108.06	254.76	69.71	252.23
12-Nov-86	: 103.54	259.07	62.42	303.57	148.70	235.69	107.75	255.07	70.45	251.49
19-Nov-86	: 102.66	259.95	63.16	302.83	148.84	235.55	108.31	254.51	70.57	251.37
17-Nov-86		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
02-Dec- 86		271.68	62.08	303.91	149.17	235.22	108.16	254.66	66.71	255.23
11-Dec-86	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	' NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31-Dec-86	: 88.25	274.36	61.05	304.94	149.75	234.64	107.93	254.89	65.30	256.64
07-Jan-87	: NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14-Jan-87	: 86.89	275.72	60.93	305.06	149.82	234.57	108.19	254.63	68.63	253.31

Table D1 (Continued) Groundwater Elevation Records: Selected BH and MW Monitor Wells January 1984 to Present

:Well No. :	вн-8		MW-1	•••••	MW-2		MW-4		MW-5	
: :Meas. Pt. :										
:Elevation :	362.61		365.99		384.39		362.82		321.94	
:Elevation :	261.0 -	251.0	280.4 -	244.4	256.0 -	226.0	252.8 -	219.1	274.8 -	244.9
: Date :	Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water
:	to	Level	to	Level	to	Level	to	Level	to	Level
: :	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.
: :	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)
:15-Jan-87 :										
:21-Jan-87 :			60.53	305.46	149.72	234.67	107.87	254.95	63.01	258.93
:10-Feb-87 :	82.67	279.94	59.86	306.13	149.67	234.72	107.08	255.74	59.07	262.87
:17-Feb-87 :		280.47	58.48	307.51	149.74	234.65	107.89	254 .93	58.97	262.97
:25-Feb-87 :	83.78	278.83	58.42	307.57	149.51	234.88	107.84	254.98	58.88	263.06
:05-Mar-87 :	83.53	279.08	58.11	307.88	149.35	235.04	106.92	255.90	57.69	264.25
:10-Mar-87 :	82.62	279.99	57.60	308.39	149.14	235.25	106.60	256.22	56.74	265.20
:24-Mar-87 :	82.05	280.56	56.61	309.38	149.14	235.25	106.97	255.85	55.57	266.37
:31-Mar-87 :	82.44	280.17	56.66	309.33	148.93	235.46	106.43	256.39	56.65	265.29
:14-Apr-87 :	84.50	278.11	57.38	308.61	148.85	235.54	106.58	256.24	56.30	265.64
:28-Apr-87 :	. NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
:15-May-87 :	;		58.67	307.32	148.95	235.44	106.92	255.90	•	
:12-May-87 :	89.16	273.45	58.26	307.73	148.72	235.67	106.60	256.22	58.00	263.94
:19-May-87 :	90.24	272.37	58.65	307.34	148.76	235.63	106.66	256.16	58.43	263.51
:26-May-87 :	91.34	271.27	58.81	307.18	148.78	235.61	106.64	256.18	NA	NA
:01-Jun-87 :	: NA	NA	NA	· NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
:02-Jun-87 :	92.32	270.29	59.39	306.60	148.93	235.46	106.95	255.87	59.54	262.40
:09-Jun-87 :	93.20	269.41	59.40	306.59	149.00	235.39	106.93	255.89	60.05	261.89
:16-Jun-87 :	94.10	268.51	59.65	306.34	149.16	235.23	106.99	255.83	60.53	261.41
:23-Jun-87 :	94.93	267.68	57.81	308.18	149.26	235.13	107.00	255.82	61.13	260.81
:30-Jun-87 :	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ŇA	NA	61.60	260.34
:07-Jul-87 :	96.48	266.13	58.79	307.20	149.31	235.08	106.95	255.87	62.19	259.75
:20-Jul-87 :	97.88	264.73	59.82	306.04	149.47	234.94	107.02	255.80	63.23	258.71
:27-Jul-87 :	. NA	NA	60.16	305.70	149.65	234.76	107.20	255.62	63.82	258.12
:03-Aug-87 :	. NA	NA	60.38	305.48	149.64	234.77	107.06	255.76	64.32	257.62
:11-Aug-87 :	99.75	262.86	60.80	305.06	149.78	234.63	107.33	255.49	64.95	256.99
:17-Aug-87 :		257.41	61.35	304.51	150.04	234.37	107.59	255.23	65.49	256.45
:31-Aug-87 :	101.70	260.91	60.98	304.88	150.19	234.22	107.54	255.28	66.41	255.53
:08-Sep-87 :	102.00	260.61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
:11-Sep-87 :	: NA	NA	61.37	304.49	150.35	234.06	107.63	255.19	67.19	254.75
:14-Sep-87 :		NA	61.26	304.60	150.39	234.02	107.69	255.13	67.33	254.61
:21-Sep-87 :		NA	NA	NA	149.77	234.62	107.25	255.57	65.64	256.30
:29-Sep-87 :		NA	62.22	303.77	150.67	233.72	107.86	254.96	68.37	253.57
•										

Notes: 1. All values in feet.

^{2.} Measuring point elevations provided by Parametrix, Inc. in feet above datum established by City of Seattle.

Measuring points as follows: **Top of protective steel casing for MW-1, MW-2,3,6 to 29. **Top of PVC well casing for BH-1 to BH-8, MW-4 and MW-5.
 NA indicates no data; ERR indicates erroneous water depth measurement.

: Well No.	BH-1B		BH-2A		BH-2B		вн-3		BH-4		вн-5		ВН-6	
: Meas. Pt. : Elevation :			376.91		377.18		379.6 8		380.54		392.73		386.53	
: Screen : Elevation	250.6 - 24	8.6	352.9 - 3	350.9	326.9-	324.9	263.9 - 2	261.9	297.7 - 2	295.7	304.3 - 3	302.3	255.5 - 2	245.5
Date	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to` Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.
: 13-Aug-86 : 20-Aug-86 : 27-Aug-86 : 27-Aug-86 : 03-Sep-86 : 17-Sep-86 : 15-Oct-86 : 12-Nov-86 : 19-Nov-86 : 17-Nov-86 : 02-Dec-86 : 11-Dec-86	dry	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	24.53 24.68 24.77 24.77 24.88 24.75 25.21 NA 20.37 NA 19.15	352.38 352.23 352.14 352.14 352.03 352.16 352.12 351.47 351.70 NA 356.54 NA 357.76	51.39 51.36 51.36 51.50 51.39 51.40 51.41 NA 51.41	325.79 325.87 325.82 325.82 325.68 325.79 325.78 325.77 NA 325.77	115.40 115.42 115.40 115.40 115.27 114.98 115.11 NA 115.82 NA 109.30	264.28 264.24 264.26 264.28 264.28 264.41 264.70 264.57 NA 263.86 NA 270.38	72.71 72.77 72.73 72.74 72.81 72.44 73.19 72.81 72.47 NA 72.36 NA	307.83 307.77 307.81 307.80 307.73 308.10 307.35 307.73 308.07 NA 308.18	80.43 78.78 80.07 80.10 79.35 79.82 80.57 80.24 NA 80.33	312.30 313.95 312.66 312.63 313.38 312.18 312.16 312.49 NA 312.40	Dry	386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 NA 386.53
: 07-Jan-87 : 14-Jan-87 : 15-Jan-87 : 21-Jan-87 : 10-Feb-87 : 17-Feb-87 : 25-Feb-87 : 05-Mar-87 : 10-Mar-87 : 24-Mar-87 : 31-Mar-87 : 14-Apr-87	dry	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	18.31 18.31 16.50 16.43 17.10 16.26 15.72 15.93 17.31 17.37	358.60 358.60 360.41 360.48 359.61 360.98 359.60 359.54	NA 51.38 51.36 51.27 51.26 52.32 51.33 51.12 51.13 51.05 51.17 NA	325.80 325.82 325.91 325.92 324.86 325.85 326.06 326.05 326.13 326.01	NA 109.18 109.58 104.87 105.70 107.14 107.59 105.16 106.38 107.70 NA	270.50 270.10 274.81 273.98 272.54 272.09 274.52 273.30 271.98 NA	NA 68.19 67.68 66.00 66.25 66.04 66.53 66.09 66.72 66.26 NA	312.35 312.86 314.54 314.29 314.50 314.45 313.82 314.28 NA	79.91 79.64 80.09 79.69 81.25 78.99 79.61 79.24 79.23	NA 312.41 312.82 313.09 312.64 313.48 313.74 313.12 313.49 313.50 NA	NA Dry	NA 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53
15-May-87 12-May-87 19-May-87 26-May-87 01-Jun-87 02-Jun-87 16-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 27-Jul-87 27-Jul-87 27-Jul-87 11-Aug-87 11-Aug-87 11-Aug-87 11-Sep-87 14-Sep-87 14-Sep-87 29-Sep-87	dry dry NA dry NA NA NA NA Blocked NA ERR ERR ERR ERR ERR NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ERR ERR ERR NA NA	18.14 18.98 19.86 20.36 21.09 21.62 22.16 NA 23.05 23.60 NA NA 24.00 24.40 24.40 24.40 NA NA	358.77 357.93 357.93 357.05 NA 356.55 355.82 355.29 354.75 NA NA 352.91 352.91 352.91 352.51 NA NA NA	51.24 51.31 58.31 NA 51.30 51.35 51.32 51.33 51.22 NA NA 51.00 81.30 51.20 NA	325.94 325.87 318.87 325.88 325.83 325.85 325.85 325.85 NA 325.85 NA 325.85 NA 325.85 NA NA 326.18 325.88 325.88	112.70 113.43 114.02 NA 113.88 114.46 NA NA 115.24 115.10 NA 115.00 110.00 115.00 115.00 NA	266.98 265.25 265.66 NA 265.80 265.22 NA NA 264.44 264.45 NA 264.68 269.68 264.48 NA NA NA	67.88 68.35 68.46 NA 69.06 68.80 NA NA 69.27 69.53 NA NA 69.95 62.00 77.00 77.00 NA NA	312.66 312.19 312.08 NA 311.48 311.74 NA NA 311.27 311.01 NA 310.59 318.54 310.54 303.54	79.81 79.72 79.70 NA 80.13 80.02 NA NA NA 81.00 NA NA 81.00 77.00 77.00 77.00 77.00	312.92 313.01 313.03 NA 312.60 312.71 NA NA 311.73 NA 111.73 311.73 315.73 315.73	Dry	386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53 386.53

Notes: 1. All values in feet.
2. Measuring point elevations provided by Parametrix, Inc. in feet above datum established by City of Seattle.
3. Measuring points as follows: **Top of protective steel casing for MW-1, MW-2,3,6 to 29. **Top of PVC well casing for BH-1 to BH-8, MW-4 and MW-5.
4. NA indicates no data; ERR indicates erroneous water depth measurement.

: Screen : Elevation : 20	393.01 260.0 - 2 Depth to Water NA 92.73 92.67 92.67 92.67 NA dry dry	Water Elev. NA 300.28 300.34 300.32 300.34 NA	362.61 261.0 - 2 Depth to Water 101.40 102.31 102.75 102.88 104.56	Water Elev. 261.21 260.30 259.86	365.99 280.4 - 2 Depth to Water 60.04 60.23	244.4 Water Elev. 305.95	384.39 256.0 - 2 Depth to Water	226.0 Water Elev.	416.11 260.0 - ; Depth to Water	Water	362.82 252.8 - 2 Depth	Water	321.94 274.8 - 2 Depth	Water
: Elevation : 20: : Date : 6: : 13-Aug-86 : 20-Aug-86 : 27-Aug-86 : 17-Sep-86 : 17-Sep-86 : 24-Sep-86 : 15-Oct-86 :	Depth to Water 92.73 92.67 92.69 92.67 NA dry	Water Elev. NA 300.28 300.34 300.32 300.34 NA	Depth to Water 101.40 102.31 102.75 102.88	Water Elev. 261.21 260.30	Depth to Water 60.04 60.23	Water Elev.	Depth to	Water	Depth to	Water	Depth to	Water	Depth to	Water
: 13-Aug-86 : 20-Aug-86 : 27-Aug-86 : 03-Sep-86 : 17-Sep-86 : 24-Sep-86 : 15-Oct-86 :	NA 92.73 92.67 92.69 92.67 NA dry	NA 300.28 300.34 300.32 300.34 NA	to Water 101.40 102.31 102.75 102.88	261.21 260.30	to Water 60.04 60.23	Elev.	to		to		to		to	
: 20-Aug-86 : : 27-Aug-86 : : 03-Sep-86 : : 17-Sep-86 : : 24-Sep-86 : : 15-Oct-86 :	92.73 92.67 92.69 92.67 NA dry	300.28 300.34 300.32 300.34 NA	102.31 102.75 102.88	260.30	60.23	305.95			Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.
: 19-Nov-86 : : 17-Nov-86 : : 02-Dec-86 : : 11-Dec-86 : : 31-Dec-86 : : 07-Jan-87 : : 14-Jan-87 :	dry NA dry NA dry NA dry NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	104.76 105.38 103.54 102.66 NA 90.93 NA 88.25 NA 86.89	259.73 258.05 257.85 257.23 259.07 259.95 NA 271.68 274.36 NA 275.72	60.44 60.54 61.83 61.57 62.42 63.16 NA 62.08 NA 61.05	305.76 305.55 305.55 304.99 305.16 304.42 303.57 302.83 NA 303.91 NA 304.94 NA 305.06	146.41 146.52 146.81 146.98 147.52 147.53 148.70 148.70 148.84 NA 149.17 NA 149.75 149.82	237.98 237.87 237.58 237.41 236.87 236.86 236.35 235.69 235.55 NA 235.22 NA 234.64 NA 234.57	dry	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	107.46 107.40 107.50 107.59 107.81 107.63 108.06 107.75 108.31 NA 108.16	255.36 255.42 255.32 255.23 255.01 255.76 255.07 254.51 NA 254.66 NA 254.89	66.34 66.46 67.17 67.53 68.35 68.83 69.71 70.45 70.57 NA 66.71 NA 65.30 68.63	255.60 255.48 254.77 254.41 253.59 253.11 252.23 251.49 251.37 NA 255.23 NA 256.64 NA 253.31
: 15-Jan-87 : : 21-Jan-87 : : 10-Feb-87 : : 17-Feb-87 : : 25-Feb-87 : : 05-Mar-87 : : 10-Mar-87 : : 24-Mar-87 : : 24-Mar-87 : : 24-Mar-87 : : 15-May-87 : : 15-May-87 : : 16-Jun-87 : : 01-Jun-87 : :	dry	NAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	86.44 82.67 82.14 83.53 82.62 82.65 82.44 84.50 NA 89.16 90.24 91.34 92.32 93.20 94.93 NA 96.48 97.88 97.88 97.88 97.80 NA	273.72 276.17 279.94 280.47 278.83 279.08 279.99 280.56 280.17 278.11 NA 273.45 272.37 271.27 270.29 269.41 266.13 264.73 NA 262.86 257.41 260.91 260.61	50.93 59.86 58.48 58.42 58.11 57.60 56.66 57.38 NA7 58.26 58.81 59.40 59.40 59.40 59.40 59.40 59.40 60.38 60.38 60.38 61.35 60.98 61.37	305.46 306.13 307.57 307.88 308.39 309.33 309.33 309.33 307.73 307.73 307.34 307.34 307.34 306.60 306.59 306.34 308.18 NA 307.20 306.17 305.83 305.61 305.61 305.61	149.72 149.67 149.67 149.35 149.14 148.93 148.93 148.72 148.76 148.78 149.00 149.31 149.65 149.65 149.65 149.65 149.65 149.65	234.67 234.67 234.62 234.68 235.04 235.25 235.25 235.46 235.67 235.67 235.61 235.67 235.61 235.61 235.61 235.39 235.39 235.39 235.39 235.39 235.39 235.39 235.39 235.39	dry	N AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	108.19 107.87 107.08 107.89 107.84 106.92 106.60 106.58 NA 106.92 106.60 106.66 106.64 106.95 106.93 106.93 106.93 107.00 NA 106.95 107.00 107.06 107.33 107.59 107.54	254.95 255.74 254.98 255.90 256.25 255.85 256.24 256.16 256.18 255.87 255.83 25	63.01 59.07 58.98 57.69 56.74 55.65 56.30 NA 58.00 58.43 NA 59.54 60.05 60.05 61.13 61.60 62.23 64.32 64.32 64.32 64.35 66.41 67.19	258.93 262.87 262.97 263.06 264.25 265.20 265.29 265.64 NA 263.51 NA 262.40 261.89 261.81 260.34 259.75 258.71 258.71 258.71 258.71 258.75 255.53 NA 254.75 254.61

: Well No.	MW-6		MW-7A		MW-7B		MW-8A		MW-8B		MW-9A		MW-9B	
: Meas. Pt. : : Elevation : : Screen	•		412.73		412.73		351.35		351.35		353.79	,	353.79	
: Elevation :	176.1 -	158.4	225.0 -	215.5	190.6 -	187.6	183.3 -	172.8	150.9 -	145.5 	226.5 -	216.5	189.8 -	184.8
Date	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.
: 13-Aug-86 : 20-Aug-86 : 27-Aug-86 : 03-Sep-86 : 17-Sep-86 : 15-Oct-86 : 15-Oct-86 : 12-Nov-86 : 17-Nov-86 : 17-Nov-86 : 17-Nov-86 : 07-Dec-86 : 07-Jan-87 : 14-Jan-87 : 15-Jan-87 : 15-Jan-87 : 15-Jan-87 : 21-Jan-87 : 25-Feb-87 : 25-Feb-87 : 25-Feb-87 : 25-Feb-87 : 10-Mar-87 : 24-Mar-87 : 24-Mar-87 : 24-Mar-87 : 24-Mar-87 : 24-Mar-87 : 15-May-87 : 15-May-87 : 19-May-87 : 19-May-87 : 19-May-87 : 19-May-87 : 19-May-87 : 23-Jun-87 : 23-Jun-87 : 23-Jun-87 : 27-Jul-87 : 21-Ray-87 : 11-Sep-87 : 11-Sep-87	NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NA N	NA N	NA N	NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NAA	NAA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NA N	NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N
: 21-Sep-87 : : 29-Sep-87 :	86.00	185.76	183.80 184.58	228.93 228.15	195.30 196.29	217.43 216.44	108.77 NA	242.58 NA	134.65 NA	216.70 NA	99.10 NA	254.69 NA	117.95 NA	235.84 NA

:	Well No.	MW-10A	*	MW-10B		MW-11A	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	MW-11B		MW-12A		MW-12B		MW-13A		MW-13B	
:	Meas. Pt. : Elevation :	338.77		338.77		370.41		370.41		374.80		374.80		382.68		382.68	
	Screen : Elevation :	146.7 -	137.0	116.3 -	107.3	169.4 -	159.4	103.9 - 9	8.5	141.4 -	136.0	119.8 - 1	16.8	274.2 -	271.3	186.9 - 1	176.4
:	Date	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.
	13-Aug-86 : 20-Aug-86 : 20-Aug-86 : 27-Aug-86 : 03-Sep-86 : 24-Sep-86 : 12-Nov-86 : 12-Nov-86 : 12-Nov-86 : 11-Dec-86 : 02-Dec-86 : 01-Jan-87 : 14-Jan-87 : 15-Jan-87 : 15-Feb-87 : 21-Jan-87 : 15-Feb-87 : 21-Jan-87 : 110-Feb-87 : 21-Jan-87 : 12-May-87 : 12-May-87 : 12-May-87 : 12-May-87 : 12-May-87 : 12-May-87 : 12-Jun-87 : 03-Jun-87 : 03-Ju	NA N	NA N	NAA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NA N	NAA	NA N	NAA NAA AAAA NAA NAA NAA NAA NAA NAA NA	NAA	NA N	NA N	NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 107.30 107.65 107.65 107.65 107.65 107.68 107.93 107.45 106.87 106.87 106.75 106.77 106.90 106.77 107.00 106.90 107.00 107.00 107.00 107.00 107.00 107.00	NA N	NA N	NA N
	21-Sep-87 : 29-Sep-87 :	84.56 85.18	254.21 253.59	84.65 85.28	254.12 253.49	112.12 NA	258.29 NA	112.20 NA	258.21 NA	114.88 NA	259.92 NA	115.19 NA	259.61 NA	106.68 NA	276.00 NA	128.57 NA	254.11 NA

: Well No.	MW-14A		MW-14B		MW-15A		MW-15B		MW-16		MW-17A		MW-17B	
: Meas. Pt. : : Elevation : : Screen	381.85		381.85		438.54		438.54		362.80		337.08		337.08	
: Elevation :	103.4 -	98.0	79.0 -	73.5	214.9 -	204.6	178.7 -	173.2	201.7 -	196.3	249.6 -	239.2	211.4 -	204.4
Date	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.
: 13-Aug-86 : 20-Aug-86 : 27-Aug-86 : 03-Sep-86 : 17-Sep-86 : 15-Oct-86 : 15-Oct-86 : 19-Nov-86 : 19-Nov-86 : 17-Nov-86 : 11-Dec-86 : 31-Dec-86 : 31-Dec-86 : 31-Dec-86 : 31-Dec-87 : 14-Jan-87 : 15-Jan-87 : 15-Jan-87 : 15-Jan-87 : 15-Jan-87 : 21-Jan-87 : 15-May-87 : 21-Jan-87 : 15-May-87 : 15-May-87 : 25-Feb-87 : 25-Feb-87 : 25-May-87 : 15-May-87 : 15-May-87 : 15-May-87 : 15-May-87 : 15-May-87 : 15-May-87 : 16-Jun-87 : 27-Jul-87 : 27-Jul-87 : 27-Jul-87 : 27-Jul-87 : 27-Jul-87 : 21-Sep-87 : 11-Sep-87 : 11-Sep-87 : 11-Sep-87	NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NA N	NA N	NA N	NAA	NA N	NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NAA	NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 272.78 274.48 274.73 276.56 277.61 276.56 277.62 276.56 277.62 276.56 277.62 277.50 276.76 277.62 277.50 276.76 277.62 277.62 277.62 277.63 277.62 277.63 277.63 277.64 277.64 277.65 277.66	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NA N
	NA NA								122.24 121.22 122.44	240.56 241.58 240.36	70.68 70.25 70.77		72.83 72.40 72.87	264.2

: Well No.	MW-18A		MW-18B		MW-19A		MW-19B		MW-19C		MW-20A		MW-20B	
: Meas. Pt. : : Elevation :	343.91		343.91		370.20		370.20		370.20		375.65		375.65	
: Screen : : Elevation :	223.6 -	213.1	61.3 -	50.9	295.9 -	285.9	200.2 -	195.2	76.0 -	70.0	183.7 -	178.7	78.7 -	73.7
Date	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.
: 13-Aug-86 : 20-Aug-86 : 27-Aug-86 : 27-Sep-86 : 17-Sep-86 : 15-Oct-86 : 15-Oct-86 : 12-Nov-86 : 17-Nov-86 : 02-Dec-86 : 11-Dec-86 : 31-Dec-86 : 07-Jan-87 : 14-Jan-87	HA H	NA N	HA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	HA H	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA
15-Jan-87 21-Jan-87 10-Feb-87 17-Feb-87 25-Feb-87 05-Mar-87 10-Mar-87 24-Mar-87 14-Apr-87 14-Apr-87 15-May-87 12-May-87 12-May-87 19-May-87 19-May-87 26-May-87 20-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 23-Jun-87 27-Jul-87 27-Jul-87 27-Jul-87 27-Jul-87 27-Jul-87 27-Jul-87 27-Jul-87 27-Jul-87 27-Jul-87 27-Jul-87 27-Jul-87 27-Jul-87 27-Jul-87 21-Aug-87 11-Aug-87 11-Aug-87 11-Sep-87 14-Sep-87 14-Sep-87	HA H	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 276.86 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 227.19 NA NA NA NA 225.57 225.58 NA 225.16 224.66 224.66 224.65 NA 224.15	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 298.06 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 149.88 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 220.32 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 230.98 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 139.22 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 158.69 159.71 159.72 159.90 NA 160.04 160.14 160.44	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 216.96 215.73 215.75 NA 215.65 215.51 215.20 NA 215.45	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 245.66 245.61 245.70 NA 245.70 245.70 245.80 NA 245.70 245.80 NA 245.10 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 131.12 129.95 130.04 129.95 130.17 129.95 129.86 129.85 NA NA

: Well No.	MW-21A		MW-21B		MW-21C		MW-22A		MW-22B	• • • • • • • • • •	MW-23A		MW-23B	
: Meas. Pt. : Elevation : Screen	359.95		359.95		359.95		378.28		378.28		424.42		424.42	
: Elevation :	273.1 -	263.1	188.1 -	178.1	68.0 -	63.0	108.0 -	103.0	76.6 -	66.6	195.0 -	185.0	104.7 -	94.7
Date	Depth to	Water	Depth to	Water Elev.	Depth to	Water Elev.	Depth to	Water	Depth to	Water Elev.	Depth to Water	Water Elev.	Depth to	Water Elev.
	Water	Elev.	Water		Water		Water	Elev.	Water				Water	
: 13-Aug-86 : 20-Aug-86 :	: NA : NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 27-Aug-86	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA
: 03-Sep-86 :	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ŅA
: 17-Sep-86 :	. NA	NA	NA	, NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ŅĄ	NA
: 24-Sep-86 : 15-Oct-86 :	: NA : NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 12-Nov-86 :	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	ÑÃ
: 19-Nov-86 :	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	ŇĀ	NA	ŇÁ	NA	NA
: 17-Nov-86 :	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 02-Dec-86 :	. NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ŅĄ	NA.	NA	NA	NA	ŅĄ	NA	ŅĄ	NA
: 11-Dec-86 : 31-Dec-86 :	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 07-Jan-87 :	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 14-Jan-87	NA NA	NA	ŇÄ	NA	ŇÁ	NA	NA NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
: 15-Jan-87 :	;													
: 21-Jan-87 :	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
: 10-Feb-87 : 17-Feb-87 :	: NA : NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 25-Feb-87	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 05-Mar-87	. ÑÃ	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ŇÁ	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA	NA	ÑÂ
: 10-Mar-87 :	. NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
: 24-Mar-87 :	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
: 31-Mar-87 : 14-Apr-87 :	. NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 28-Apr-87 :	: NA : NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 15-May-87	, MA	II A	NA.	NA.	NA.	NA.	NA	140	n/	WA.	220.75	203.67	258.15	166.27
: 12-May-87 :	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
: 19-May-87 :	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
: 26-May-87 :	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA.	NA NA	NA NA		NA NA	NA	NA	NA NA
: 01-Jun-87 : : 02-Jun-87 :	: NA : NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA		NA 222, 83	NA 201.59	NA 255.49	NA 168.93
: 09-Jun-87 :	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA		222.83 222.50	201.92	255.40	169.02
: 16-Jun-87 :	82.19	277.76	85.35	274.60	NA	NA	NA.	ŅA	ŅĄ	NA.	222.47	201.95	255.24	169.18
: 23-Jun-87 :	82.80	277.15	86.14	273.81	101.97	257.98	122.60	255.68	141.21	237.07	222.56	201.86	255.48	168.94
: 30-Jun-87 : : 07-Jul-87 :	NA 84.05	NA 275.90	NA 87.25	NA 272.70	NA 100.41	NA 259.54	NA 122.55	NA 255.73	NA 141.39	NA 236.89	222.18 222.47	202.24 201.95	255.11 255.86	169.31 168.56
: 20-Jul-87 :	85.00	274.95	88.15	271.80	101.00	258.95	125.00	253.28	141.59	236.69	222.50	201.92	255.33	169.09
: 27-Jul-87	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA
: 03-Aug-87 :	NA .	· NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 11-Aug-87 :	86.20	273.75	89.30	270.65	101.40	258.55	121.64	256.64	141.73	236.55	222.50	201.92	255.00	169.42
: 17-Aug-87 :	86.44 86.50	273.51 273.45	89.62 90.00	270.33 269.95	102.00 102.00	257.95 257.95	123.00	255.28 256.28	142.00	236.28	222.89 223.00	201.53 201.42	255.00 255.00	169.42
: 31-Aug-87 : 08-Sep-87 :	87.00	272.95	90.37	269.58	102.20	257.75	122.00 123.23	255.05	142.00 142.32	236.28 235.96	223.10	201.42	255.00	169.42 169.42
: 11-Sep-87	NA	NA	NA NA	207.30 NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA NA	223.10 NA	NA	NA	107.42 NA
: 14-Sep-87 :	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 21-Sep-87 :	87.16	272.79	90.20	269.75	102.00	257.95	122.75	255.53	141.12		222.21	202.21	254.00	170.42
: 29-Sep-87 :	NA.	NA	NA NA	NA	NA	NA NA	NA.	NA NA	NA	NA 	NA NA	NA	NA	NA

: Well No.	: MW-24A		MW-24B		MW-25A		MW-25B		MW-25C		MW-26	
:	:											
: Meas. Pt.												
: Elevation	: 418.58		418.58		260.84		260.84		260.84		370.58	
Screen	:								400.0			/
: Elevation	: 213.6 -	203.6	68.6 -	63.6	246.7 -	241.7	221.1 -	216.1	192.0 -	186.0	257.4 -	252.4
:	. Danah		~~~~~		D		D		Danah			
: Date	: Depth	Hoton	Depth	Hadan	Depth	Hoton	Depth	Hoton	Depth	Hatan	Depth	Hoton
•	: to	Water	to	Water	to	Water	to	Water	to	Water	to	Water
•	: Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.
: 13-Aug-86	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 20-Aug-86		NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA.	NA NA	NA NA	NA
: 27-Aug-86		NA	NA	NA	. NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA
: 03-Sep-86		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA
: 17-Sep-86		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 24-Sep-86		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 15-0ct-86	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 12-Nov-86	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 17-Nov-86		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	. NA
: 02-Dec-86		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 11-Dec-86		NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 31-Dec-86		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 07-Jan-87		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ŅĄ	NA	NA	NA
: 14-Jan-87		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 15-Jan-87 : 21-Jan-87		NA	NA	MA		N.A	NA	114	N.A	***		N A
: 10-Feb-87	: NA : NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	. NA NA	NA NA
: 17-Feb-87		NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA.	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 25-Feb-87	: NA	NA:	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	· NA
: 05-Mar-87	: ÑÃ	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	, NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA ·
: 10-Mar-87	: NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	, NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 24-Mar-87		NA NA	ÑÃ	NA	ÑÃ	NA	ÑÃ	NA	NA NA	NA	NA	ÑĀ
: 31-Mar-87	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 14-Apr-87		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 28-Apr-87	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	. NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 15-May-87	:										91.09	279.49
: 12-May-87		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 19-May-87	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 26-May-87	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	, NA
: 01-Jun-87	: NA	NA	NA	NA	ŅĄ	NA	NA	ŅĄ	NA	NA	NA	ŅĄ
: 02-Jun-87		NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 09-Jun-87 : 16-Jun-87		226.23 NA	249.63 249.49	168.95	NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA	90.02	280.56
: 10-Jun-87	: NA	226.30		169.09	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	01 18	NA 279.40
	192.28 192.00	226.58	NA 249.40	NA 169.18	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	91.18 NA	2/9.40 NA
: 07-Jul-87	192.05	226.53	249.84	168.74	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
	192.00	226.58	249.50	169.08	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	91.30	279.28
: 27-Jul-87	: IZLOO	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	ÑÂ	NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA
	191.80	226.78	249.50	169.08	ÑÃ	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA	ÑÂ	NA NA	NA NA
	: 191.77	226.81	249,40	169.18	8.40	252.44	ÑÃ	NA	4.00	256.84	91.32	279.26
: 17-Aug-87	: 192.00	226.58	249.49	169.09	3.37 8.50	257.47	NA	NA	4.24	256.60	91.84	278.74
	: 191.88	226.58 226.70	249.34	169.24	8.50	257.47 252.34	NA -	NA	4.80	256.04	81.60	288.98
	: 192.00	226.58	249.40	169.18	8.60	252.24	4.8	256.04	4.60	256.24	91.70	278.88
: 11-Sep-87	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 14-Sep-87		NA	NA NA	NA.	ŅĄ	NA NA	NA	NA.	, NA	NA	NA.	<u>NA</u>
: 21-Sep-87	: 191.28	227.30	247.69	170.89	8.40	252.44	4.9	255.94	4.82	256.02	92.01	278.57
: 29-Sep-87	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NĄ	NA	NA	· NA	- NA	NA	NA	NA

: Well No.	MW-27A		MW-27B		MW-27C		MW-28		MW-29A		MW-29B	
: Meas. Pt. : Elevation :	330.05		330.05		330.05		374.15		428.50		428.50	
: Screen : : Elevation :	253.5 -	243.1	182.8 -	177.4	70.4 -	65.4	267.2 -	262.2	220.8 -	210.8	58.9 -	51.9
Date	Depth to	Water	Depth to	Uetes	Depth	Water	Depth to	Water	Depth	Water	Depth	Water
	Water	Elev.	Water	Water Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	Water	Elev.	to Water	Elev.
: 13-Aug-86 : 20-Aug-86 :	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 27-Aug-86 :	NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	ÑÂ	NA NA	NA NA
: 03-Sep-86 :	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 17-Sep-86 :		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 24-Sep-86 :	. NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 15-0ct-86 : 12-Nov-86 :	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	. NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 19-Nov-86 :	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 17-Nov-86 :	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 02-Dec-86 :	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 11-Dec-86 :	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ŅĄ	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 31-Dec-86 : 07-Jan-87 :	: NA : NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 14-Jan-87 :	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 15-Jan-87 :				1475		1471		1471				
: 21-Jan-87 :	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 10-Feb-87 :	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 17-Feb-87 : 25-Feb-87 :	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 05-Mar-87 :	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 10-Mar-87 :	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA.	NA	NA	NA.	NA.	NA
: 24-Mar-87 :	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 31-Mar-87 :	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	ŅĄ	NA	NA	NA	ŅĄ
: 14-Apr-87 : : 28-Apr-87 :	NA NA	. NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 15-May-87 :	NA.	nn.	MA	NA	NA	MA		NA	NA	MA	NA.	MA
: 12-May-87 :	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 19-May-87 :	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 26-May-87 :	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 01-Jun-87 : : 02-Jun-87 :	: NA : NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 09-Jun-87 :	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 16-Jun-87 :	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 23-Jun-87 :	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 30-Jun-87 :	NA NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 07-Jul-87 : : 20-Jul-87 :	: NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 27-Jul-87 :	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
: 03-Aug-87 :	ŇA	NA	ŇÁ	NA	NA	NA	90.60	283.55	189.50	239.00	294.50	134.00
: 11-Aug-87 :	: NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.60	283.55	189.70	238.80	296.00	132.50
: 17-Aug-87 :	NA NA	NA 248.45	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.00	293.15	190.00	238.50	294.00	134.50
: 31-Aug-87 : : 08-Sep-87 :	81.60 NA	248.45 NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA 91.45	NA 282.70	189.80 190.00	238.70 238.50	294.40 294.55	134.10 133.95
: 11-Sep-87 :	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	91.45 NA	202.70 NA	190.00 NA	230.3U NA	294.55 NA	133.93 NA
: 14-Sep-87 :	NA	NA	ŇÁ	NA	NA NA	ŇÁ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
: 21-Sep-87 :	NA.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	91.95	282.20	188.63	239.87	292.59	135.91
: 29-Sep-87 :	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA	NA.	NA .	NA	NA	NA.	NA .	NA.	NA.

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Table D3

Gas Extraction Well or Gas Probe Water Level Data From Landfill

	Ground	Screen			Depth to	*	
	Elevation	Interval	Screen		Water Below	Groundwater	
Well No.		Depth (ft)	Unit	Date	Ground Surface	Elevation	Comments
							=======================================
1	352.0	19 - 48.5	Landfill?			·	
ż	363.0	32 - 60.5	Landfill	2/18/87	••		Obstruction at 25.7 feet.
3	362.0	27 - 51.5	Landfill	2/18/87	30.58	332.2	
4	359.1	25 - 59	Landfill				Obstruction at 29 feet.
5	361.6	22 - 65	Landfill	2/18/87	34.31	327.3	obstruction at Ex rect.
6	358.1	25 - 59	Landfill	2/18/87	37.64	320.5	
7	361.3	25 - 68	Landfill	2/18/87	50.22	311.1	
8	364.8	26 - 66	Landfill	2/18/87	63.17	301.6	
9	360.8	26 - 61	Landfill	2/18/87	51.67	309.1	
10	359.9	26 - 63	Landfill	2/18/87	51.62	308.3	
11	360.6	26 - 60	Landfill	2/18/87	58.31	302.3	
		25.5 - 60.5			50.37	311.6	
12	362.0		Landfill	2/18/87	37.26	324.9	•
13	362.2	26 - 53	Landfill	2/18/87	37.20	324.7	Obstauation
14	365.2	26 - 64	Landfill	2/18/87	54.11	312.6	Obstruction.
15	366.7	23 - 58	Landfill	2/18/87	53.69		
16	370.2	24 - 59	Landfill	2/18/87		316.5	
17	392.0	26 - 96	Landfill	2/20/87	91 00	301.0	
18	399.9	23 - 100	Landfill	2/20/87	. 99	300.9	
19	397.8	25 - 92.5	Landfill	2/20/87	86	311.8	
20	393.6	25 - 91	Landfill	2/20/87	85	308.6	
21	384.3	25 - 98	Landfill	2/20/87	94	290.3	
22	374.2	26 - 71	Landfill	2/18/87	67.75	306.5	
23	385.0	19 - 77	Landfill	2/20/87	40	345.0	
24	384.1	23.5 - 57.5	Landfill	2/18/87	47.58	336.5	
25	376.8	25.5 - 85	Landfill	2/20/87	60	316.8	
26	373.8	24 - 79	Landfill	2/20/87	61	312.8	
27	374.5	24 - 79	Landfill	2/18/87	68.80	305.7	
28	380.4	22.5 - 88.5	Landfill	2/20/87	87	293.4	
29	380.8	24 - 87	Landfill	2/20/87	82	298.8	
30	381.1	23 - 49	Landfill	2/18/87	46.53	334.6	
31	381.5	25.5 - 75.5	Landfill	2/18/87	74	307.5	
32	368.1	24 - 80	Landfill	2/18/87	••		Obstruction at 24.2 feet.
33	364.7	24 - 66	Landfill	2/18/87	44.53	320.2	
34	363.0	24 - 66	Landfill	2/18/87	54.87	308.1	
35s	396.52	25 - 42	Landfill?	2/20/87	41	355.5	
35D	396.52	45 - 9 8	Landfill?	2/20/87	91	305.5	
36S	395.36	25 - 46	Landfill?	2/20/87	42	353.4	
36D	395.36	49 - 94	Landfill?	2/20/87	91	304.4	
37s	393.86	25 - 48	Landfill?	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
37D	393.86	51 - 9 8	Landfill?	2/20/87	9 7	296.9	
38s	391.69	26 - 56	Landfill?	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
38D	391.69	68 - 110	Landfill?	2/20/87	75	316.7	
39s	393.63	26 - 64	Landfill	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
39D	393.63	76 - 126	Landfill	2/20/87	110	283.6	
40s	393.33	26 - 64	Landfill?	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
40D	393.33	76 - 126	Landfill?	2/20/87	110	283.3	

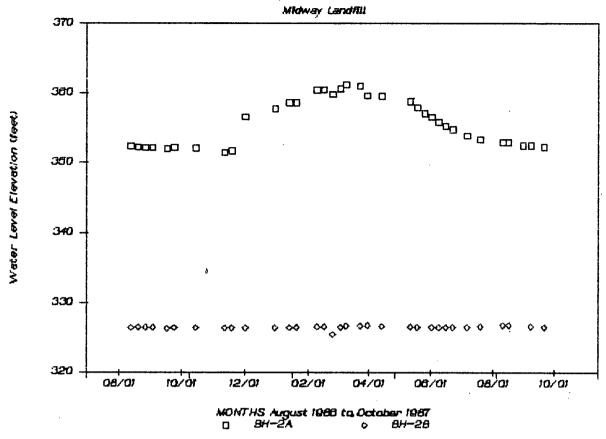
Table D3 (Continued)
Gas Extraction Well or Gas Probe Water Level Data From Landfill

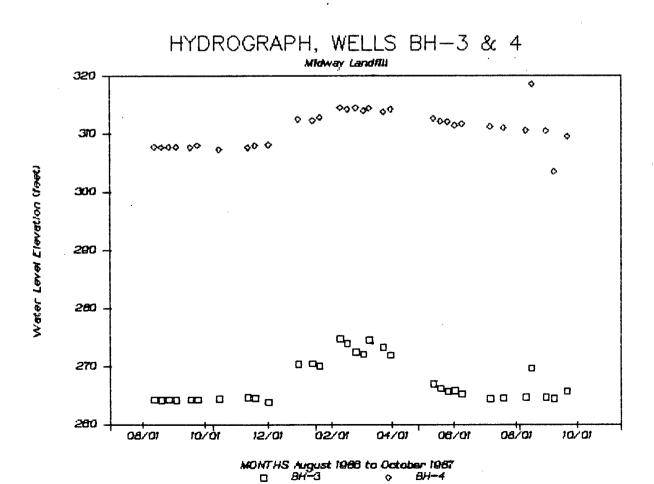
Well No.		Screen Interval Depth (ft)	Screen Unit	Date	Depth to Water Below Ground Surface	Groundwater Elevation	Comments
418	386.80	26 - 60	Landfill?	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
41D	386.80	72 - 118	Landfill?	2/20/87	91	295.8	
428	371.75	26 - 32	Landfill?	2/18/87	31.72 (Dry)		Height of water 0.28 feet.
42D	371.75	44 - 62	Landfill?	2/18/87	60.95	310.8	
438	369.02	26 - 39	Landfill?	2/18/87	38.51 (Dry)	••	Height of water 0.49 feet.
43D	369.02	51 - 76	Landfill?	2/18/87	48.50	320.4	
445	397.96	26 - 40.5	Landfill?	2/18/87	40.35 (Dry)	••	Height of water 0.15 feet.
44D	397.96	52 - 79	Landfill?	2/18/87	51.15	316.8	
45S	373.75	26 - 42	Landfill	2/18/87	••		Obstruction at 34 feet.
45D	373.75	54 - 82	Landfill	2/18/87	57.01	316.7	
46S	373.08	26 - 47.5	Landfill?	2/18/87	43.22	329.9	
46D	373.08	59 - 93	Landfill?	2/18/87	53.05	320.0	
47S	376.85	26 - 43.5	Landfill?	2/18/87	40.28	336.6	•
47D	376.85	55 - 85	Landfill?	2/18/87	52.24	324.6	
				_,,	·		
PD1S	~385	25 - 65	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PD1D	~385	80 - 130	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	12 8	~257	• • •
PD2S	379.48	28 - 63	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PD2D	379.48	80 - 130	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PD3s	375.78	27 - 57	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	56	319.8	Height of water 1.0 feet.
PD3D	375.78	70 - 115	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	113	262.8	
PD4S	371.64	28 - 68	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PD4D	371.64	80 - 130	Outwash Gravel?	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PD5S	366.86	25 - 60	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PD5D	366.86	80 - 120	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	118	248.9	
PD6S	362.47	25 - 50	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PS6D	362.47	69 - 109	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	94	268.5	•
PD7S	360.07	28.5 - 58.5	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	56	304.1	
PD7D	360.07	77.5 - 117.5	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	89	271.1	
PD8S	357.41	26.5 - 46.5	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	46 (Dry)		Height of water 0.5 feet.
PD8D	357.41	66.5 - 101.5	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	86	271.4	•
PD9S	356.00	26 - 44	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PD9D	356.00	56 - 96	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	80.5	275.5	•
PD10S	356.12	26 - 51	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	47	309.1	
PD10D	356.12	61.5 - 101.5	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	81	375.1	
PD11S	356.73	26 - 51	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PD11D	356.73	61 - 101	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	76	280.7	·
PD12S	357.79	23 - 38	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PD12D	357.79	49 - 79	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	78	279.8	Height of water 1.0 feet.
PA1S	344.8	25 - 29	Fill	2/18/87	12.75	332.1	Obstruction at 24 feet.
PA1D	344.8	32 - 67	Outwash Gravel	2/18/87	56.66	288.1	
PA2S	~340.0	25 - 35	Outwash Gravel		•• ·		
PA2D	~340.0	38 - 67	Outwash Gravel				-
PA3S	352.12	25 - 55	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PA3D	352.12	58 - 93	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.

Table D3 (Continued)
Gas Extraction Well or Gas Probe Water Level Data From Landfill

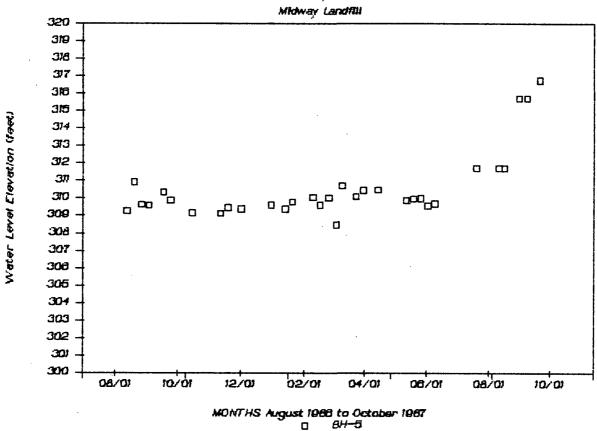
	Ground	Screen			Depth to		
	Elevation	Interval	Screen		Water Below	Groundwater	
Well No.		Depth (ft)	Unit	Date	Ground Surface	Elevation	Comments
PA4S	359.79	25 - 44	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PA4D	359.79	47 - 98	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PA5S	372.71	25 - 60	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PA5D	372.71	63 - 118	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PA6S	373.67	25 - 63	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	30	343.7	
PA6D	373.67	66 - 120	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	55	318.7	
PA7S	383.36	25 - 60	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PA7D	383.36	63 - 117	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	74.9	308.5	·
PA8S	385.99	25 - 52	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	48.5	337.5	
PA8D	385.99	55 - 112	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	109	277.0	
PA9S	404.94	25 - 64	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	44.5	360.4	
PA9D	404.94	67 - 138	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PA10S	404.54	25 - 66	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PA10D	404.54	69 - 133	Outwash Gravel	2/20/87	Dry		Dry.
PC8S	~351	25 - 32	Outwash Gravel	2/18/87	13.4	~338	•
PC8D	~351	35 - 76	Outwash Gravel	2/18/87	59.27	~292	
AI-L	~378	93 - 118	Outwash Gravel	••			
W-LA	~403	183 - 203	Deltaic Sediments	7/3/87	157.5	245.5	Drilling completed 6/25/87.
AK-W	~431	206 - 239	Deltaic Sediments	7/2/87	234.5	196.5	Drilling completed 6/25/87.
AL-W	~436	188 - 233	Deltaic Sediments	7/3/87	218	219	Drilling completed 7/3/87.
AM-D	~370	83 - 118	Outwash Gravel?	8/11/87	90.2	279.8	Drilling completed 8/5/87.
AN-M	~361	22 - 32	Outwash Gravel	9/8/87	19.7	341.3	Drilling completed 8/27/87.
AN-W	~361	75 - 85	Outwash Gravel	9/8/87	56.7	304.3	Drilling completed 8/27/87.
AO-M	~358	21 - 51	Outwash Gravel	9/8/87	16.7	341.3	Drilling completed 8/17/87.
W-OA	~358	73 - 98	Outwash Gravel	9/8/87	48.7	309.3	Drilling completed 8/17/87.
AP-S	~355	30 - 50	Outwash Gravel	9/8/87	26.1	328.9	Drilling completed 8/12/87.
AP-W	~355	97 - 112	Outwash Gravel	9/8/87	77.0	278.0	Drilling completed 8/12/87.
M-PA	~364	23 - 48	Outwash Gravel	9/11/87	14.2	349.8	Drilling completed 9/11/87.
AQ-D	~364	74 - 89	Outwash Gravel	9/4/87	. 77	287	Drilling completed 9/3/87.
AR-M	~352	20 - 45	Outwash Gravel	9/22/87	9.3	342.7	Drilling completed 9/17/87.
AR-D	~352	73 - 93	Outwash Gravel	9/22/87	75.1	276.9	Drilling completed 9/17/87.

HYDROGRAPH, WELLS BH-2A & 2B

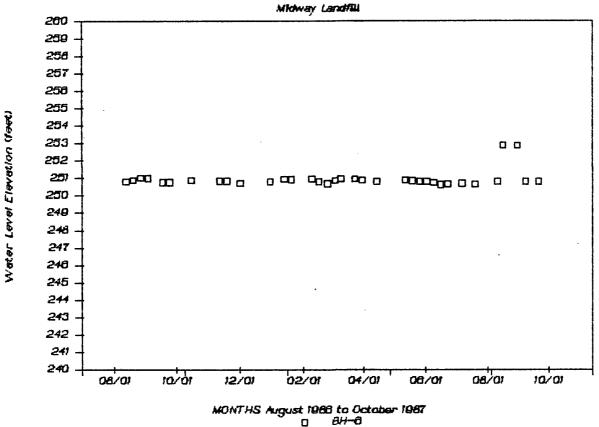




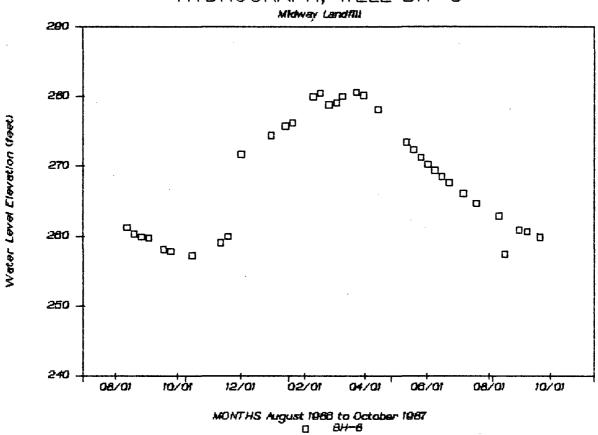
HYDROGRAPH, WELL BH-5



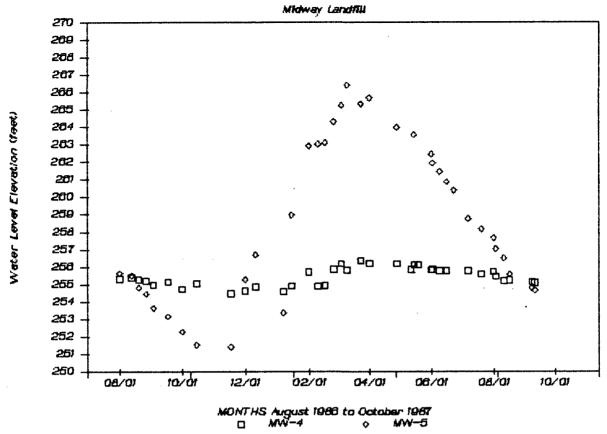
HYDROGRAPH, WELL BH-6



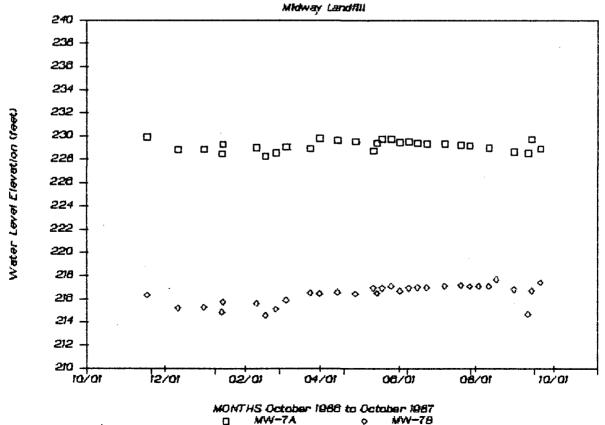
HYDROGRAPH, WELL BH-8



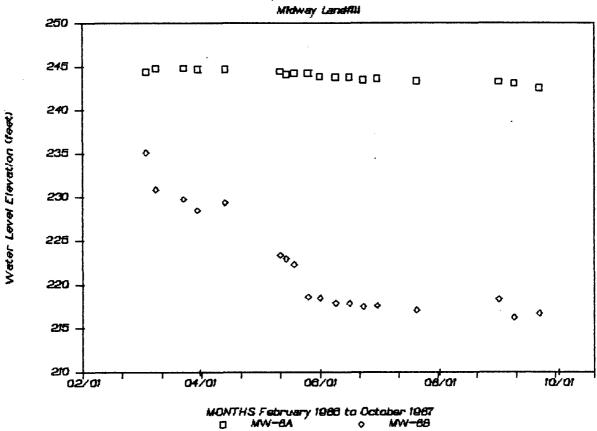
HYDROGRAPH, WELLS MW-4 & 5



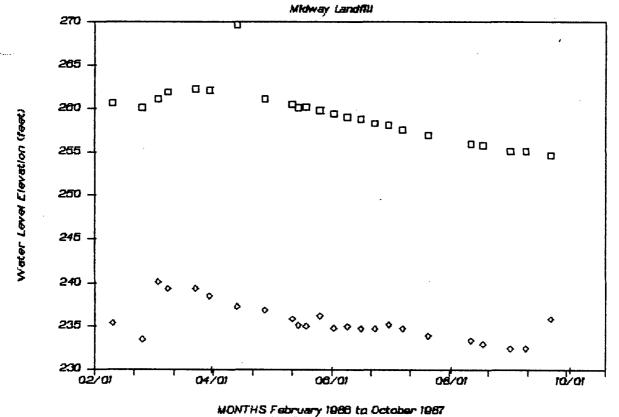








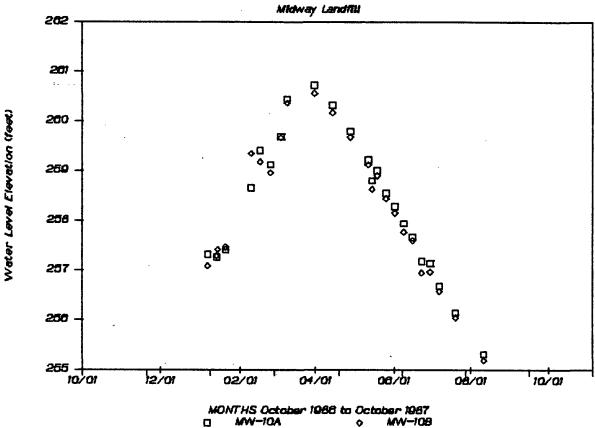




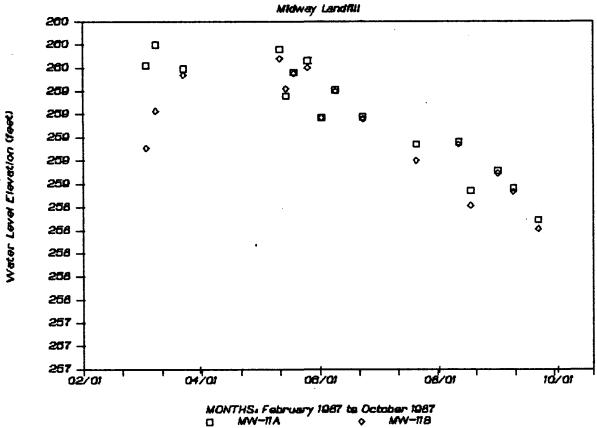
MW-BA

MW-88

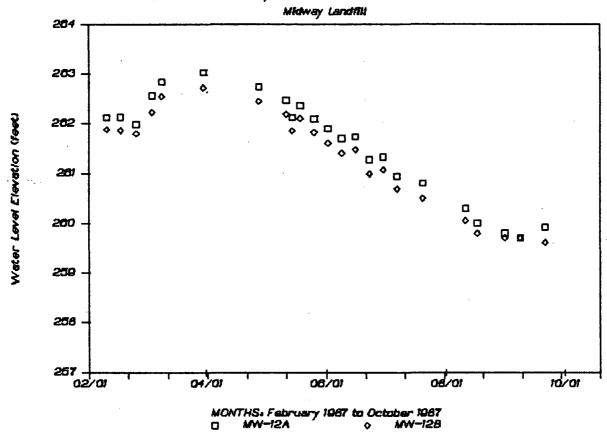




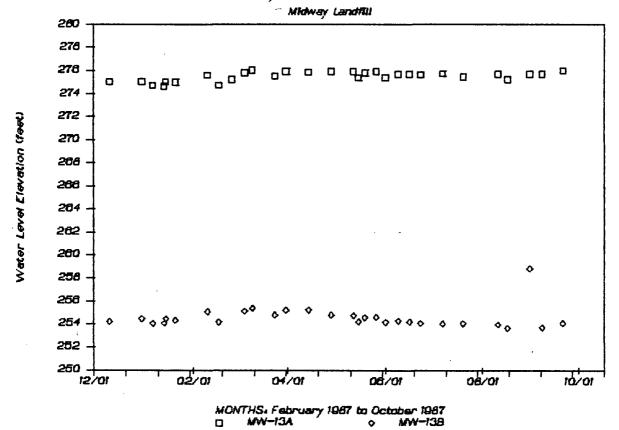
HYDROGRAPH, WELLS MW-11A & 11B



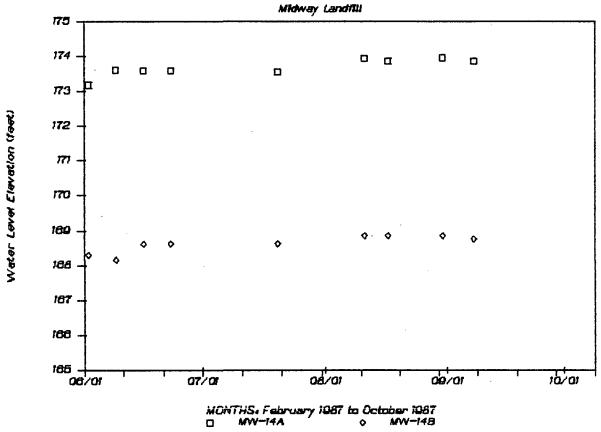
HYDROGRAPH, WELLS MW-12A & 12B



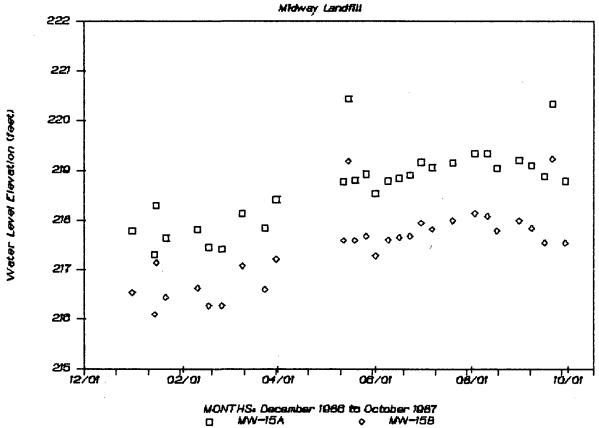
HYDROGRAPH, WELLS MW-13A & 13B

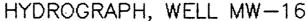


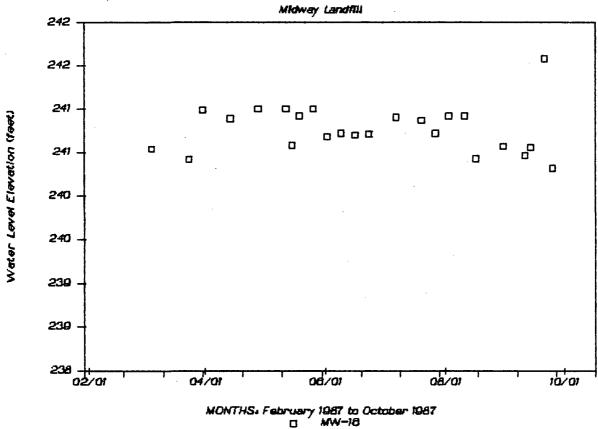
HYDROGRAPH, WELLS MW-14A & 14B



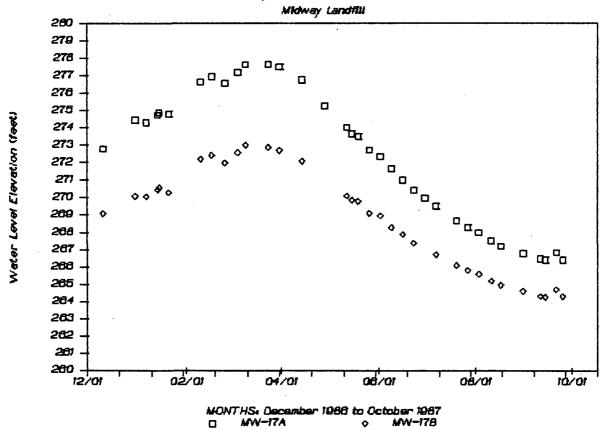
HYDROGRAPH, WELLS MW-15A & 15B



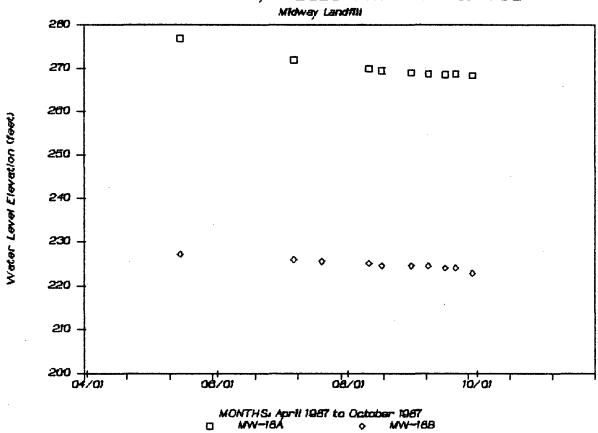




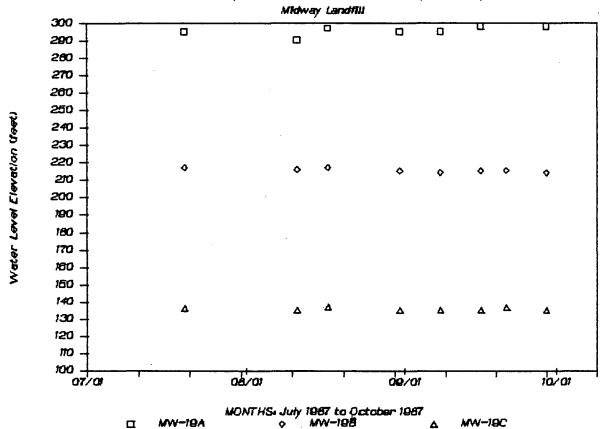
HYDROGRAPH, WELLS MW-17A & 17B



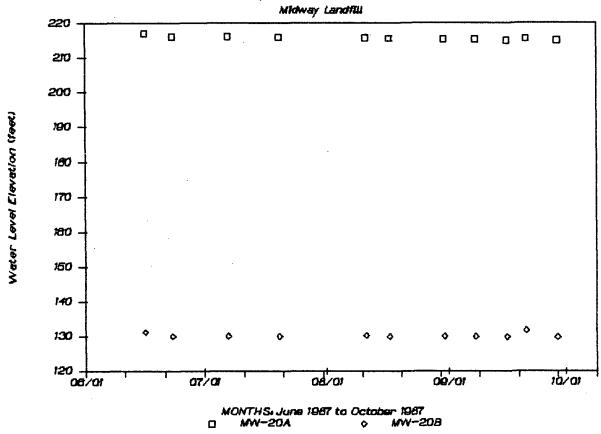
HYDROGRAPH, WELLS MW-18A & 18B



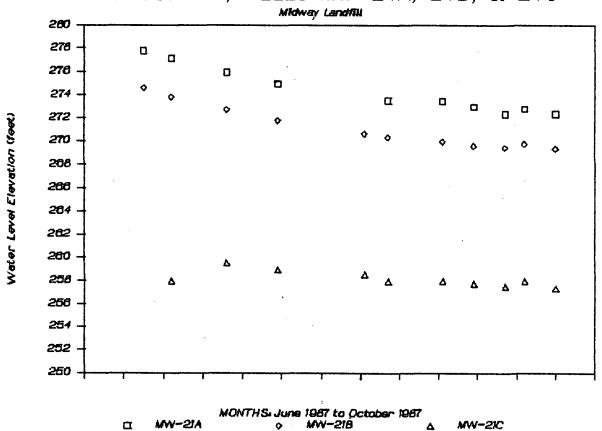
HYDROGRAPH, WELLS MW-19A, 19B, &19C



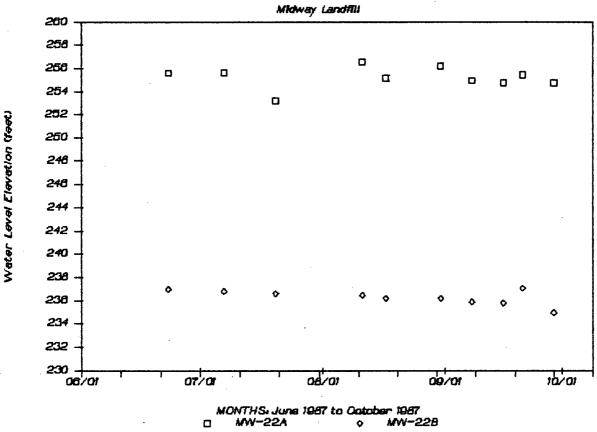




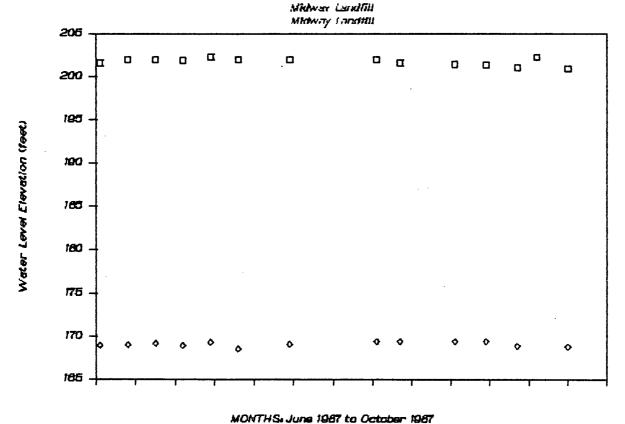








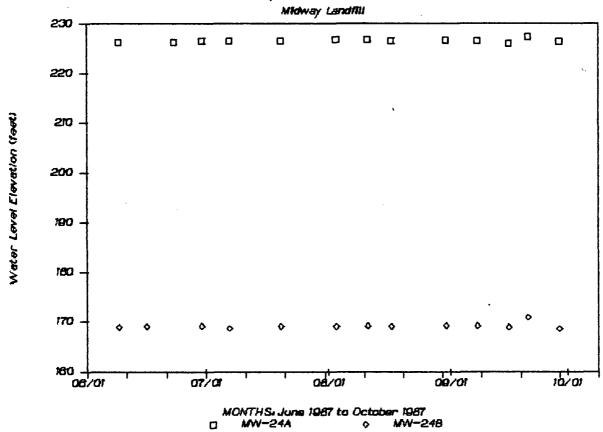
HYDROGRAPH, WELLS MW-23A & 23B

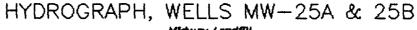


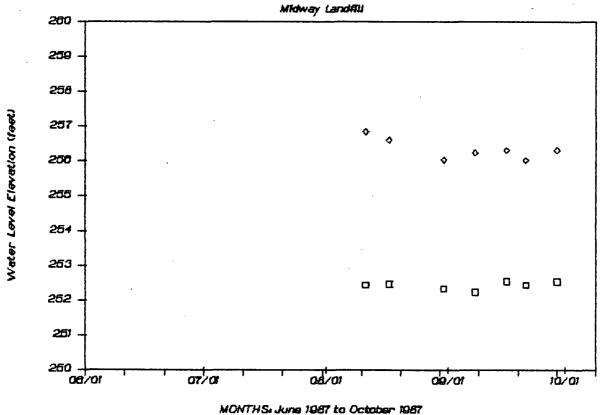
ACS-WM

Q

HYDROGRAPH, WELLS MW-24 A & B

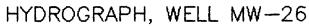


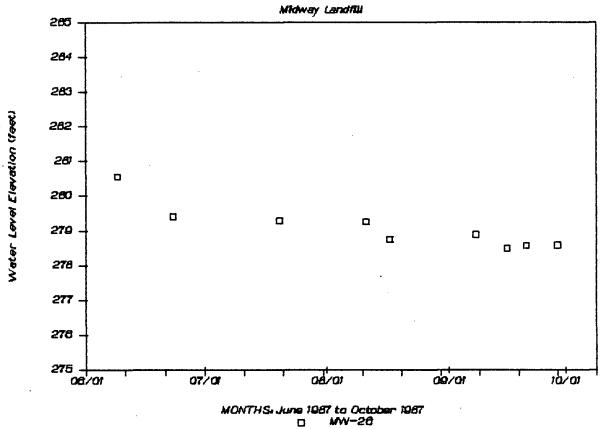


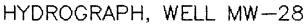


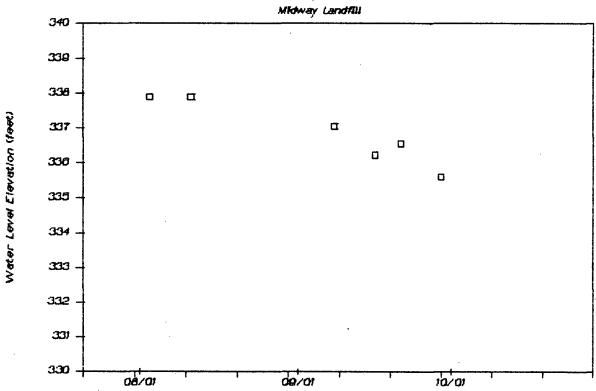
MW-25A

MW-258

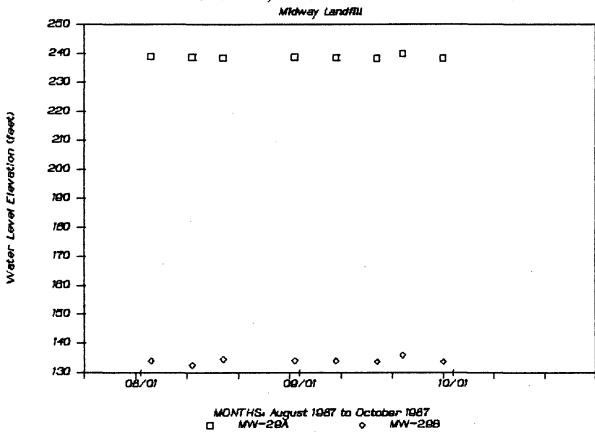








HYDROGRAPH, WELLS MW-29 A & B



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APPENDIX E

Aquifer Testing

APPENDIX E

Aquifer Testing

Pumping Test Analyses and Hydraulic Conductivity Calculations

Horizontal conductivities for the Landfill Aquifer were calculated based on pump tests at Wells LW-1 and LW-2. These tests were conducted between August 25 and September 1, 1987. Well LW-1 was pumped with a 4-inch submersible Jacuzzi pump (9.0 gallon per minute rating) and a gas powered generator. Flow rates from Well LW-1 were measured using a Rockwell inline flow meter (0 to 12 gallon per minute). Tests on Well LW-2 required higher capacity equipment. A Grundfos/Franklin pump (50 gallons per minute) was used. Three-phase electrical power was supplied by a diesel generator. Flow rates from Well LW-2 were measured using a Neptune flow meter rated at 0 to 70 gallons per minute. Flow rates in both wells were controlled by a gate valve located on the outlet of the flow meter. Discharged water was pumped into a 5,000+ gallon tank truck provided by the City of Seattle.

Water levels in the wells were measured as changes in head using a calibrated Sinco pressure transducer connected to a data logger. The data logging system was developed by AGI specifically for recording real time data from pore pressure transducers. The system is battery powered and consists of a solid state, modular, 6-wire bridge supply and amplifier; a 12-bit (+), high-speed, auto-zero analog to digital converter; and a laptop MS-DOS computer. The system is capable of recording hydraulic head at 15 samples per second with an absolute accuracy of 0.01 feet. The computer graphically displays the real time data and saves time, millivolt, and calculated head to a 3-1/2-inch floppy disk for later reduction and evaluation. Field plots were made of drawdown versus time to evaluate test progress.

The pumping test on Well LW-1 included three step drawdown stages and a recovery period. The step drawdown stages consisted of pumping rates of 1.0, 2.0 and 3.5 gallons per minute with each stage lasting approximately 60 minutes. The total drawdown on Well LW-1 was 11.07 feet. Well recovery was monitored for 90 minutes. During that time, the water level recovered 8.55 feet.

The pumping test on Well LW-2 consisted of three stages with pumping rates of 20 to 25 gallons per minute. The initial stage consisted of 25 minutes at a pump rate of 20 gallons per minute. Pumping was then stepped up to approximately 24 gallons per minute for 35 minutes. At the end of the second stage, the drawdown in the well was 1.40 feet. The pumping rate was then increased to a maximum of 25 gallons per minute and maintained for 173 minutes. Maximum drawdown at the end of the test was 2.98 feet. The well recovery was monitored for 15 hours at the end of which there remained 1.03 feet of residual drawdown.

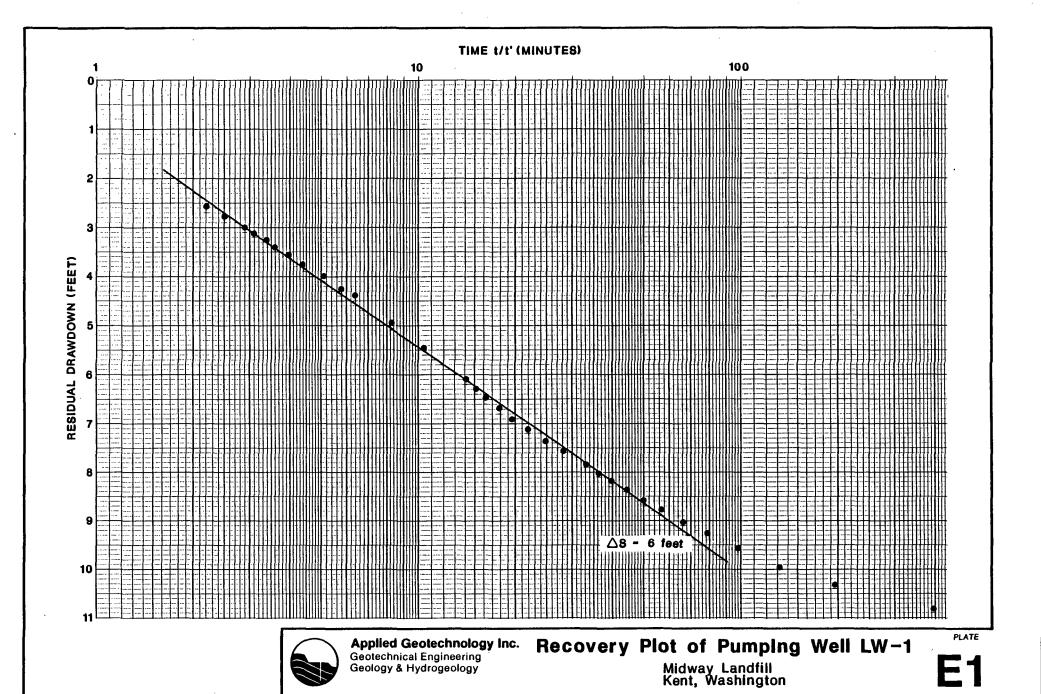
Horizontal hydraulic conductivities for the Landfill Aquifer have been estimated based on pumping test recovery data at LW-1 and LW-2. The straight line Cooper and Jacob method (Johnson Div. UOP, 1986) was used to calculate transmissivity (T) from the well recovery data. Hydraulic conductivity (K) is derived from the relationship K = T/b, where b equals the saturated thickness of the aquifer. The procedure is as follows:

Cooper and Jacob Equation: $T = \frac{264Q}{s}$ where:

- T = Coefficient of transmissivity in gpd/ft
- Q = Pumping rate, in gpm
- s = Slope of the time-drawdown graph expressed as the change in drawdown between any two times on the log cycle scale whose ratio is 10 (one log cycle).

Time versus drawdown plots for the pumping and observation wells are shown on Plates E3 and E4, and calculations based on these plots and assumed saturated aquifer thicknesses of 12.0 and 9.4 feet for LW-1 and LW-2, respectively, as follows:

Well No.	Method	Transmissivity	Hydraulic Conductivity
LW-1	Cooper and Jacob Recovery Data	T = 264 x 3.5 gpm 4.1 feet	<pre>K = 225 gpd/ft/12.0 ft.</pre>
		= 154 gpd/ft	= 13.0 gpd/ft^2
		$= 3m^2/day$	$= 6.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm/s}$
LW-2	Cooper and Jacob Recovery Data	T = 264 x 24.6 gpm 1.3 feet	<pre>K = 5000 gpd/ft/9.4 ft.</pre>
		= 5000 gpd/ft	= 532 gpd/ft^2
		$= 62m^2/day$	$= 2.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm/s}$



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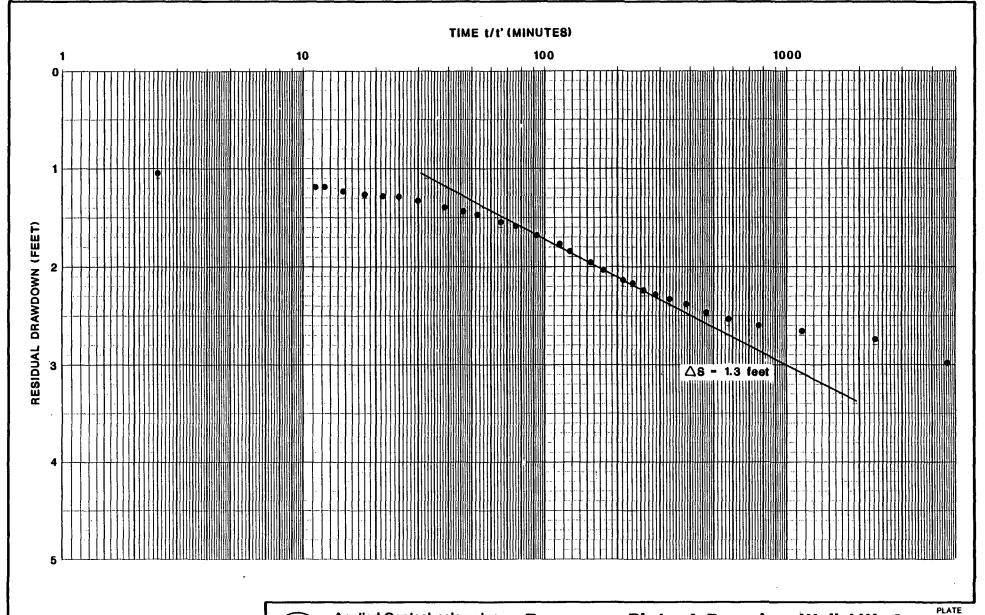
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Geology & Hydrogeology

Recovery Plot of Pumping Well LW-2

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington E2

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Hydraulic Conductivity Estimates from Slug Tests

Non-invasive slug tests (rising and falling head) were performed on the screened water-bearing formations penetrated by monitor wells MW-7 through MW-29. The slug method provides data for a single point, in-situ estimate of transmissivity (T) and hydraulic conductivity (K) for a given screened interval. The tests were initiated by a near instantaneous water level change, produced by the immersion (injection test) or withdrawal (recovery test) of a solid cylinder of known volume. The displaced volume creates a disequilibrium in head between the borehole and the water-bearing formation. Water level recovery with time was recorded as changes in head by a barometrically uncorrected pressure transducer connected to a data logger. The field data were stored on floppy disks for later reduction and evaluation.

Four methods of analysis were used to estimate the hydraulic conductivity of the water-bearing formations. These include Hvorslev (1951), Cooper et al. (1967), Bower and Rice (1976), and van der Kamp (1976). The applicability of any method to a particular well depends primarily upon (1) the response of the well to the slug (i.e. overdamped or underdamped), (2) the presence of confined or water table conditions in the aquifer, and (3) well construction effects (i.e. partial penetration, sand pack effects, degree of development). The methods of Cooper et al. (1967) and Hvorslev (1951) were used for wells exhibiting an overdamped response in both confined and unconfined aquifers. The method of Bower and Rice (1976) was used exclusively for wells completed at or near the water table. The method of van der Kamp (1976) was used to estimate hydraulic parameters for a well exhibiting underdamped oscillations. Following is a description of the Cooper, et al Method.

In the Cooper, et al (1967) Method, the slug test response history is plotted as log time versus change in elevation head over static elevation head (H/Ho). This plot is compared with a set of analytical aquifer response curves. After determining a satisfactory match between the slug test response and one of the analytical aquifer response curves, the log time match point is determined. Plate E1 shows the analytical curves used. Plate E2 gives an example of the MW-25B well recovery curve superimposed on the analytical curves for match point determination. An example computation of transmissivity and hydraulic conductivity for MW-25B is as follows:

 $T = x r_c^2/t$

where: T = Transmissivity

 $x = 1.0 = \text{match point value (i.e. } 1.0 = \text{Tt/}(r_c)^2$

r_c = casing radius

t = time at match point

K = T/b

where: K = hydraulic conductivity

b = aquifer thickness

MW-25B recovery (Plate E2)

 $x = 1.0, r_C = 1.0 in. = 2.54 cm, b = 7.0 ft. = 213 cm$

log t = 1.5 (Plate E2), t = 30 sec

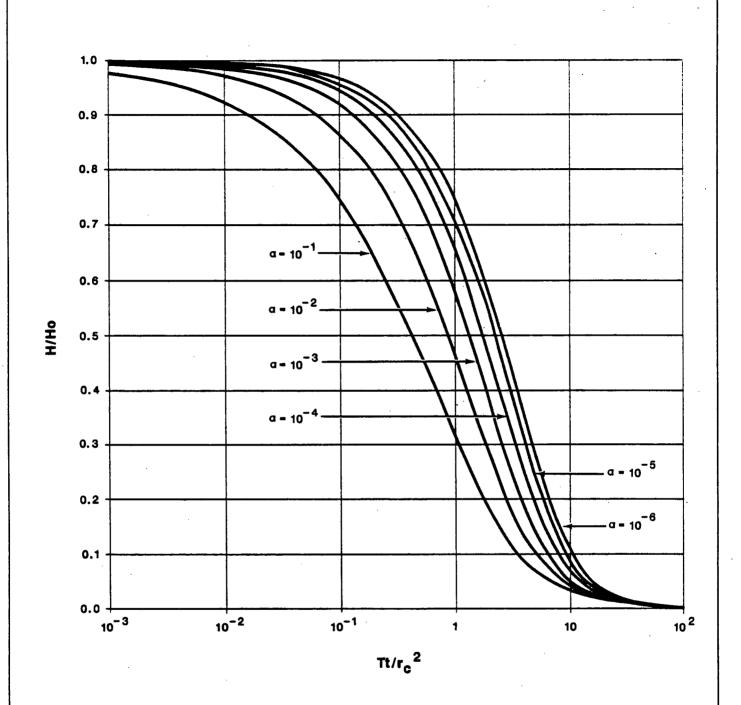
 $T = 1.0 (2.54 cm)^2/30 sec$

 $= 2 \times 10^{-1} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$

 $K = 2.0 \times 10^{-1} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$ 213 cm

= 9 x 10^{-4} cm/sec

Slug test analyses are summarized in Table E1. Values for log t and b used in the Cooper, et al analysis are given in Table E2, and on each of the aquifer response curves which follow Table E2.



Reference: Cooper, Bredehoeft, and Papadapolos, 1967.



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Type Curves of H/Ho versus Tt/r_C² for Six Values of a

Midway Landfill
Kent, Washington

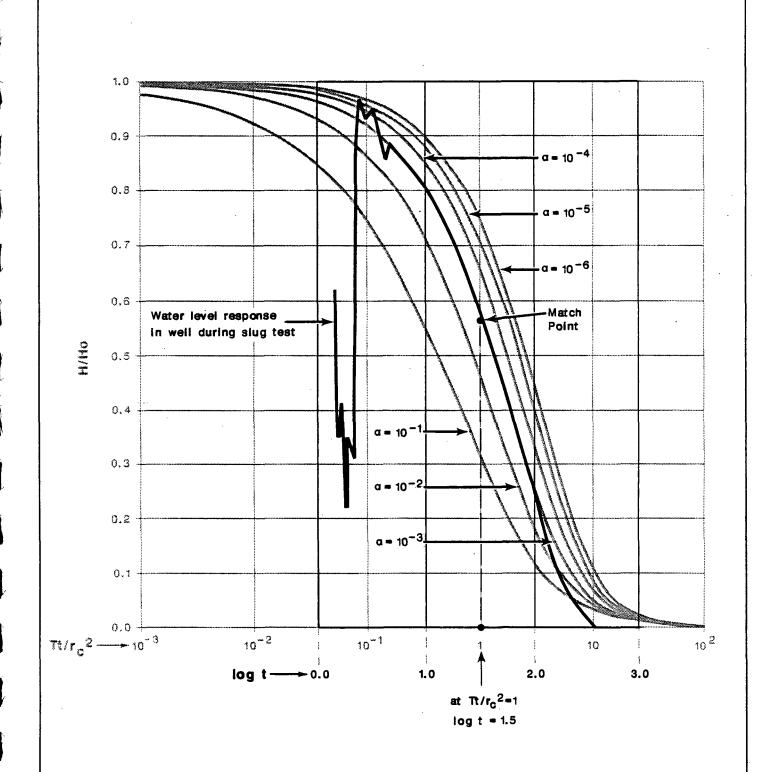
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Note: See text for explanation and interpretation of this figure.



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Example of Match Point Determination

Midway Landfill Kent, Washington

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Table E1 Single Borehole Slug Test Summary

Hydraulic Conductivity (K) and Transmissivity (T)

	nydrautic Conductivity (k) and Transmissivity (i)							
	Cooper et al., 19			967		Hvorslev, 1951		
	K (cm/sec)		T (gpd/ft)		K (cm/se	ec)	T (gpd/	
	INJ	REC	INJ	REC	INJ	REC	INJ	REC
Landfill Aquifer								
MW-19A	1.0E-03	2.0E-03	2.9E+02	4.6E+02	1.0E-03	2.0E-03	2.3E+02	3.5E+02
Recent Alluvium								
MW-25A	3.0E-03	1.0E-03	3.5E+02	1.7E+02	1.0E-03	1.0E-03	1.7E+02	1.2E+02 (e)
Upper Gravel Aquifer								
MW-7A	4.0E-04	8.0E-04	1.2E+02	1.7E+02	1.0E-03	7.0E-04	2.3E+02	1.2E+02
MW-8A	ND	5.0E-04	ND	1.2E+02	8.0E-04	4.0E-04	1.7E+02	1.2E+02
MW-13A	6.0E-04	NA NA	4.6E+01	ND	3.0E-04	4.02 04	2.3E+01	(a)
MW-16A	1.0E-02	1.0E-02	1.2E+03	1.2E+03	5.0E-03	5.0E-03	5.8E+02	5.8E+02
MW-19B	9.0E-04	2.0E-03	1.2E+02	2.3E+02	3.0E-04	7.0E-04	3.5E+01	1.2E+02
MW-21A	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA.	NA	NA
MW-26A	5.0E-03	5.0E-03	5.8E+02	5.8E+02	2.0E-03	1.0E-03	1.7E+02	1.7E+02
MW-27A	8.0E-03	8.0E-03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03	8.0E-03	7.0E-03	1.7E+03	1.7E+03
MW-27B	5.0E-03	7.0E-03	5.8E+02	1.2E+03	3.0E-03	2.0E-03	3.5E+02	2.3E+02
MW-29A	9.0E-04	8.0E-04	1.7E+02	1.7E+02	3.0E-04	3.0E-04	5.8E+01	5.8E+01
Mean	3.9E-03	4.3E-03	5.6E+02	6.7E+02	2.3E-03	2.1E-03	3.7E+02	3.9E+02
Standard Deviation	3.5E-03	3.5E-03	5.7E+02	5.7E+02	2.5E-03	2.3E-03	5.1E+02	5.3E+02
Sand Aquifer								
MW-7B	8.0E-03	6.0E-03	4.1E+02	3.5E+02	2.0E-03	2.0E-03	1.7E+02	1.2E+02
MW-8B	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW-9A	1.0E-03	3.0E-03	2.9E+02	6.4E+02	8.0E-04	1.0E-03	1.7E+02	2.3E+02
MW-9B	2.0E-04	4.0E-04	2.9E+01	4.6E+01	3.0E-04	4.0E-04	4.1E+01	4.1E+01
MW-10A	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND .	ND	ND
MW-10B	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW-11A	5.0E-03	4.0E-03	1.2E+03	1.2E+03	1.0E-03	1.0E-03	2.9E+02	2.3E+02
MW-12A	1.0E-03	1.0E-03	1.7E+02	1.2E+02	5.0E-04	4.0E-04	5.8E+01	4.1E+01
MW-12B	7.0E-03	7.0E-03	4.1E+02	3.5E+02	2.0E-03	1.0E-03	1.2E+02	1.2E+02
MW-15A	8.0E-03	5.0E-03	1.7E+03	1.2E+03	2.0E-03	2.0E-03	5.2E+02	4.1E+02 (b)
MW-15B	2.0E-02	2.0E-02	2.9E+03	2.3E+03	7.0E-03	6.0E-03	1.2E+03	5.8E+02
MW-17A	5.0E-04	ND	1.2E+02	ND	2.0E-04		3.5E+01	
MW-17B	5.0E-03	6.0E-03	1.2E+03	1.2E+03	2.0E-03	2.0E-03	2.9E+02	2.9E+02
MW-18A	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
MW-20A	1.0E-03	2.0E-03	1.7E+02	2.9E+02	5.0E-04	9.0E-04	5.8E+01	1.2E+02
MW-21B	9.0E-04	7.0E-04	1.7E+02	1.7E+02	7.0E-04	5.0E-04	1.2E+02	1.2E+02
MW-23A	2.0E-03	2.0E-03	3.5E+02	3.5E+02	9.0E-04	7.0E-04	1.7E+02	1.7E+02 (c)
MW-24A	1.0E-03	7.0E-04	2.3E+02	1.2E+02	3.0E-04	2.0E-04	5.8E+01	4.1E+01 (d)
MW-25B	1.0E-03	1.0E-03	1.2E+02	1.2E+02	6.0E-04	6.0E-04	5.8E+01	5.8E+01
MW-28A	1.0E-02	8.0E-03	1.2E+03	1.2E+03	3.0E-03	3.0E-03	4.1E+02	2.9E+02
Mean	4.5E-03	4.5E-03	6.6E+02		1.5E-03	1.4E-03	2.3E+02	1.9E+02
Standard Deviation	5.1E-03	4.8E-03	7.6E+02	6.1E+02	1.6E-03	1.4E-03	2.8E+02	1.5E+02

Table E1 Single Borehole Slug Test Summary (Continued)

Hydraulic Conductivity (K) and Transmissivity (T)

•		-Cooper et a	l., 1967				ev, 1951	
	K (cm/sec)		T (gpd/ft)		K (cm/sec)		T (gpd/ft)	
	LNJ	REC	INJ	REC	INJ	REC	INJ	REC
Northern Gravel Aquifer								
MW-11B	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0E-03	7.0E-03	1.2E+03	1.2E+03
MW-13B	1.0E-02	6.0E-03	2.9E+03	1.2E+03	5.0E-03	2.0E-03	1.2E+03	5.2E+02
MW-18B	6.0E-04	1.0E-03	1.2E+02	2.3E+02	3.0E-04	6.0E-04	5.8E+01	1.2E+02
MW-21C	1.0E-02	1.0E-02	1.2E+03	1.2E+03	3.0E-03	3.0E-03	3.5E+02	3.5E+02
MW-22A	8.0E-03	6.0E-03	1.2E+03	5.8E+02	3.0E-03	2.0E-03	3.5E+02	2.3E+02
MW-22B (f)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-27C	9.0E-03	9.0E-03	1.2E+03	1.2E+03	3.0E-03	3.0E-03	3.5E+02	3.5E+02
Mean	7.5E-03	6.4E-03	1.3E+03	8.6E+02	3.6E-03	2.9E-03	5.7E+02	4.5E+02
Standard Deviation	3.5E-03	3.1E-03	9.0E+02	3.9E+02	2.1E-03	2.0E-03	4.3E+02	3.4E+02
Southern Gravel Aquifer								
MW-14A	2.0E-03	3.0E-03	2.9E+02	3.5E+02	8.0E-04	1.0E-03	1.2E+02	1.2E+02
MW-148	3.0E-03	2.0E-03	4.1E+02	2.3E+02	2.0E-03	2.0E-03	2.3E+02	2.3E+02
MW-19C	2.0E-03	2.0E-03	2.3E+02	2.9E+02	5.0E-04	7.0E-04	5.8E+01	1.2E+02
MW-20B	3.0E-02	3.0E-02	3.5E+03	3.5E+03	9.0E-03	9.0E-03	1.2E+03	1.2E+03
MW-23B	NA	2.0E-02	NA	3.5E+03	4.0E-03	4.0E-03	5.8E+02	5.8E+02
MW-24B	NA	NA	NA	NA -	8.0E-03	7.0E-03	1.2E+03	1.2E+03
MW-298	1.0E-02	1.0E-02	2.3E+03	2.3E+03	3.0E-03	3.0E-03	5.8E+02	5.8E+02
Mean	9.4E-03	1.1E-02	8.1E+02	1.3E+03	3.9E-03	3.8E-03	5.5E+02	5.6E+02
Standard Deviation	1.1E-02	1.1E-02	8.7E+02	1.3E+03	3.1E-03	2.9E-03	4.3E+02	4.2E+02

Note: (a) also K = 0.0004 cm/sec and T = 35 gpd/ft per Bouwer and Rice (1976) analysis.

⁽b) also K = 0.003 cm/sesc and T = 2300 gpd/ft per Bouwer and Rice (1976) analysis.

⁽c) also K = 0.0009 cm/sec and T = 1200 gpd/ft per Bouwer and Rice (1976) analysis. (d) also K = 0.0004 cm/sec and T = 290 gpd/ft per Bouwer and Rice (1976) analysis.

⁽e) also K = 0.001 cm/sec and T = 230 gpd/ft per Bouwer and Rice (1976) analysis.

⁽f) K = 6.0 cm/sec and T = 43000 gpd/ft per van der Kamp (1976) analysis.

ND indicates no data recovered.

NA indicates non-analyzable data.

INJ indicates injection test.

REC indicates recovery test.

TABLE E2
SLUG TEST HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY PARAMETERS

		Inje	ction	Recovery		
	Aquifer Thickness (a)	Alpha Curve (b)	Log Time (c)	Alpha Curve(b)	Log Time (c)	
Landfill Aquifer						
MW-19A	1.2E+01	10.0E-02	1.10E+00	10.0E-02	8.98E-01	
Recent Alluvium						
MW-25A	7.0E+00	10.0E-04	1.05E+00	1.0E-01	1.08E+00	
Upper Gravel Aquifer						
MW-7A	1.2E+01	10.0E-02	1.60E+00	0.01	1.35E+00	
MW-8A	1.2E+01	NA	· NA	10.0E-02	1.50E+00	
MW-13A	4.5E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	
MW-16A	7.0E+00	10.0E-06	3.01E-01	10.0E-06	2.50E-01	
MW-19B	7.0E+00	10.0E-06	1.55E+00	10.0E-06	1.20E+00	
MW-21A	1.2E+01	NA	NA	NA	NA	
MW-26A	7.0E+00	10.0E-06	7.99E-01	10.0E-06	8.50E-01	
MW-27A	1.2E+01	10.0E-01	3.50E-01	10.0E-01	3.20E-01	
MW-27B	7.0E+00	10.0E-03	8.00E-01	10.0E-06	6.00E-01	
MW-29A	1.2E+01	10.0E-01	1.27E+00	10.0E-06	1.30E+00	
Sand Aquifer						
MW-7B	5.0E+00	10.0E-06	9.40E-01	10.0E-05	1.05E+00	
MW-8B	NA 1. 27. 24	NA	NA 4 25- 22	NA 10.07.07	ND	
MW-9A	1.2E+01	10.0E-02	1.25E+00	10.0E-04	7.50E-01	
MW-9B	7.0E+00	10.0E-01	2.15E+00	10.0E-01	1.90E+00	
MW-10A	6.0E+00	NA	NA 	NA NA	NA	
MW-10B	1.0E+01	NA 10.07.00	NA	NA 10.07.04	NA SOT OA	
MW-11A	1.2E+01	10.0E-06	6.00E-01	10.0E-06	6.50E-01	
MW-12A	7.0E+00	10.0E-06	1.30E+00	10.0E-05	1.20E+00	
MW-12B	5.0E+00	10.0E-06	9.50E-01	10.0E-06	1.02E+00	
MW-15A	1.2E+01	10.0E-06	3.50E-01	10.0E-06	4.50E-01	
MW-15B	7.0E+00	10.0E-06	1.49E-01	10.0E-06	1.99E-01	
MW-17A	1.2E+01	10.0E-06	1.50E+00	NA 10.05.00	NA	
MW-17B	9.0E+00	10.0E-05	6.50E-01	10.0E-06	6.50E-01	
MW-18A	NA -	NA 10.05-07	NA 4 755.00	NA :10, 05, 07	NA 1 305+00	
MW-20A	7.0E+00	10.0E-03	1.35E+00	10.0E-04	1.20E+00	
MW-21B	1.2E+01	10.0E-02	1.30E+00	10.0E-02	1.40E+00	
MW-23A	1.2E+01 1.2E+01	10.0E-04	1.05E+00	10.0E-04	1.03E+00	
MW-24A	7.0E+00	10.0E-06	1.25E+00	10.0E-05	1.40E+00	
MW-25B MW-28A	7.0E+00	10.0E-03 10.0E-06	1.45E+00	10.0E-03	1.45E+00 5.50E-01	
MM-TOW	7.02700	10.05-00	4.80E-01	10.0E-06	J.30E-01	

Note : (a) Aquifer thickness assumed to be screened length of well casing plus one foot on each end

⁽b) Alpha "Type" curves are given on Plate E1

⁽c) Log time at match point

TABLE E2 (cont.)

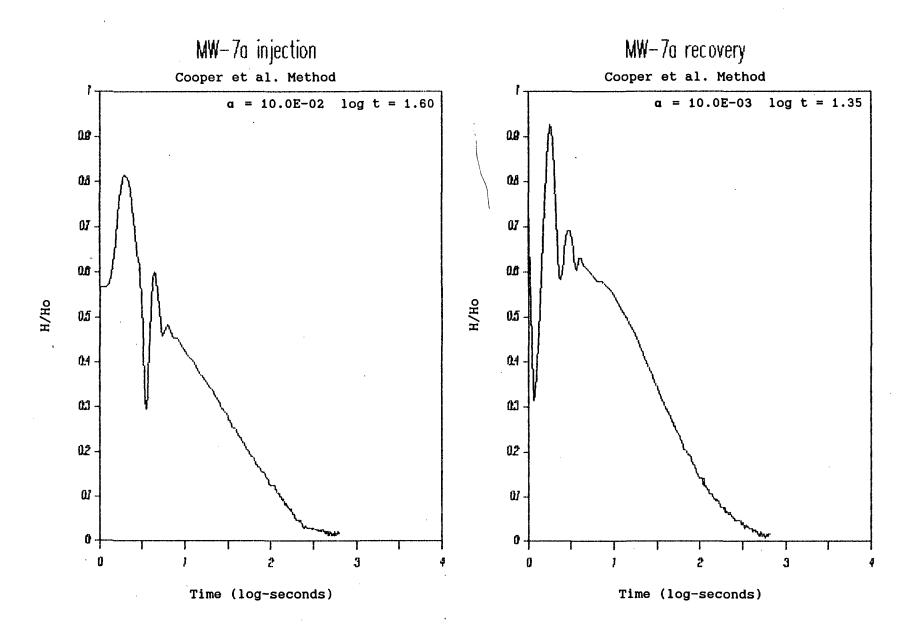
SLUG TEST HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY PARAMETERS

		Inje	ction	Recovery		
	Aquifer Thickness (a)	Alpha . Curve (b)	Log Time (c)	Alpha Curve(b)	Log Time (c)	
Northern Gravel A	quifer					
MW-11B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
MW-13B	1.2E+01	10.0E-06	1.99E-01	10.0E-06	2.81E-01	
MW-18B	1.2E+01	10.0E-03	1.45E+00	10.0E-03	1.20E+00	
MW-21C	7.0E+00	10.0E-06	4.50E-01	10.0E-06	5.00E-01	
MW-22A	7.0E+00	10.0E-06	6.53E-01	10.0E-06	5.50E-01	
MW-22B	NA .	NA	NA	NA	NA	
MW-27C	7.0E+00	10.0E-06	5.00E-01	10.0E-06	5.00E-01	
Southern Gravel A	quifer					
MW-14A	7.0E+00	10.0E-06	1.70E+00	10.0E-06	1.05E+00	
MW-14B	7.0E+00	10.0E-03	9.00E-01	10.0E-02	1.15E+00	
MW-19C	7.0E+00	10.0E-06	1.25E+00	10.0E-06	1.15E+00	
MW-20B	7.0E+00	NA	NA	NA	NA	
MW-23B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
MW-24B	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
MW-29B	1.2E+01	10.0E-05	2.81E-01	10.0E-06	2.50E-01	

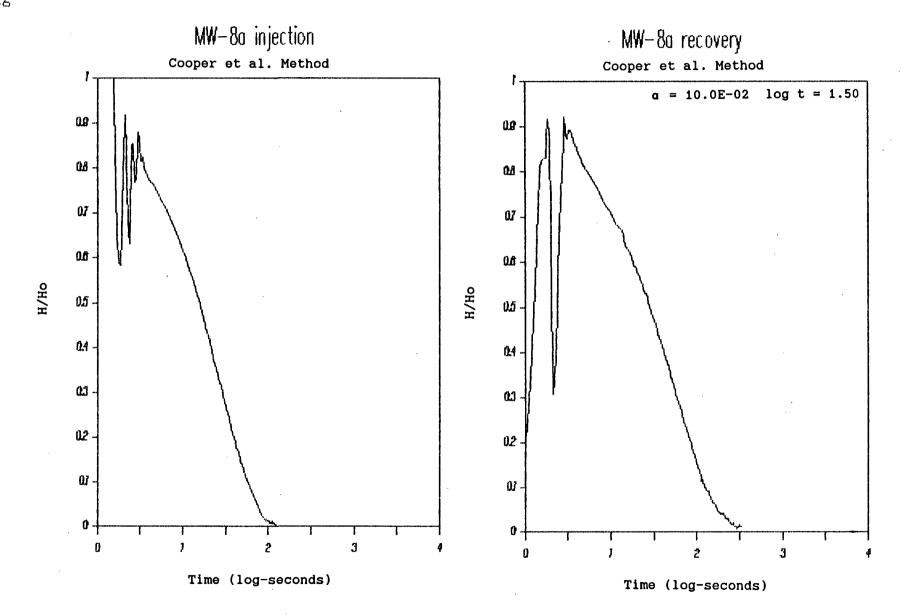
Note: (a) Aquifer thickness assumed to be screened length of well casing plus one foot on each end

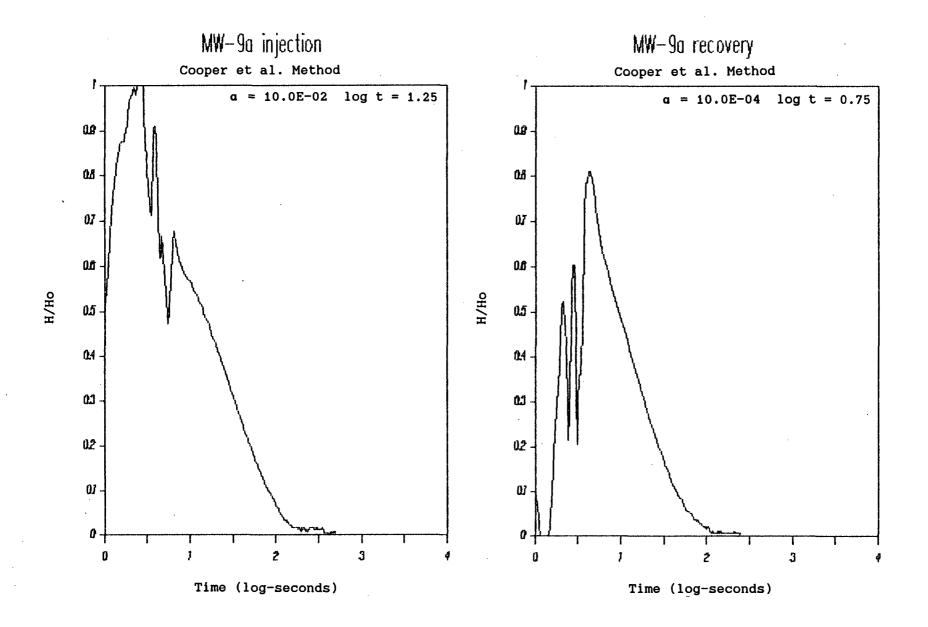
⁽b) Alpha "Type" curves are given on Plate E1

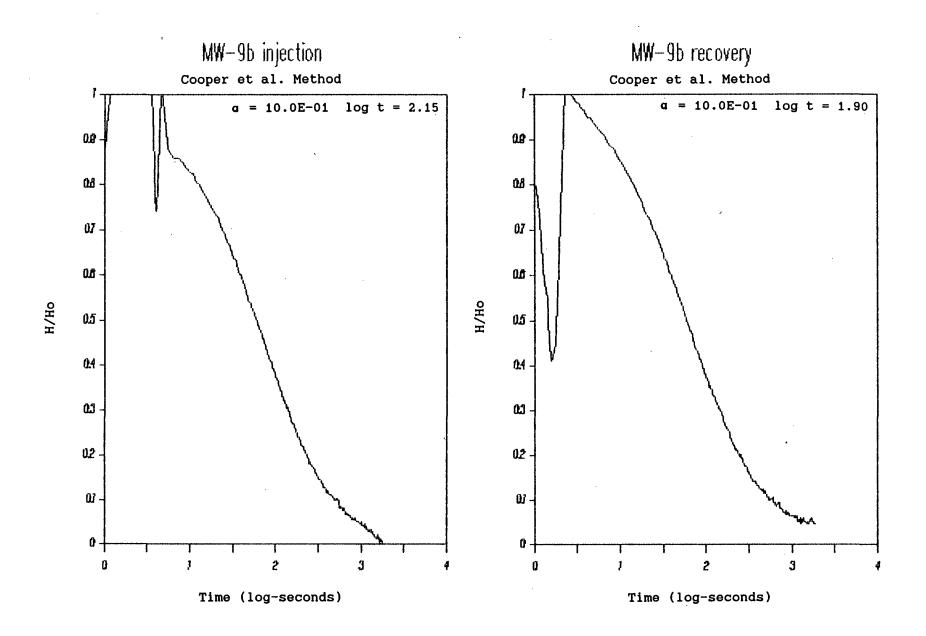
⁽c) Log time at match point



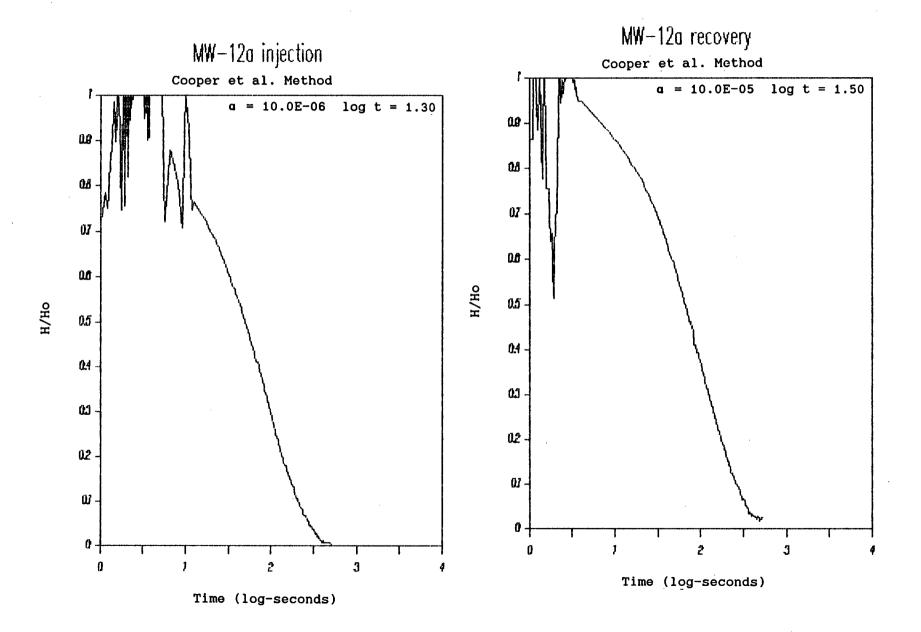
MW-7b injection MW-7b recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method $\alpha = 10.0E-06 \log t = 0.94$ $\alpha = 10.0E-05 \log t = 1.05$ 0.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 07 07 -0.0 0.0 0.5 05 0.4 œ 0.3 02 02 -W. Œ. 3 Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)

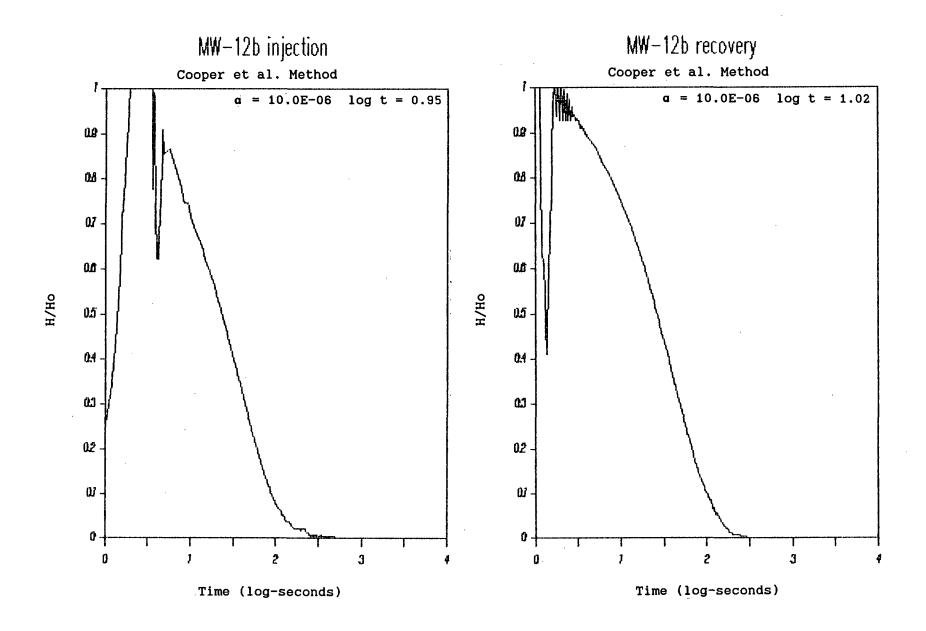


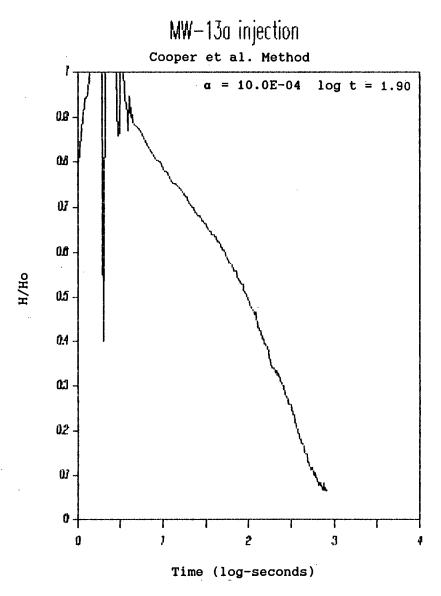


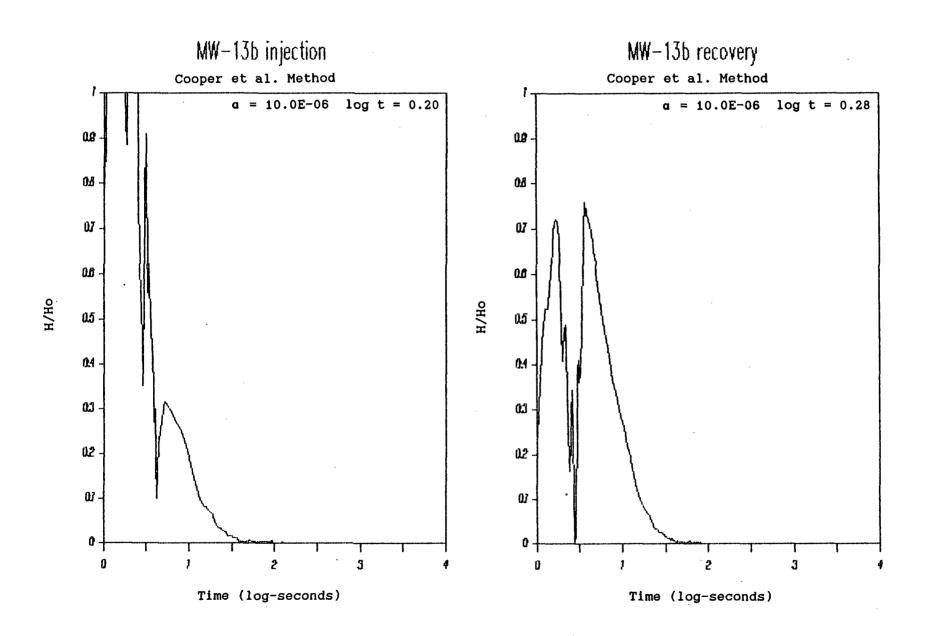


MW-11b injection MW-11b recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method $a = 10.0E-06 \log t = 0.60$ $\alpha = 10.0E-06 \log t = 0.65$ 0.0 œ 0.8 0.8 07 07 Q.Ø 0.0 н/но 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.4 œ 0.3 02 02 W -OJ -0 -0+ 2 3 2 3 Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)

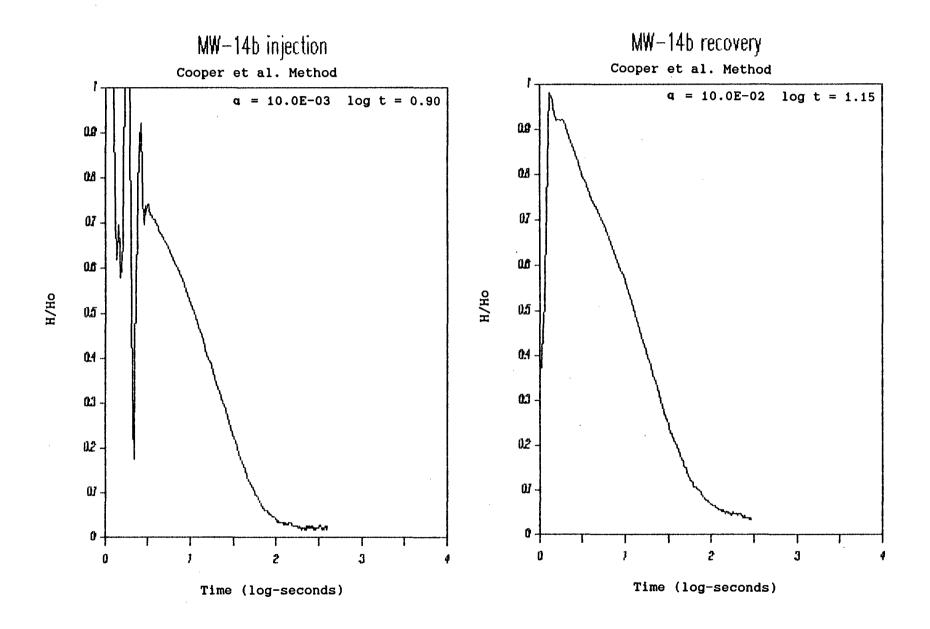


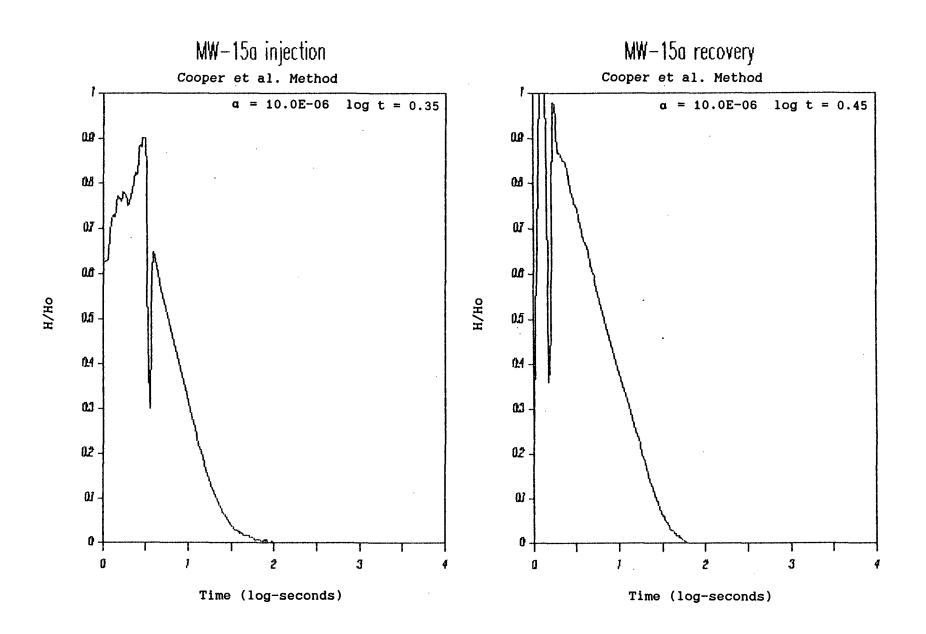


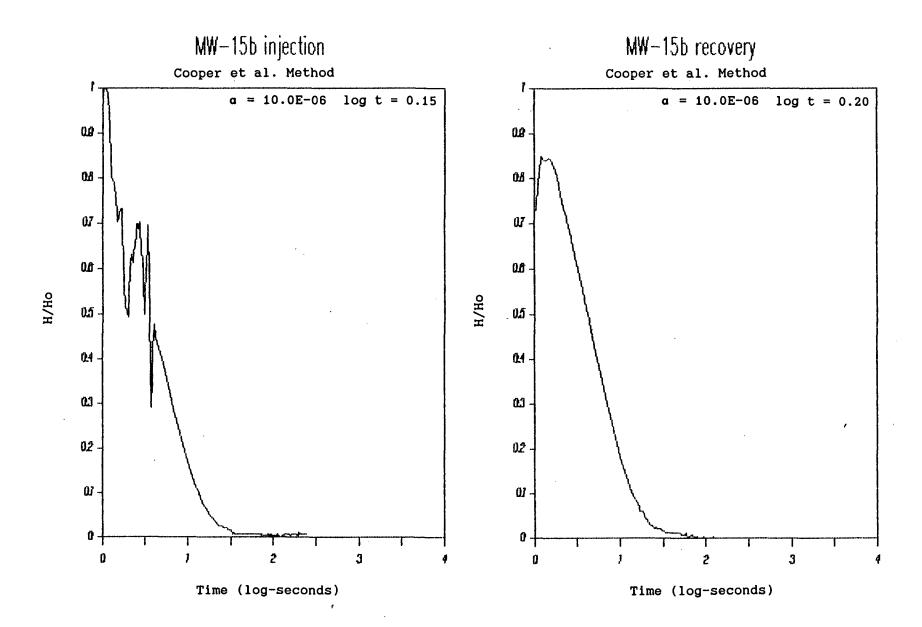


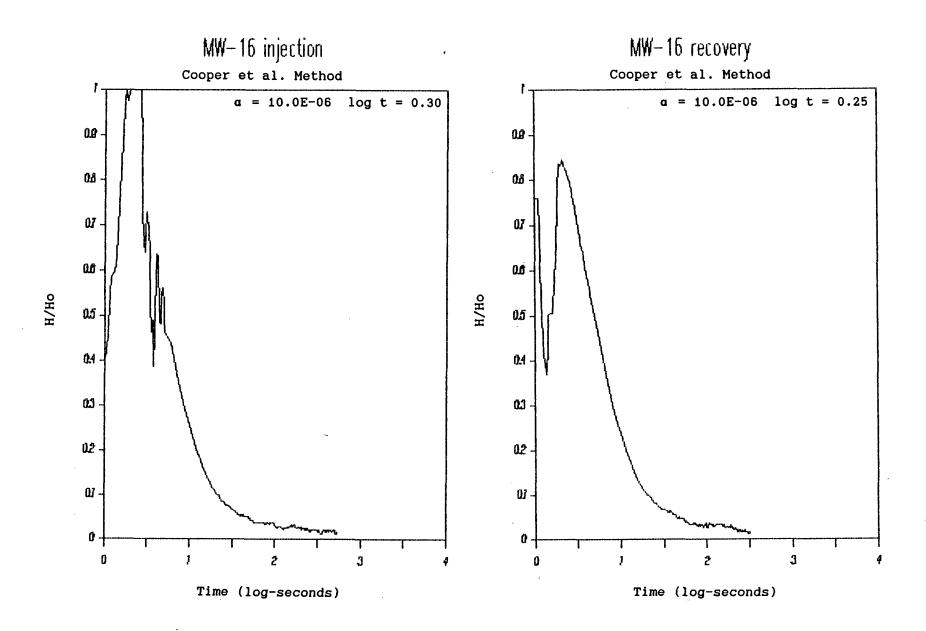


MW-14a injection MW-14a recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method a = 10.0E-06 log t = 1.05 $\alpha = 10.0E-06$ log t = 1.70 0.0 0.0 08 08 07 Q7 0.0 0.0 05 -0.5 0.4 u 0.3 02 -02 07 -03 O-2 3 3 Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)



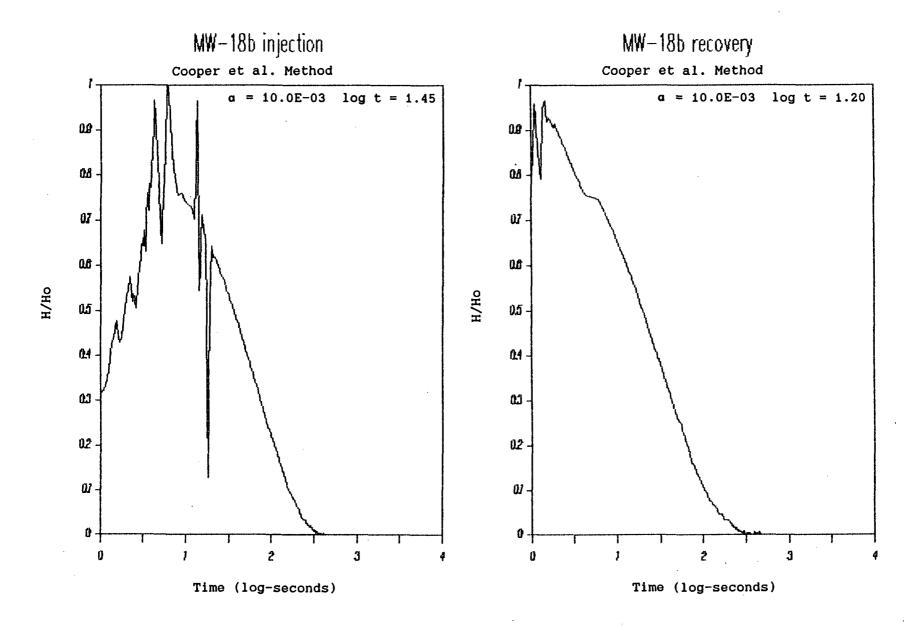




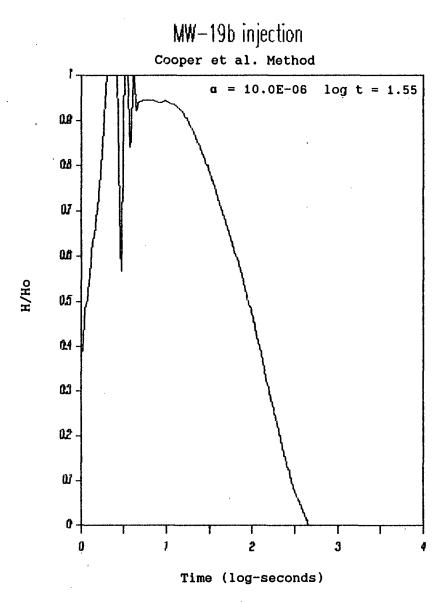


MW-17a injection Cooper et al. Method $a = 10.0E-06 \log t = 1.50$ 0.0 0.8 07 0.0 0.5 04 **W** 02 03 2 Ü Time (log-seconds)

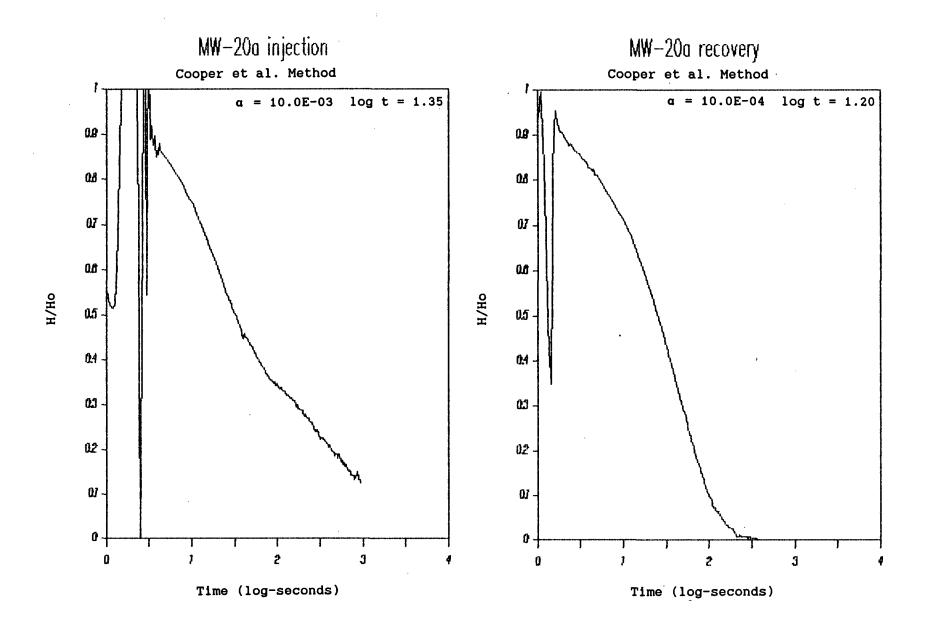
MW-17b injection MW-17b recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method $a = 10.0E-05 \log t = 0.65$ $\alpha = 10.0E-06 \log t = 0.65$ 08 0.8 08 0.8 07 07 0.0 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.4 0.1 0.3 0.2 02 07 -W 0 + 0 2 3 3 Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)

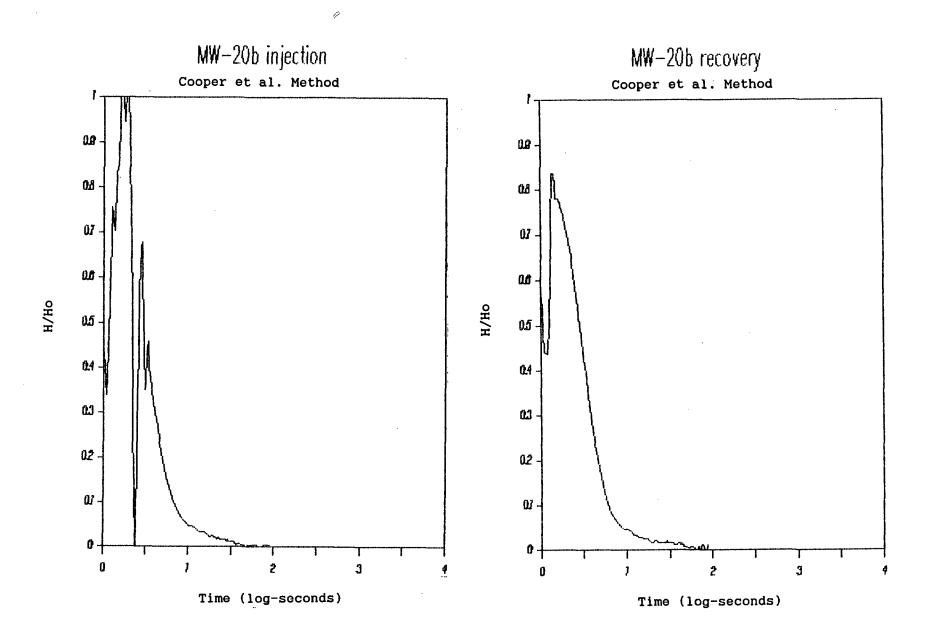


MW-19a injection MW-19a recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method $\alpha = 10.0E-02 \log t = 1.10$ $\alpha = 10.0E-02 \log t = 0.90$ 0.8 80 œ 07 -07 -0.6 -0.6 н/но 05 -U.5 -0.4 04 œ. œ. 02 -02 -07 -07 -0 -Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)



MW-19c injection MW-19c recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method $\alpha = 10.0E-06 \log t = 1.25$ $\alpha = 10.0E-06 \log t = 1.15$ 0.8 0.8 0.8 07 07 0.0 0.0 н/но H/Ho 0.5 0.5 124 0.4 œ œ 02 02 -07 -OJ -Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)

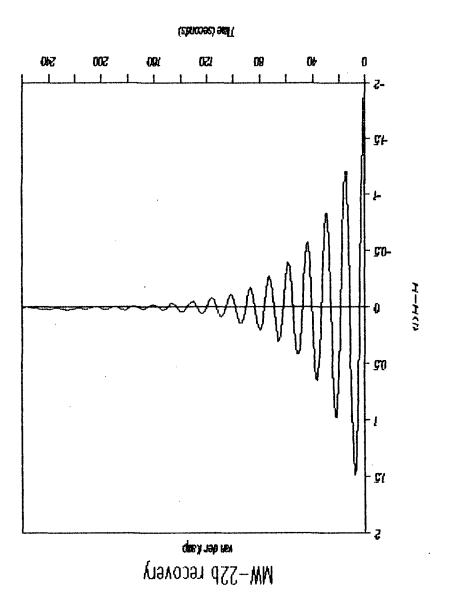




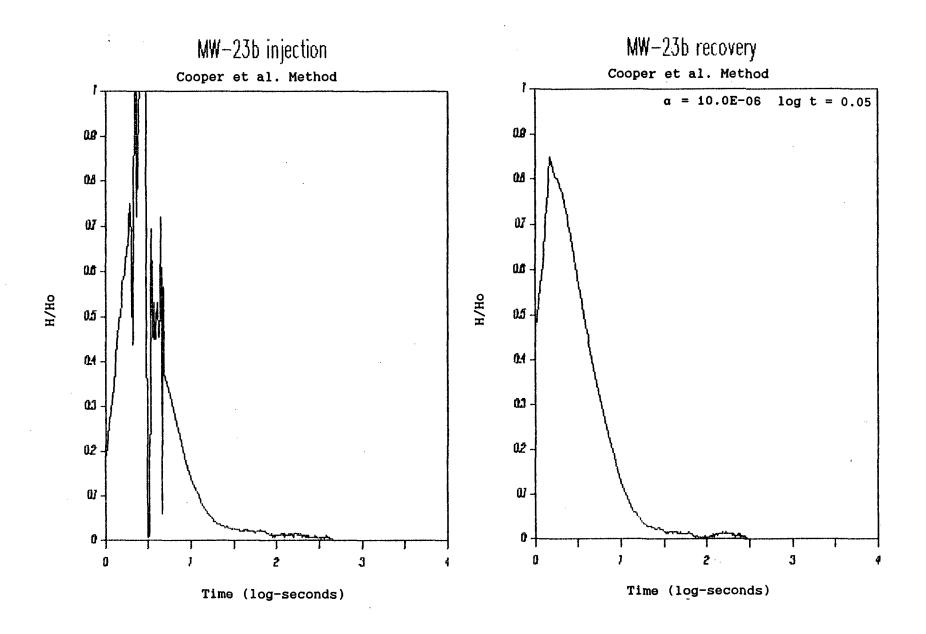
MW-21b injection MW-21b recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method $\alpha = 10.0E-02 \log t = 1.30$ $\alpha = 10.0E-02 \log t = 1.40$ 0.8 0.0 08 -0.8 07 -07 0.6 0.0 н/но 0.5 -U.S 04 -0.4 **W** -Œ, 02 -02 07 -03 -2 3 2 3 Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)

MW-21c injection MW-21c recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method $\alpha = 10.0E-06 \log t = 0.45$ $\alpha = 10.0E-06 \log t = 0.50$ 0.8 0.8 07 07 0.0 0.0 н/но 05 0.4 0.4 œ 0.3 02 02 w. 01 2 3 Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)

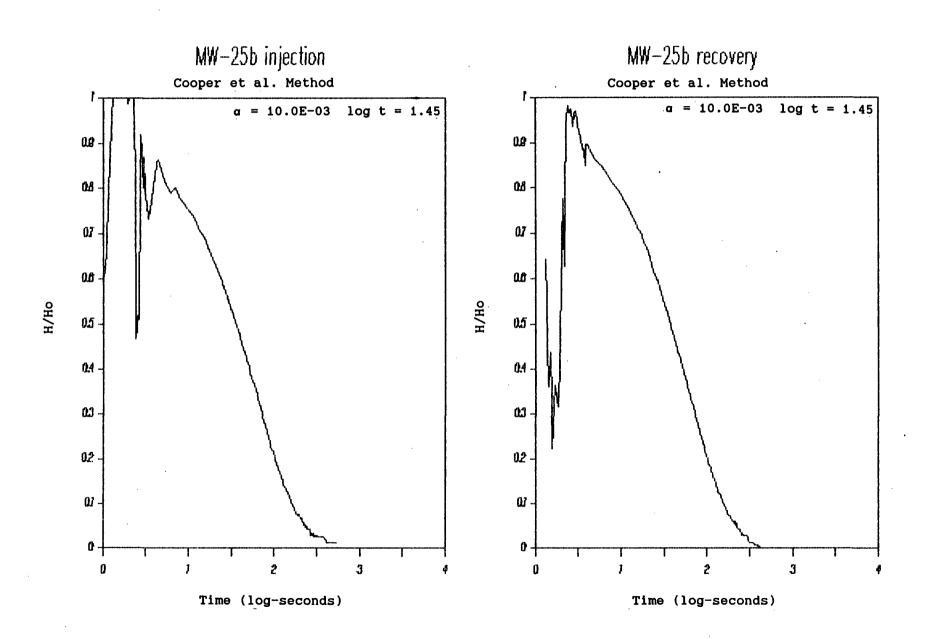
MW-22a injection MW-22a recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method $\alpha = 10.0E-06 \log t = 0.55$ $\alpha = 10.0E-06 \log t = 0.65$ 0.9 0.0 03 0.8 07 -0.7 0.0 -0.0 н/но 05 -0.5 0.4 -0.4 œ œ 02 -02 W-W. 0 -3 3 Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)



MW-23a injection MW-23a recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method $\alpha = 10.0E-03 \log t = 1.05$ $\alpha = 10.0E-04 \log t = 1.03$ 0.8 0.0 0.6 08 07 07 0.0 0.6 н/но 05 UJ 0.4 0.4 W 0.1 02 02 ij. Œ. 0 -3 Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)

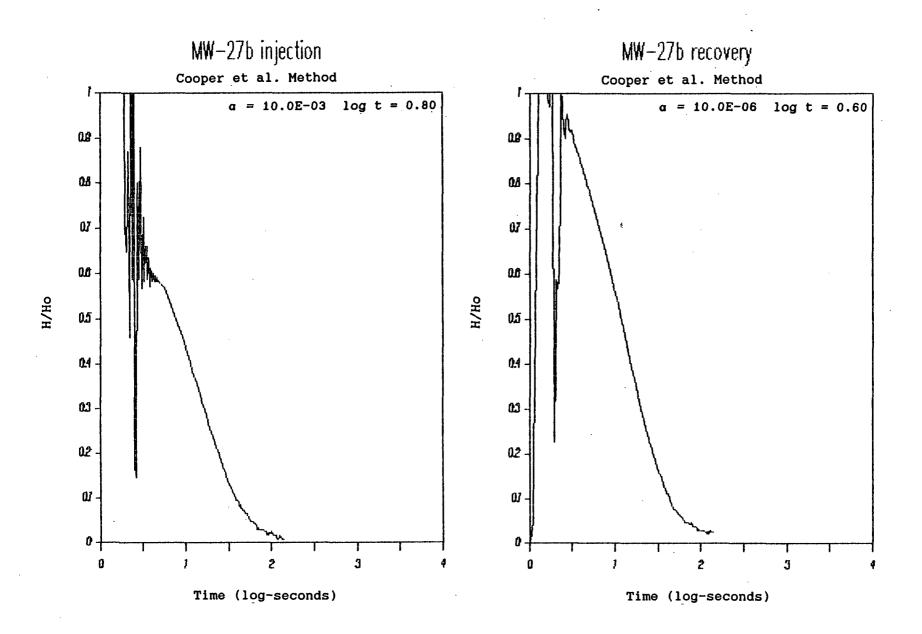


MW-24a injection MW-24a recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method $\alpha = 10.0E-06 \log t = 1.25$ $\alpha = 10.0E-05$ log t = 1.40 0.8 Œ. 0.8 07 07 0.0 0.6 н/но н/но 05 05 124 0.4 **(13** 0.3 02 02 03 -W. 0 Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)

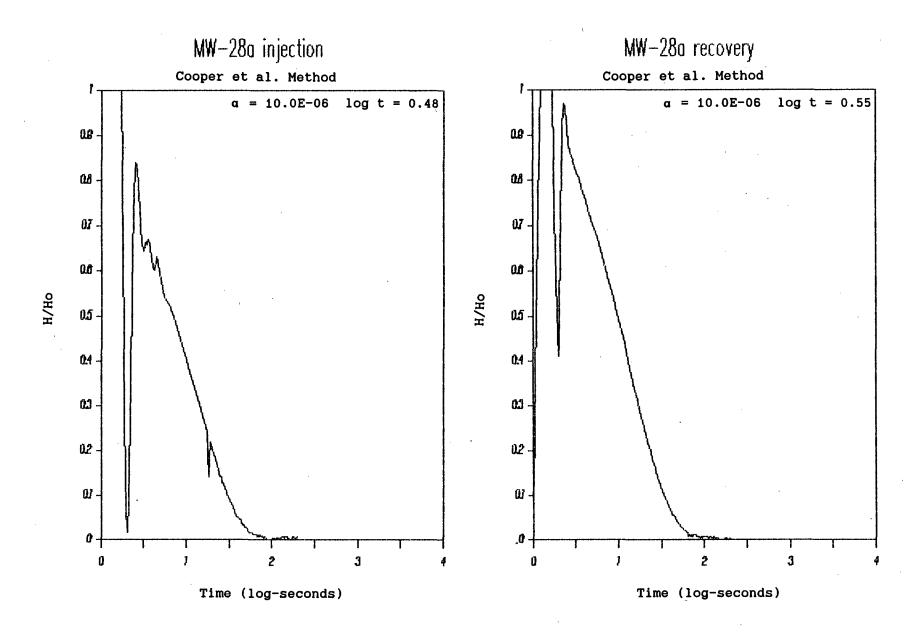


MW-26 injection MW-26 recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method $a = 10.0E-06 \log t = 0.80$ $\alpha = 10.0E-06$ log t = 0.85 0.8 00 08 08 07 07 0.0 0.0 н/но Q5 · 0.4 0.4 03 œ. 02 -02 07 -01 -Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)

MW-27a injection MW-27a recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method $\alpha = 10.0E-01 \log t = 0.35$ $\alpha = 10.0E-01 \log t = 0.32$ 0.0 0.0 0.8 0.6 07 07 0.6 -0.6 ~ H/Ho 0.5 0.5 -0.4 -W. 0.3 02 -02 07 -07 -0 -Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)



MW-27c injection MW-27c recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method a = 10.0E-06 log t = 0.50 $a = 10.0E-06 \log t = 0.50$ 0.0 0.0 08 80 07 -07 -0.0 -0.6 05 -0.5 0.4 0.4 œ. œ 02 -02 03 -W-Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)



MW-29a injection MW-29a recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method $\alpha = 10.0E-06 \log t = 1.27$ $a = 10.0E-06 \log t = 1.30$ **Q.9** 0.8 0.8 08 07 07 -0.0 0.0 н/но 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.4 0J 0.3 02 -02 07 -07 -0 -2 Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)

MW-29b injection MW-29b recovery Cooper et al. Method Cooper et al. Method $\alpha = 10.0E-06 \log t = 0.25$ a = 10.0E-05 log t = 0.28 0.0 0.0 0.8 08 07 07 0.0 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.4 0.4 œ 0.3 0.2 02 07 -07 3 3 Time (log-seconds) Time (log-seconds)

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